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The Harvard graduates' magazine

William Roscoe Thayer, William Richards Castle, Mark Antony De
Wolfe Howe, Arthur Stanwood Pier, Bernard Augustine De ...



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Editors of the Magazine.

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WINTHROP HOWLAND WADE, '81.

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INDEX.

SUBJECTS.

Abbreviations.....	208	Wald Boathouse, New.....	112
Aberdeen Quarter-Millennium.....	348	Yale Races.....	106
Academic Leisure, <i>I. Babbitt</i> , '89....	257	Autumn Quarter, <i>R. B. Merriman</i> , '96.....	261
Admission, New Committee.....	391, 396		
<i>Advocate</i> , Founding of.....	198		
<i>Agamemnon</i> at Harvard. <i>P. E. More</i> , p '93.....	31	Blue Hill Meteorological Observa- tory.....	436
Agassiz, Louis, Teacher, <i>B. G.</i> <i>Wilder</i> , s '62.....	603	Boards, New.....	267
Agassiz Museum, History of.....	595	Book Reviews:	
Althoff to Eliot.....	536	Münsterberg's <i>Science and Ideal-</i> ism.....	173
Alumni Association.....	764	Hopkins's <i>The Clammer</i>	173
Alumni Association Plans.....	412, 522	Duniway's <i>Freedom of Press in</i> <i>Massachusetts</i>	173
Andover Seminary, Alliance with...	411	Wentworth's <i>Elementary Algebra</i> ...	174
Annual Report, President's.....	425	Ford's <i>Romances of Chivalry</i>	174
Anthropology.....	284	Verses from the <i>Harvard Advocate</i>	177
Arionio Sodality, <i>E. O. Hiler</i> , '93....	224	Hanks's <i>Camp Kits</i>	177
Astronomer, Aims of, <i>E. C. Picker-</i> <i>ing</i> , s '65.....	12	Hart's <i>American Nation</i>	178
Associated Harvard Clubs, <i>R. G.</i> <i>Brown</i> , '84.....	370	Ropes's <i>Apostolic Age</i>	179
Athletics:		Bruce's <i>The 20th Mass. Vols</i>	180
Athletic Situation.....	272, 298, 414	Schouler's <i>Americans of 1776</i>	180
Athletic Comm. Minutes..	114, 452, 684	<i>Centralization and the Law</i>	181
Baseball.....	109, 680	<i>Harvard Psychological Studies</i> ...	181
Basketball.....	450, 683	Gardiner's <i>Bible as Literature</i>	336
Crew.....	103, 449	Hart's <i>Slavery and Abolition</i>	338
Dinner to 1906 Crew.....	449	Mrs. Shaler's <i>Masters of Fate</i>	339
Eligibility Rules, New.....	51	Lodge's <i>Frontier Town, etc</i>	340
England, Our Crew in.....	191	Perry's <i>Walt Whitman</i>	361
Expenses.....	456	Shaler's <i>From Old Fields</i>	364
Football.....	51, 301, 414, 446, 682	Stearns's <i>Hawthorne</i>	507
Football and Coaching.....	397	Leonard's <i>Sonnets and Poems</i>	507
Football, How to Improve.....	402	Cambridge <i>Shakespeare</i>	508
Football, New Rules.....	447	More's <i>Shelburne Essays</i> , iv.....	508
Harvard-Cambridge Race.....	304	<i>Harvard Economic Studies</i>	508
History of Harvard Sports.....	648	Woods's <i>Religion</i>	509
Hockey.....	450, 683	Slattery's <i>Master of the World</i> ...	509
Lacrosse.....	683	Geddes's <i>Chanson de Roland</i>	509
Notes.....	113, 304, 451, 683	Rhodes's <i>United States</i> , vi and vii	511
Report of Joint Committee.....	642	Train's <i>Prisoner at the Bar</i>	511
Rowing.....	302, 680	Dole's <i>Spirit of Democracy</i>	512
Rowing Fifty Years Ago.....	457	Wendell's <i>Liberty, Union, and De-</i> mocracy.....	512
Sports, Rational College.....	385	Fairlie's <i>Local Government</i>	513
Tennis.....	308	Hershey's <i>Russo-Japanese War</i> ...	734
Track.....	111, 303, 681	Ross's <i>Pure Design</i>	735

Manly's <i>English Poetry</i>	736	Electives, Small.....	386
Ogden's <i>E. L. Godkin</i>	741	Engineering.....	531
Hall's <i>Paul the Apostle</i>	742	Ethnological Expedition.....	526
Schofield's <i>English Literature</i>	743	Expenses, Student's in 1790.....	539
Adams's <i>Three ♀ B. E. Addresses</i> ..	744	Faculty, Administrative Work....	398
Munro's <i>Seignorial System in Can-</i>		Finances.....	409, 428, 667
<i>ada</i>	745	Fogg Art Museum.....	286, 432
Maitland's <i>Leslie Stephen</i>	746	Football and Coaching, <i>W. T. Reid,</i>	
Thwing's <i>Higher Education</i>	747	<i>Jr., '01</i>	397
Franke's <i>German Ideals</i>	747	Football Burial.....	537
Woodberry's <i>Emerson</i>	748	Football, How to Improve, <i>A. M.</i>	
Sargent's <i>Physical Education</i>	749	<i>Beale, '97</i>	402
Hagood's <i>Spirit of Labor</i>	749	Football, New Rules.....	447
Gordon's <i>Through Man to God</i>	750	Football and Intercollegiate Dis-	
Books Received.....181, 364, 513,	750	<i>trust, A. L. Lowell, '77</i>	9
Books, Two.....	361	Forestry.....	286
Botanic Garden.....	429	Franchise, Extension of.....	524
Boulevard, Proposed.....	519	Garrison, W. P.....	560
Buildings.....270, 413		Geology.....	287
Burial of Football.....	537	German Exchange.....	268
Cerole Français Lectures.....	525	Gift, Best Forms of.....	427
Changes, Two Important.....	391	Gifts.....	408
Cheers and Sport, <i>A. C. Blagden, '06</i>	43	Graduates, Location of Harvard....	382
Chemical Lab.....	284	Graduate School of Applied Science.	263
Chess.....	446	Arts and Sciences.....	287
Class Day.....	102	Greek Play.....31, 50	
Class Ode, <i>H. A. Bellows, '06</i>	206	Harvard Clubs:	
Class Officers, 1907.....	444	Andover.....	120
Class Report, A Model.....	733	Arizona.....	305, 458
College Taxation, <i>C. W. Eliot, '53</i> ..	766	Associated.....117, 305, 370, 458, 687	
Commencement in 1772.....	207	Buffalo.....	687
Commencement, 1906.....	54	California, Southern.....	698
Commencement Procession.....	190	Chicago.....	120, 306
Speech, <i>C. W. Eliot, '53</i>	27	Cincinnati.....	306, 461
Spirit, <i>W. R. Thayer, '81</i>	533	Cleveland.....	306, 688
Coöperative Society.....	521	Fall River.....	120, 461, 689
Corporation Records.....78, 274		Fitchburg.....	121
Corrections.....208, 349, 780		Honolulu.....	462, 690
Crew in England.....	191	Keene, N. H.....	121
Cuban Station.....	429	Lawrence.....	462, 691
Curtin, J., <i>C. H. Denny, '63</i>	356	Lowell.....	692
Degrees, Honorary.....54, 256		Manila.....	122
Recipients of.....	192	Maryland.....	692
Out of Course.....	57	Merrimac Valley.....	122
With Distinction.....	48	Michigan.....	307
D'Avenel, G.....	525	Milwaukee.....	693
Debates, Harvard-Yale.....	528	Minnesota.....	463
Debating.....299, 443, 528		New England Federation..	693
Dental School.....	407, 431	New Jersey.....	694
Dormitory Question.....	425	New York City.....123, 307, 464	
Dunster's Birth, Pres.....	539	Ohio, Central.....	460
Education.....	285	Pennsylvania, West.....	467

Index.

v

Philadelphia.....	307, 464, 565	Meetings:	
Rhode Island.....	696	Alumni.....	71
Rocky Mountain.....	697	Catholic Alumni.....	520
St. Louis.....	308	Dental.....	72, 699
San Francisco.....	308	Divinity.....	74
Seattle.....	465, 697	Graduates' Magazine.....	75
Syracuse, N. Y.....	123	Medical.....	75
Washington, D. C.....	699	Law.....	77
Worcester.....	467	Lawrence Scientific School.....	77
Harvard Graduates, Vital Statistics, H. S. Mackintosh, '60.....	565	Phi Beta Kappa.....	77, 445
Harvard Hymn, J. B. Greenough, '56.....	208	Memorial Hall Exercises.....	57
Harvard in 1790.....	774	Dining.....	300
Harvard's English Home, H. F. Waters, '55.....	543	Meteorology.....	436
Harvard Musical Union.....	201	Mining and Metallurgy.....	435
Harvard, Primacy of, H. W. Foote, '97.....	351	Museum Agassiz Founded, A. Agas- siz, '55.....	596
Honor Men.....	394	Music.....	291, 406
		Music at Harvard, Future of, E. B. Hill, '94.....	388
		Musical Union.....	201, 523
Ideal College Organization, C. F. Adams, '56.....	203	Necrology.....	186, 344, 517, 754
Infirmity.....	411	News from the Classes.....	123, 308, 468, 699
In the Fifties, C. Gordon, L. S. S., '55.....	36, 230	Non-Academic.....	164, 333, 502, 727
John the Orangeman.....	190, 228, 346	Observatory.....	436, 668
Kühnemann, Prof.....	410	Organization of the Univ.....	528
Langdell, C. C., J. B. Ames, '68....	209	Overflow Meeting.....	70
Law Alumni Assoc., W. H. Wade, '81.....	608	Overseers' Election, 1906.....	71
Law School.....	289, 432	Committees.....	666
Library.....	271, 290, 433	Names suggested.....	760
Linnaeus Bicentennial.....	760	Records.....	90, 282, 423, 641
Literary Notes.....	172, 335, 504, 734	Paine, J. K., P. H. Goepf, '84.....	21
Location of Harvard Graduates, R. G. Brown, '84.....	382	Pamphlets Received.....	176, 335, 510, 740
Longfellow at Harvard, E. E. Hale, '39.....	367	Parmela, E.....	200
Longfellow Centenary.....	346	Passing of 1828, 1829, and 1832.....	503
Magazine Articles.....	176, 336, 510, 740	Peabody Museum.....	292, 437
Malingering.....	394	Periodicals, Harvard.....	206
Marriages.....	183, 342, 515, 752	Phi Beta Kappa, Founder.....	200
Medical School.....	93, 669	Choice of Undergraduates.....	216, 349
Medical School, Dedication.....	237, 269	Philadelphia Harvard Club, F. Has- eltine, '60.....	565
Ideals, W. T. Councilman, h '99 ..	584	Play and Work, T. Roosevelt, '80 ...	779
Public Lectures.....	411	Plays.....	445, 678
Medical Sciences, Unity of, W. H. Welch, h '00.....	246	Primacy of Harvard, H. W. Foote, '97.....	351
Medicine, Future of, C. W. Eliot, '53	240	Prizes.....	521, 522, 523
Modern Ideals, R. M. Green, '02..	203	Psychological Lab.....	438
		Public Office, Harvard Men in ..	522, 524
		Radcliffe Coll., M. Coes, '87 95, 293, 438, 671	
		Railroad Rates, reduced.....	760
		Rational College Sports, C. W. Eliot, '53.....	385

Recipients of Honorary Degrees.....	192	Sports, History of Harvard, <i>M. Storey</i> ,	
Registration.....	261, 406	'66.....	648
Rowing, In Praise of, <i>C. W. Eliot</i> ,		Spring Quarter, <i>R. B. Merriman</i> , '96	621
'53.....	531	Stadium.....	50, 524
Rowing Fifty Years Ago, <i>A. Agassiz</i> ,		Student Life, <i>H. A. Bellows</i> , '06....	102
'55.....	457	<i>D. S. Brigham</i> , '08.....	298, 442, 676
Roosevelt's College Rank, <i>F. J. Randall</i> ,		Students, New, Address to, <i>C. W. Eliot</i> ,	
'80.....	578	'53.....	221
Sabine, <i>W. C.</i> , <i>J. Trowbridge</i> , s '65	213	Students, Where from.....	527
Sanders Theatre, Exercises.....	54	Subfreshman Stylists, <i>C. R. Nutter</i> , '93	606
Science, Applied.....	263	Summer Quarter, <i>R. B. Merriman</i> ,	
Scientific School, New Dean.....	213	'96.....	46
Shaler, <i>N. S.</i> , <i>W. R. Thayer</i> , '81..	1	Summer School, 1906.....	49
Shaw, <i>Anna K.</i>	763	Taxation, College, <i>C. W. Eliot</i> , '53..	766
Sophoclean Reminiscences.....	346, 540	Treasurer's Statement.....	667
Speeches:		Union, Harvard.....	272, 677
Adams, <i>C. F.</i>	66	University Notes.....	189, 519, 756
Bonaparte, <i>C. J.</i>	58	University, Organization of.....	528
Briggs, <i>L. B. R.</i>	97	Varia.....	206, 346, 537, 776
Eliot, <i>C. W.</i> , Commencement.....	27, 69	Verse: Class Ode.....	206
New Students.....	221	Epitaph.....	346
Future of Medicine.....	240	New Jersey Club Dinner.....	685
Guild, <i>C. Jr.</i>	59	Cambridge and Harvard.....	780
Hitchcock, <i>E. A.</i>	62	Winter Quarter, <i>R. B. Merriman</i> , '96	406
Palmer, <i>G. H.</i>	70	Yale Debates.....	528
Seymour, <i>T. D.</i>	65		
Welch, <i>W. H.</i> , Unity of Medical Sciences.....	246		
Sports, Rational College..	385		

WRITERS.

Adams, <i>C. F.</i> , Ideal College Organization.....	202	Coes, <i>M.</i> , Radcliffe Coll., 95, 293, 438,	671
Adams, <i>C. F.</i> , 2d, Treas. Statement	667	Councilman, <i>W. T.</i> , Medical School Ideals.....	584
Agassiz, <i>A.</i> , Rowing Fifty Years Ago	457	Denny, <i>C. H.</i> , <i>J. Curtin</i>	356
Museum which Agassiz Founded..	595	Eliot, <i>C. W.</i> , Commencement Speech	27
Ames, <i>J. B.</i> , <i>C. C. Langdell</i>	209	Address to New Students.....	221
Law School.....	289, 432	Future of Medicine.....	240
Bailey, <i>S. I.</i> , Observatory.....	668	Rational College Sports.....	385
Baxter, <i>G. P.</i> , Chemical Lab.....	284	Annual Report.....	425
Bellows, <i>H. A.</i> , Student Life.....	102	Dean Shaler.....	522
Athletics.....	106	Dean Langdell.....	527
Class Ode.....	206	In Praise of Rowing.....	531
John the Orangeman	228	College Taxation.....	766
Blagden, <i>A. C.</i> , Cheers and Sport...	43	Fisher, <i>R. T.</i> , Forestry.....	286
Babbitt, <i>I.</i> , Academic Leisure.....	257	Footo, <i>H. W.</i> , Primacy of Harvard.	351
Briggs, <i>L. B. R.</i> , Report.....	395	Goodale, <i>G. L.</i> , Botanic Garden....	429
Brigham, <i>D. S.</i> , Student Life. 299, 442, 676		Goepp, <i>P. H.</i> , <i>J. K. Paine</i>	21
Athletics... 301, 446, 680		Gordon, <i>C.</i> , In the Fifties.....	36, 230
Brown, <i>R. G.</i> , Associated Harvard Clubs.....	370		
Location of Harvard Graduates...	382		

Index.

vii

Green, R. M., Modern Ideals in Medicine.....	230	Nutter, C. R., Subfreshman Stylists	616
Greenough, J. B., Harvard Hymn.	208	Osborne, L. S., Verses	695
Hagedorn, H., John the Orangeman	346	Pickering, E. C., Aims of an Astronomer.....	12
Hale, E. E., Founder of Harvard's Φ. B. K.....	200	Observatory.....	436
Longfellow at Harvard.....	367	Putnam, F. W., Anthropology.....	284
Haseltine, F., Philadelphia Harvard Club.....	565	Peabody Mus.....	292, 438
Hiler, E. O., Arionic Sodality.....	224	Ranlett, F. J., Roosevelt's College Rank.....	578
Hill, E. B., Future of Music at Harvard.....	388	Robinson, G. W., Grad. Sch.....	287
Hollis, I. N., Engineering.....	431	Roosevelt, T., Play and Work.....	779
Hurlbut, B. S., Dean's Report.....	391	Smith, E. H., Dental Sch.....	431
Lane, W. C., Library.....	291, 433	Smyth, H. L., Mining.....	435
Lowell, A. L., Football and Intercollegiate Distrust.....	9	Spalding, W. R., Music.....	291
Mackintosh, H. S., Vital Statistics.	568	Stearns, F. P., Founding of <i>Advocate</i>	198
May, V. H., Associated Clubs.....	117	Storey, M., Harvard Athletics.....	647
Merriman, R. B., Summer Quarter.	46	Thayer, W. R., N. S. Shaler.....	1
Autumn Quarter.	261	New Commencement Spirit.....	533
Winter Quarter..	406	Cambridge and Harvard.....	780
Spring Quarter...	621	Trowbridge, J., W. C. Sabine.....	213
Mallory, F. B., Medical School....	93, 669	Wade, W. H., Law Alumni Assoc. .	608
Moore, C. H., Fogg Museum.....	432	Waters, H. F., Harvard's English Home.....	543
More, P. E., <i>Agamemnon</i> at Harvard	31	Wilder, B. G., Louis Agassiz, Teacher.....	603
Münsterberg, H., Psychological Lab.	438		
Norton, A. O., Education.....	285		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

<i>Agamemnon</i> ,.....	31, 35	Harvard Men in Public Service.....	479
Agassiz, L.....	543	Harvard's Mother's House.....	549
Associated Clubs Presidents.....	378	Langdell, C. C.	352
Coolidge, C. A.....	237	Longfellow, H. W.....	362
Crew, 'Varsity.....	106	Medical School Buildings.....	241
Curtin, J.	356	Paine, J. K.....	21
D'Avenel, G.....	526	Perry, B.....	362
Garrison, W. P.....	561	Queen's Head Inn.....	555
Gates given by '87 and '88.....	713	Sabine, W. C.....	209
		Shaler, N. S.....	1

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Winthrop Howland Wade, '81.

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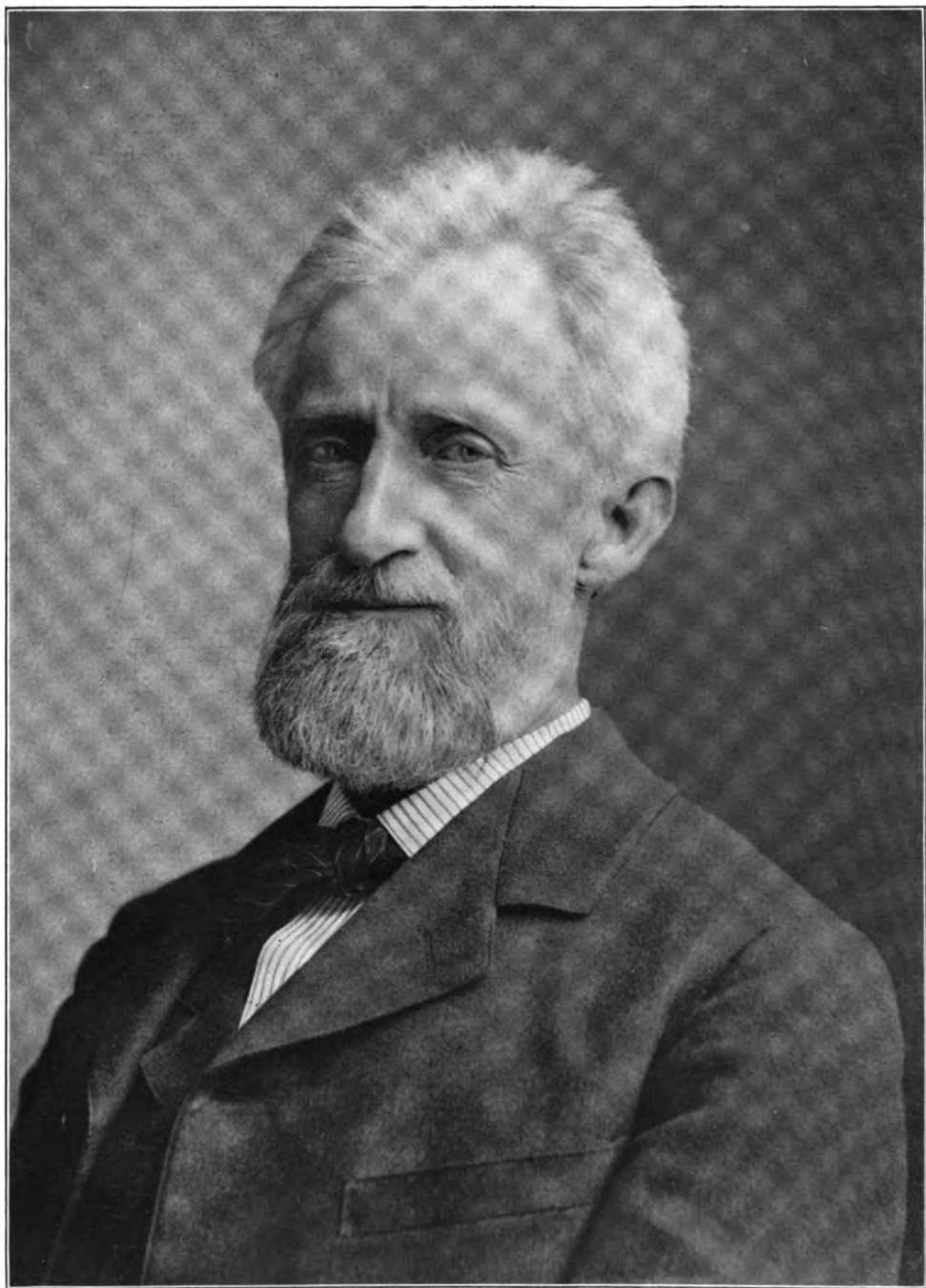
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NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER,
1841-1906.

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. XV.—SEPTEMBER, 1906.—No. 57.

NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER.

NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER died at his home in Cambridge on April 10, 1906. The fluctuations of his last illness, extending over more than a fortnight, were followed with intense anxiety, not merely in Cambridge, but throughout the community. From day to day reports came from his sickroom of his indomitable pluck and keenness and humor. Whoever passed through Quincy Street read the bulletin outside the door, and the news spread, now hopeful, now desperate, to the ends of the town. Among Harvard students and graduates he enjoyed a unique popularity; and by a common impulse, when death came, the flags on the students' clubs and on the city buildings were hung at half-mast. On the afternoon of his funeral the shops in Old Cambridge were closed—a tribute which has been paid to no other Harvard professor during the past generation. No one who witnessed it can forget the impressiveness of the funeral itself, when his coffin was borne by eight students, between two lines of bare-headed undergraduates, from his home through the College Yard to Appleton Chapel. That, and the spontaneous recognition of the townsfolk that they had lost in him a neighbor and fellow citizen, showed how widely he had touched his world.

Mr. Shaler was born near Newport, Ky., February 20, 1841. His people had migrated from England to the West Indies, and thence to New York State and to Connecticut. His great-uncle, William Shaler, was appointed in 1815 by President Madison consul-general to the Barbary States, with residence at Algiers, where, in concert with Commodore Decatur, he negotiated the peace that put an end to Algerine piracy on American commerce. His father, Nathaniel Burger Shaler, after graduating from Harvard College

in 1827 and from the Medical School two years later, spent some time in Cuba, then settled in Kentucky, and came to hold an honored place among the physicians of his section. He married Ann Hinde Southgate, of an old Virginia family which had crossed the mountains some time before. Thus in stock and antecedents the future scientist had a fortunate inheritance. His early education he received from a tutor, a learned German named Escher, who taught him the humanities, discussed philosophy with him, and fostered his insatiable appetite for reading. His father encouraged his taste for natural history.

In 1859 the youth was sent to Harvard, where he enrolled himself in the Lawrence Scientific School, and very soon attracted notice, whether by his hearty and downright manner or by his quick, keen, and versatile mind. He pursued the course in Zoölogy, did special work with Louis Agassiz, and graduated Bachelor of Science in 1862, in the most remarkable class of scientific men that America has seen; for he had as classmates Alexander Agassiz, Alpheus Hyatt, Frederic W. Putnam, Samuel H. Scudder, A. E. Verrill, and Burt G. Wilder.

Not waiting for Commencement, Mr. Shaler hurried to Kentucky, enlisted in the Federal army, and was commissioned captain of the Fifth Kentucky Battery, which came to be known as "Shaler's," and during the next two years he saw active service, for the most part in his native state. At one time he was on Tillson's staff, at another he served as chief of artillery for fortifications under Burnside; at Perryville, in 1862, he helped to repulse Bragg's invasion, and in 1863 his command was sent to intercept Morgan's raid into Ohio. The military experience, besides giving him wide human contacts, taught him self-discipline. The impress of it made one feel, in later years, that behind the delightful talker, with his flashes of dazzling speculation, was the man of action, who had looked danger in the face, a comrade for Ulysses, one

"That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine."

Broken in health, he resigned from the army in 1864, and returned to Cambridge, where he received an appointment as instructor in Palaeontology, and in 1869, at what even then was an unusually early age, he was promoted full professor. This chair he held continuously till his death, its title after 1888 being

changed to Geology. As he was one of the first American men of science to accept evolution, it required courage in him to interpret that doctrine under the very eyes of Louis Agassiz, who still adhered to the old cosmogony; but he had tact as well as courage, and his relations with the then "pope" of American science remained untroubled. After Agassiz's death in 1878, Mr. Shaler had a free hand in his work at the Museum, where, needless to say, Darwinism speedily prevailed. In 1891, on the resignation of Prof. W. S. Chaplin, he became Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, which, under his direction, has grown rapidly in numbers, and, what is of real consequence, in efficiency. It was he who at once took steps to organize and develop the very important Department of Engineering; he planned the metallurgical instruction, which is already second to none in America; and he has been largely responsible for the improvement in the intellectual standard and moral character of the members of the School. The last months of his life were devoted to the organization of the Graduate School of Applied Science, an object long in his mind, and at length made possible through the magnificent bequest which, at his suggestion, the late Gordon McKay left to Harvard.

But while Mr. Shaler in these and other ways stamped his influence on the structural growth of the University, it was not as an able administrator that forty classes of Harvard students knew him best; it was as a lecturer of unique gifts and as a friend that he stirred their interest and kindled their admiration and affection. He gave a course in geology, known as "Natural History 4," which became the most popular of any at Harvard, frequented by so large a proportion of undergraduates that in the space of a generation it attracted more than seven thousand of them into his lecture-room. There they found a thin, wiry man, somewhat under six feet in stature, but erect, quick of gesture, with a great mass of tawny hair brushed German-fashion away from his forehead, a tawny beard, a long, prominent nose, and pale blue eyes, which had, on occasion, now a penetrating flash, now a humorous twinkle. This was Shaler, and, as soon as he began to lecture, his hearers discovered that he was unlike every one else they had ever heard. He poured out a stream of wonderful entertainment; science, anecdote, wit, humor, reminiscence, pertinent illustration,

or mirthful aside, followed each other in sparkling sequence. He used a wholly individual language, strong, vivid, picturesque, with plenty of simple Saxon raciness, and, at need, he coined fantastic but expressive words, or drew from the Shakespearean vocabulary. His laugh, which had many stops, was the laugh of the man of humor, and often confirmed or carried forward his meaning.

Addressing not a trained body of specialists, but a lot of young men, most of whom knew nothing about the simplest processes of nature and imagined that geology was an affair of fossils, he revealed to them the forces which to-day control and modify the earth. He meant to interest all his hearers, and he succeeded, feeling sure that the men with special aptitude for scientific investigation would go on from his generalizations to a systematic study.

He alone knew with how large a number of students he came into personal relations, how many he helped with advice or money, how many he found positions for after they left College. If any was sick, Mr. Shaler made straight for his room or the hospital, to see that everything was done for him. In all his dealings with them there was never a hint of condescension, or of the professional philanthropist. With young or old, it was invariably as man to man. Indeed, his genius for meeting every one on equal terms was astonishing; it had nothing of the unction of the politician, none of the veneer of the man of the world; it sprang from his inmost nature, — a nature democratic and simple. In spite of his versatility and his manifold interests, he was one of those happy men in whose hearts are graven the few indispensable truths which serve to keep conduct simple and pure. This explains the contrast between his intellectual multiplicity and the simpleness of his character. One cannot think of him as countenancing an act that was even ambiguous. He spoke his mind with a brusqueness that instantly restored moral values, and though patient in his endeavor to win back a vicious student, if he once dropped a man, it was for good. Confident of his sympathy, fellows in danger of the rigor of the Faculty appealed to him to plead their cause, and he seldom pleaded in vain.

But Mr. Shaler's popular lectures, and his personal friendly oversight of hundreds of students, consumed only a part of his time. He always conducted one or more advanced courses in palaeontology, and during the past fifteen years he had shouldered the

growing responsibilities of his deanship. He also directed the Summer School, which, in fact, grew out of his practice, early in the seventies, of offering instruction to volunteer students during the long vacation. Still, these various services to Harvard did not exhaust his energy. Appointed in 1872 Director of the State Geological Survey of Kentucky, he held that post for seven years. From 1884 to 1900 he was geologist in charge of the Atlantic Division of the United States Coast Survey. As a geological expert, his advice was sought by some of the largest mining enterprises in the country. At different times he was a member of Massachusetts commissions on highways, agriculture, and the extermination of the gypsy moth. As if this were not enough, he took part in local political matters, to the extent at least of attending caucuses and of aiding in the election of proper candidates, and he expressed himself freely on national issues.

Mr. Shaler began to print early, and before his death he had brought out twenty-five or thirty volumes, besides unnumbered magazine articles and scientific papers. His books illustrate the breadth of his interests. In science, for instance, there are a geological manual, "The Story of Our Continent," "The Interpretation of Nature," "Illustrations of the Earth's Surface," "Fossil Brachiopods of the Ohio Valley," "Features of Coasts and Oceans," "American Highways," and "Domesticated Animals." To history belongs the volume on Kentucky in the "American Commonwealths" series. "The United States of America" gives an encyclopaedic survey of the physical and material elements of the Republic. In quite a different class fall four books which have appeared in the past five years—"The Individual: A Study of Life and Death," "The Citizen," "The Neighbor," and "Man and the Earth." These present in clear and often striking language what we may call Mr. Shaler's philosophy, his final views on the relations of the individual with the infinite, on his political and civic contacts, and on his social and human ties, with an examination, half-scientific, half-prophetic, of man's probable destiny on the earth. Only a critic endowed with Mr. Shaler's versatility could pass an intelligent opinion on this great body of work; but even an unscientific reader cannot fail to do justice to the Shaleresque qualities of these later volumes, so rich in suggestion, so stimulating, so alert, and so human. A few years ago, Professor Shaler

surprised his associates and the reading public by publishing at a single volley five dramas under the general title "Elizabeth of England." He undertook their composition to disprove the assertion of one of his colleagues that the pursuit of science destroys the poetic imagination. These plays certainly show that in his case the imaginative faculty never languished. They are much more than a mere literary exploit. They contain many scenes which for dramatic pageantry can hardly be matched in English until we go back to the Elizabethans. In their buoyant, somewhat careless flow, their metrical insouciance, their abundance of incident, and their varied and unworn phrase they recall, but without the suspicion of borrowing, now Beaumont and Fletcher and now Marlowe. Most striking of all is the heroic stature of the characters, who have their recognizable historic traits, but heightened and intensified by the dramatist's genius. If Mr. Shaler had printed this cycle thirty years ago, before he had a score of prose works to his credit, he would have taken rank at once as a poet of rare achievement.

In his death Harvard deplores the passing of a great university figure. By his many talents and his ceaseless industry, wedded to a large magnetic nature, he showed that the calling of a university professor has the noblest possibilities; he humanized it. There is the constant danger that the drudge, the bookworm, the narrow specialist, shall bring learning into disrepute by divorcing it from life. It was Mr. Shaler's distinction to prove by his example that a professor may touch life on many sides, carrying to the world the disinterestedness of the university, taking to the university the practicalness and vitality of the world, and teaching both that that is the true learning which most enriches life and best reveals "*come l'uom s' eterna*." Learning, after all, may be acquired; but geniality, wit, the electric flash of insight, sympathy, are divine gifts, which Fortune bestowed in full measure upon him. For the University community he performed no more wholesome service than by his intellectual courage. As our universities grow large, their teachers grow timid. Much of the work is done by routine men, and much is done by men who know very nearly all that is to be known on some restricted specialty, and know very little besides. The result is an increasing atmosphere of commonplaceness. The younger men are naturally the

disciples of the heads of their department, and discipleship imposes reticence upon them. Even the heads lord it in a small domain only; outside of that, they prudently hold their peace, for fear of being found fallible. We have still to advance a decade or two before our university circles rise to the level of the German and French universities in respect to fostering strong personalities. Now in Mr. Shaler there was never any timidity of this kind. He had an opinion on most subjects, and he was never cowed by dread of ridicule, or of the solemn head-shaking of the orthodox, from expressing it. He had a remarkable knack of getting their secrets from specialists, and he often repaid them by illuminating suggestions. He could not be commonplace, even in passing the time of day. So that in him you met always a highly developed personality, alive at all points, alert at all times, and not merely a teacher, hired to give three or six or eight lectures a week—and nothing more. This courageous attitude did not come cautiously with his prime, after he had risen to the position where he could afford to criticise, it was a part of his nature. He spoke out as fearlessly as a young instructor under Agassiz—when such utterance might have barred the way to promotion—as in his later years. The example of his courage should not be lost in our American academic world.

One other great benefit he conferred directly on Harvard. He added to the College Faculty not only his courage but the gift of variety. When he came, and for a long time afterward, the Faculty was chiefly composed of men who had had Harvard training and were typical New Englanders. He brought with him the traditions of another civilization, of more genial manners and of more outspoken opinions. In the Civil War he had fought for the Union, but half of his people were Confederates. So he learned early to steer his course amid two conflicting systems, and, above all, to get on with men of antagonistic principles. The Harvard Faculty is to-day the most cosmopolitan body of educators in the world, but when young Shaler entered it, he gave diversity and breadth to its discussions, and allowed nobody to imagine that the popular point of view was the best, or must necessarily prevail.

Few even of his intimates knew against what a serious physical handicap he often had to accomplish his work. He went on busily

and bravely at times when other men would have given up ; for it was a part of his creed that the body must be absolutely obedient to the will, and he willed to go ahead when prudence required a pause. He was a great walker at all seasons, and in bad weather in winter he ran in the gymnasium. His desire to test every form of exercise was as insatiable as his desire to sample all knowledge and to know his fellow human beings of every grade. His strongest intellectual gift was that of the born man of science — curiosity ; but he had besides the poet's synthetic imagination and the sympathy of the lover of his kind. He had a deep admiration for Lionardo da Vinci as the all-round man of genius — great in science, great in art, great in manners, great in wisdom, great in charm — and he once proposed to me to found a Lionardo Society. In a posthumous poem he truly describes himself :

“ With Agassiz he learned
The master's art of seeing what is hid
Behind the commonplace, that blinks the eyes
Of those who see all plain. Besides, by grace of God,
He loves all living things.”

All of his many interests he pursued with such zest that a stranger might have thought any one of them to be his life's vocation.

But to many of us, certainly to the writer of this sketch, it is impossible to think of Mr. Shaler as the sum of various traits. We remember him as the man in whom many rare qualities centred, but who had still something better in his presence than ever shone in his books. We remember the lithe comrade on the geological walks of long ago, — the resourceful chief and fascinating teller of stories round the campfire in the Kentucky mountains, — the brilliant lecturer, — the unfailing friend. We remember in old days the little study in Bow Street, and latterly the ample library in Quincy Street where he and Mrs. Shaler welcomed with unfailing cordiality generation after generation of students.¹ And not students only, for both host and hostess had a genius for hospitality, and by their remarkable gifts they attracted to their home whatever was best and most interesting in the society of Cambridge and Boston and in the stream of visitors to either city. By them the callow Freshman and the international celebrity were received with equal courtesy. Mr. Shaler was a democrat through and

¹ Mr. Shaler married, in October, 1862, Miss Sophia Page, born in Kentucky, of Virginian parents.

through — he always met you as man to man — but his democracy presupposed true hearts and high breeding, and tolerated nothing vulgar in conduct nor unchivalrous in aim. And his optimistic view of the upshot of life seemed to be based on the conviction that Destiny, in its purpose towards mankind, would not display less chivalry than that which ennobles the lives of individual men.¹

William Roscoe Thayer, '81.

FOOTBALL AND INTERCOLLEGIATE DISTRUST.

The criticisms aimed at intercollegiate football have related in the main to two things: the large number of physical injuries received, and the moral influence of the sport as at present conducted. The physical injuries easily provoke attention. A broken bone, a severe strain, or a concussion of the head, the effects of which the physicians tell us will never wholly disappear, appeal to everybody; and certainly they are serious enough to give us food for reflection. But they affect only the men who take part in the play. Happily the game has never given rise to riots among the student bodies, or violence towards the crowd. The spectators may express their sympathy freely with as little danger as a vestal virgin who turned down her thumb in the Coliseum. Nor, callous as they appear at the time, does the sport seem to have had a brutalizing effect upon them.

A great deal has been said about the bad moral effect of rating success too high, of caring so much for that as to brush aside scruples in the means of obtaining it. This does incalculable harm; but there is a more subtle moral element which ought not to be left out of account. Every one at all familiar with the game knows perfectly well that football elevens do not play absolutely upon honor; that every team does things which the umpire could not sanction if he knew them; things done not merely in hot blood, but deliberately, because they will help to win the game. The extent of such infractions of the ostensible rules varies of course; but whether great or small they are justified by the players themselves on the ground that their opponents, as is well known, do the same, and worse; for there is, perhaps, no team that does not

¹ Parts of this sketch were first printed in the *Nation* of April 20, 1906.

honestly believe the opponent's lapses from virtue to be greater than its own. So far as the individual is concerned such a belief is no doubt a palliation of his wrong. It would be grossly unjust to visit him with the same moral condemnation that he would otherwise deserve; but in its relation to the moral welfare of the community as a whole it would probably be better if the acts were done without any such excuse.

Any one who sits in the market-place, with his eyes and ears open, must see that the great commercial evils which are now provoking loud, and sometimes hysterical, complaint have their chief root in lack of mutual confidence. Many a man would be glad to deal uprightly if he felt sure that his rivals were not playing with loaded dice. The reason great corporations subscribe to campaign funds, and employ lobbyists in legislative halls, is not so much a desire to purchase legislation as a fear of bills introduced simply for blackmail; a dread, in short, of unfair treatment in case they do not do it. A railroad gives preferential rates not simply to get away from a rival the custom of a great manufacturer, but also because it does not trust that rival not to give secret rebates in violation both of law and of its own agreements. Economic development in these latter days has been swift. It has outgrown the old business methods, and in doing so has burst the bonds of the old business principles. We live in an age of industrial transition, and have not yet formed a code of business ethics suited to our conditions. Hence the curse of our day is lack of mutual confidence.

So far as our colleges are fostering on a small scale among their undergraduates this very spirit of lack of confidence, they are doing just what they ought not to do. They should stand not merely for education, in the sense of imparting knowledge and training the intellectual powers; they should stand also, and it ought to be their chief glory to stand, as places where character is moulded and citizens of the finest type are made. They ought to counteract the defects of our civilization, and, as one of the chief weaknesses of our time, this spirit of distrust. The graduates of all our different institutions ought to have some reliance upon one another. They ought to be able to feel that the diploma of college, though not, of course, in any sense a guarantee, affords, at least, some presumption of uprightness. There ought to be

among them a sort of freemasonry of mutual esteem. If this is not so,—if the community, as a whole, does not regard the college graduate as having a presumptive claim to be considered an honorable man,—then in regard to one of their most important functions our colleges have been but an indifferent success. If, therefore, the students at one college place no certain reliance in the assurances of another that a man has not been a professional; if they believe that the members of the other team are always trying to take advantage of them; and if they justify wrong play on their own side on the ground that their faults are not so great as those of their opponent; then athletics are not encouraging a spirit of mutual confidence. They are tending to train recruits for that great army of mutually distrustful men whose lack of faith in one another is a great source of our industrial ills.

Looked at from this point of view, many of the evils of football do not appear incurable. No doubt the game as played hitherto makes violation of the rules singularly difficult to detect, and every one hopes for a change in that respect; but perhaps something can be done directly to dispel distrust. He must take a low view of undergraduate character who believes that an ordinary college man would cheat to win a game if he believed that his opponent was incapable of doing so. The undergraduates of our colleges are recruited from very much the same surroundings; they enter with the same associations and principles and aspirations; and they do not tend to become either totally depraved, or morally exalted, by a brief sojourn at one or another seat of learning. Yet there are traditions to that effect in more than one college; and so the distrust, and the ill weeds that grow up in its train, persist. Would it not be possible to remedy this state of things? Could not the authorities of our colleges get together, and select for their athletic committees men who would be known everywhere as preferring honorable play to victory? But some one will say that the athletic committee in his own university is now composed of men of that stamp. No doubt this is true. Perhaps it is true of all the men on all the athletic committees everywhere; but the students in other places do not know it; and surely, it would be possible to select at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, for example, men who would inspire absolute confidence in all the undergraduates of all three. Or, if this cannot be done at once by a general combin-

ation, would it not be possible for some two institutions to get together and do it? May we not hope that if it were done the game played between those colleges would be an encouragement to those who believe in intercollegiate sports, but believe in having them sportsmanlike and honorable? Would it not be possible, also, to bring the members of the teams themselves into closer relations; to have one team a guest of the other; to have them dine together after the game, or the race, with the feeling that they are gentlemen who have laid on respectively for Tusculum and Rome, and are the better rather than the worse friends in consequence? If this could be done, if college men could learn that men can fight hard and fight fair, and without any suspicion that the other side does not fight fair, our colleges would have done something towards healing a plague-spot in our national life.

A. Lawrence Lowell, '77.

THE AIMS OF AN ASTRONOMER.¹

Two titles have suggested themselves for my address of this morning, "The Aims of a Man of Science," and "The Aims of an Astronomer." The objections to the more restricted title are, that those of you who do not know me might think that I was about to discourse upon the inhabitants of Mars, or give you a technical paper interspersed with mathematical formulæ of appalling length. From both of these courses I solemnly promise to abstain. The broader title might lead me into domains outside of my own studies, which are always particularly tempting to a specialist. The early aims of an astronomer must be passed over briefly to reach the more alluring field when they become, or should become, the aims of astronomy.

The first aim of a boy when he reaches manhood, and becomes an independent unit in the community, is generally to acquire money or its equivalent. This aim for a time is perfectly legitimate. He is entitled to support, food, lodging, and clothing. Unfortunately, the savage has here a great advantage over civilized man. As soon as he attains his full strength and physical

¹ Oration delivered in Sanders Theatre, June 28, 1906, before the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

development, he becomes an important member of his tribe. He can hunt and fish, and can live in even greater comfort than his elders. The complex wants of civilization have changed all this. With us, a boy must get his education, and for years must be dependent on others when he should be self-supporting. Many of the evils of socialism, hatred of the rich, and fear of powerful organizations, are due to this cause.

If a man never gets beyond the money-making stage, he can hardly be called a student of science. Let us assume that he is intellectually a success and attains a college position. He will never be rich, but since he is as well off as his associates he is not poor. His next aim is likely to be personal fame—a better object than wealth, but still a purely selfish one. In this stage of his development, he tries to obtain honorary membership in societies, degrees or other honors, instead of waiting for them to come to him unsolicited. He makes reclamations of priority, and deposits sealed packages in the safe of the French Academy, so that if any one else should make the same discovery he can call for his package and prove that he is entitled to the entire credit, since he was first. If he is young, he attacks the work of some older man, and thus gains notoriety, even if his charges are disproved or ignored. The specious plea, “I feel obliged, in the interests of science, to point out that my friend, Mr. A, is entirely wrong,” seldom conceals the true motive.

The next aim is higher and is for fame, not for himself but for his college, his city, or his country. Enthusiasm for his state is dampened when the latter attempts to tax scientific institutions, instead of aiding them, as is done in all other civilized countries. For years, nearly all English mathematicians, following Newton, dealt with fluents and fluxions, while the Continental mathematicians, following Leibnitz, used differential coefficients. The astronomers who gave the principal credit to Adams for the discovery of Neptune were nearly all Englishmen, while few Frenchmen admitted the claims of any one but Le Verrier.

This brings us to what should be the true aim of the student of science, the advancement of human knowledge and the determination of the laws regulating the physical universe. His sole object should be to secure the best possible results, and he must be ready to make any sacrifice of his personal wishes for this end.

Astronomy thus becomes international, and wholly impersonal. To how many of us is this the one and only aim, regardless of all selfish considerations? We must not expect too much of poor human nature, and yet it can do no harm to make our ideal a high one. No man is likely to surpass his ideal, and even if it is so high that he cannot hope to reach it, he may go further than if he only tries to attain money or fame. The aims of the astronomer thus become the aims of astronomy, and there is no subject to which he can better give careful attention.

No man can hope to advance science now, as has been done in the past. Think of writing a book which not only would survive and be useful for two thousand years, but which for fourteen centuries should be the great work, and practically the only authority, of its kind. Yet this is the position held by the *Almagest* of Ptolemy. During the greater portion of this time it was reproduced again and again by laborious hand-made copies into which errors crept, were repeated and multiplied. By far the best copy bridges more than half the interval, since it was clearly written in the uncial characters of the ninth century. It is deposited in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and in 1883 was kept in one of the show-cases of that institution. It contains a catalogue of more than a thousand stars, which is perhaps that prepared by Hipparchus, nearly two centuries earlier. It not only gives the positions, but the brightness, of all of these stars, and shows that at the beginning of the Christian era the appearance of the heavens was nearly the same as at present. Even a careful observer, without instruments, would have difficulty in detecting any differences during these two thousand years. But for the errors in copying mentioned above, the *Almagest* would still give us valuable information regarding the secular changes in the stars. No worker in science knows whether his results will have any value a century hence. The work of the older astrologers was supposed, at that time, to be as valuable as that of the astronomers. No one could tell that the work of the early chemists was of more importance than that of the alchemists. Until within a century, the estimates of the light of the stars as given in the *Almagest* were considered as of little scientific value. One man of genius, Sir William Herschel, recognized the value of accurate determinations of stellar brightness, and in 1796 to 1799 he pub-

lished four catalogues of 1905 stars, covering two thirds of the northern sky. It was my great good fortune, when visiting his grandson in 1883, to discover the manuscript of two other catalogues, which when published rendered the work complete for the entire portion of the sky visible in England. For eighty years they had lain on the shelf, unknown to astronomers, and their existence was not even suspected. Although the observations had been made with the greatest care, the six catalogues were not in a form that could be used. The necessary reductions and publications of the results were made at the Harvard Observatory, and thus we were enabled to present to astronomers a catalogue of nearly three thousand stars, showing their brightness a century ago and determined with an accuracy which has only been equalled within the last few years.

These are examples of great successes by clear-sighted men of genius who little suspected how highly their work would be appreciated after they were dead. To offset this, there are whole generations of astronomers whose lifework is now of little or no value. Let each man ask himself to which class his own work belongs. Only the future can decide with certainty, but we can at least improve methods which will certainly do good, and can do no harm.

Unfortunately, astronomical research has now become so expensive that large sums are required to carry it a step beyond what has already been accomplished. A word must therefore be said to men and women of wealth who desire to aid this science by gift. Many persons have learned how to accumulate great fortunes, but few have succeeded in giving away wisely large sums of money for scientific work of the highest grade. It is strange that a shrewd business man, who by lifelong labor has accumulated a fortune, if he wishes to give it away, should not use the same skill that he did in acquiring it. When buying a mine he sends experts to examine it, and assures himself that he will obtain an adequate return. When converting his money into scientific results, he should similarly satisfy himself that his plan is a good one, and that it will fill a real want. Let us, therefore, hereafter have no needless duplication of observatories, no great telescopes that are idle, no costly expeditions which, owing to insufficient preparation and lack of proper organization, will

surely bring no adequate return. Money placed in the hands of a suitable committee would doubtless be spent to great advantage. The Rumford Fund of the American Academy and the Elizabeth Thompson Fund are thus well and wisely administered. But it is pitiful to hear from men of the greatest ability their needs for apparatus, assistance, or means for publication, which cannot be supplied by the few hundred dollars thus available. One of the greatest needs of the physical sciences at the present time is a liberal fund for research, administered solely in the interests of science, and by scientific men. Some of the members of such a committee should be active workers in science, some of them older investigators still able to advise and judge, but lacking the energy of youth required to undertake research themselves. We have striking examples around us, even in this gathering, of suitable men who have passed the usual age of retirement. Some of them are still so active that they appear to accomplish even more than when they were younger. A fixed age of compulsory retirement sometimes leads to curious results. A Washington astronomer, when retired ten years ago, had all his work taken away from him and was not allowed to complete it even at his own expense. His life is still full of work and original suggestions. An army engineer from Cambridge, too old to serve the government, has been for years, since his retirement, engaged in the greatest problems of his profession, including the Panama Canal. The thanks of Congress lengthen a man's professional career by ten years. An admiral came near having his usefulness prolonged for four years, since he was so fortunate as to be born on the twenty-ninth of February. One of the greatest and most active of living astronomers will soon be retired just as he has completed and has ready for his use the most perfect apparatus yet contrived for measuring the places of the stars. When the plan for compulsory retirement was introduced at Harvard, I hoped that the Observatory might profit by it. Any man can complete his own work much more economically than another. I pointed out that at the Observatory we had much unfinished work, the time for my retirement was approaching, and I suggested that an appropriation should be made at once to complete it. The time is now much shorter, the work is still unfinished, and the appropriation has not yet been made.

A committee constituted as described above, and having liberal funds at their command, could advance astronomy in several different ways. My sympathy goes out to the young man who has taken a post-graduate course in astronomy, has studied abroad at a great and active observatory, and comes home to teach in a little country college. He wishes to continue his work in astronomical research with the new instruments and by the same methods he has just learned. His college has no money for such purposes, his associates do not sympathize with his wishes, and his time and strength are fully occupied with instruction. He writes a pathetic letter stating that if he had only a few hundred dollars for a certain instrument he would gladly give his own time to the proposed work. Last month I received a letter from a Jesuit priest in Buluwayo, a thousand miles from the civilization of Capetown, giving me certain definite meteorological facts resulting from a year's careful observation in that wonderful climate. He described some important observations he wished to make if he only had five hundred dollars to purchase a mounting for his telescope. The committee would not only give such a man the required aid, but also the encouragement, which is often still more highly prized. The man of genius is, in many cases, sensitive, retiring, unable to promise results, or to make known his needs. He must be sought, treated with tact, and encouraged. If transplanted to other surroundings, or even if supplied with better appliances, his usefulness may cease. No amount of organization would help him; in fact any interference with his plans is likely to spoil them.

On the other hand, a great observatory should be as carefully organized and administered as a great railroad. Every expenditure should be watched, every real improvement introduced, advice from experts welcomed, and, if good, followed, and every care taken to secure the greatest possible output for every dollar expended. A large part of the income is used for salaries, heating, lighting, and repairs. Accordingly, a small increase in the resources will produce a disproportionate increase in the scientific results obtained. Much of the work of a large observatory is routine, studying thousands of stars in the same way, the work extending, in some cases, over many years. A great saving may be effected by employing unskilled and therefore inexpensive labor, of course under careful supervision. In this way, a great increase in the

results can be obtained from a moderate expenditure, and the amount can be closely estimated in advance. The clerical work is largely copying numbers on prearranged forms, and computing, in which only a knowledge of the four rules of arithmetic is needed. Such work must always be checked by an experienced assistant, and all errors detected by duplicate or triplicate computations. For such routine work we pay from twenty-five to thirty cents an hour, which is much above commercial rates for similar work. Prices are much lower in Europe, and supervision would also be cheaper there. An exhibition of wood-carving and embroidery has recently been held in Berlin. Some beautiful specimens were shown which had been paid for at the rate of half a cent to three cents an hour. Less skill would be required for much of the routine work needed in an observatory. If Asiatic labor could be employed, the prices would be still less, although the cost of supervision would be greater. In India, when tiger-hunting, the beaters go into the jungle armed only with a tin pan, which they beat violently with a stick. They thus frighten the tiger and chase him towards the tree in the top of which the bold hunter is safely seated, armed with a rifle. The beaters are paid the liberal sum of three to four cents a day, which is increased to six cents if the work is done properly and the tiger is killed. The family of the beater would probably prefer that he should engage in almost any department of astronomical research. The most savage despotism of modern times was overthrown, and peace and comfort brought for the first time to the millions of inhabitants of Central Africa, by soldiers the greater portion of whom were paid at the rate of five cents a day.

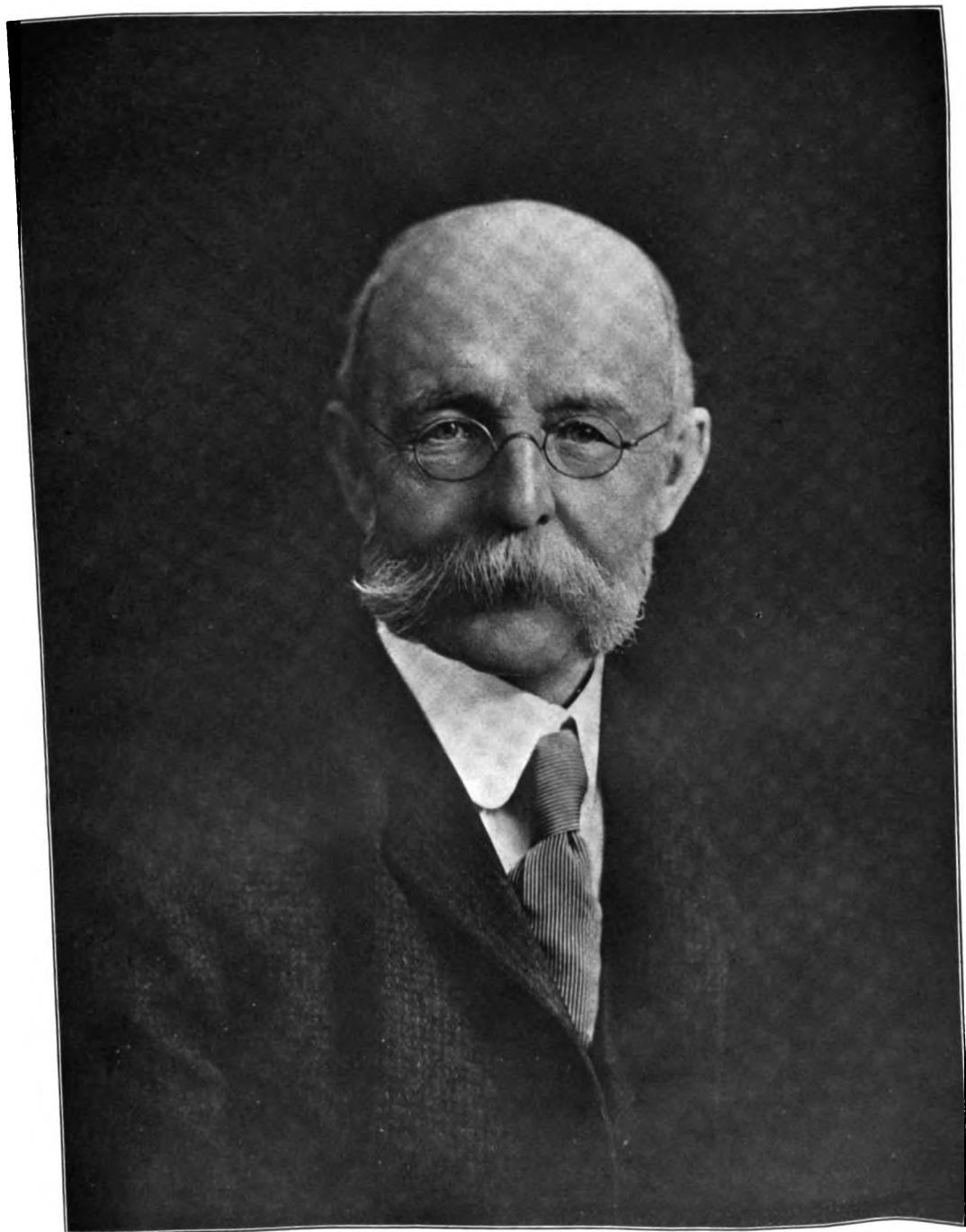
It is not unusual for the unsuccessful to criticise those who are richer and more powerful than themselves. In some countries this is done with the aid of dynamite bombs. In others (I mention no names), it takes the form of newspaper attacks on wealthy men, corporations, trusts, insurance companies, and railroads. When we begrudge the hundreds of millions acquired by Standard Oil, should we not remember how much of it was earned by the genius of the men who evolved the most perfect business organization the world has ever known? If we say that Mr. Carnegie ought to distribute his millions among his workmen, let us recall the fact that he was able to sell three pounds of

steel for two cents, by giving to the Bethlehem Steel Works an administration and management of every detail, superior to that of any similar corporation in existence. A great railway system may misuse a large sum of money, and yet this is a trifle compared with the thousands of millions of dollars it brings to the country by supporting a vast community of farmers who are enabled by its aid to send the products of their farms to the markets of the world. If we apply these principles to astronomy we may expect the same advance that has been accomplished in commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. Who would object to a trust, whose sole objects would be increased production, reduced cost to the public, and no profit to those forming it? The advantages of careful administration in scientific work are illustrated in a plan I detailed at the Franklin Bi-Centenary, a few weeks ago. A telescope of the largest size entails great expense, but might produce a collection of photographs which would furnish useful material for study to half the astronomers of the world. My plan proposed that a reflecting telescope of seven feet aperture should be mounted in the best possible location, probably in South Africa, and kept at work photographing the sky throughout every clear night. An international committee of astronomers would decide to what special work the instrument should be devoted, and the photographs, or copies of them, would be distributed throughout the world to any astronomers who would make proper use of them. Copies of any or all of the photographs would be sold at cost to whoever wished for them. An astronomer of any country, prepared to undertake a particular research, would be furnished with the best photographic material that could be obtained in the present condition of science. Means would also be provided him for making suitable measurements, for reduction of the results, and finally for publication. Any competent astronomer, however isolated, would thus be enabled to carry on his researches amid his own surroundings, as well as if he were at the greatest observatory in the world. The man best qualified to discuss the results often has very little skill, even if he has the time, to take the photographs. Conditions would thus be provided which would give the best results for each portion of the work, as in any well-organized industrial enterprise. The donor would be assured that he had supplied material for

study for the most expert astronomers of all countries, instead of for those at a single institution. A careful estimate of the cost of carrying out this plan showed that it would be less than half a million dollars, or about one third of that of establishing an observatory of the first class, like those now existing.

The greatest problem of all for the committee to consider, and that which would really include all the others, would be to determine which departments of astronomy were being neglected, and which were receiving attention that could better be applied to other subjects. A committee without money could accomplish little, but if a moderate sum were placed at their disposal, with the promise of more if it were well expended, astronomical science might be lifted to a new and higher plane. Suppose the subject selected was double stars. Many men of genius have done excellent work with small telescopes and poor micrometers. Such men would be supplied with the best instruments they could use to advantage, and money for recorders, computers, and publication, if they desired it. Various systematic examinations of all stars in certain regions, and brighter than a given magnitude, have been made for the discovery of new doubles. This work should be completed for the entire sky, both north and south, according to the same system, and with similar instruments and conditions. A certain minimum number of accurate measures should be obtained of all double stars. Computers of orbits complain that many important objects are neglected, while numerous superfluous observations are made of other less interesting pairs. The committee would communicate with observers, offering aid if they would supply this want. If not, owners of large telescopes would be asked to allow them to be used for this work, the committee furnishing the necessary micrometers and employing young astronomers as observers who would get their training, if possible, from experienced specialists in this class of work. Computers of orbits would be aided in the same way, and their work might thus be greatly improved in quality, and increased in quantity. Directors of observatories could get most valuable advice and help from the committee, and when a new observatory was established, its plan for work could thus be greatly improved. The Harvard Observatory would gladly welcome and profit by such advice.

The committee should not stop with existing problems. When



JOHN KNOWLES PAINE,

1839-1906.

a new line of research, like measuring the heat of the stars, is proposed, they should at once investigate it and, if the results are promising, test it. If it proved successful, they should carry it as far as present means permit. In this, as in securing the coöperation of existing observatories for any of the great problems now before us, there seems to be no limit to the results obtainable by a wise administration.

The donor, as well as the astronomer, must be asked to consider first the interests of science. His name would necessarily always be associated with his gift, and would he not prefer a world-wide to a local immortality? There must be now many wealthy men trying to find some good use for the money they cannot take with them out of this life. The hardest problem will be to find an active committee with no taint of selfish dross. This taint exists even among astronomers. There is no more permanent, economical, and efficient trustee than a great university with long-continued and honorable traditions. As with any other wish of the donor, it could secure and enforce unselfish management, as well as efficiency.

Industrial enterprises, half a century ago, were in nearly the same condition that science is in to-day. May we not expect in astronomy the same advance by coöperation and organization? If donors, trustees, and astronomers can thus be led to work for scientific results alone, regardless of country or personal considerations, it will be the best return I can make for the great privilege of addressing the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Edward C. Pickering, s '65.

JOHN KNOWLES PAINE.

JOHN KNOWLES PAINE, who retired in May, 1905, from the Chair of Music at Harvard, died April 25, 1906, in Cambridge. While he was one of the most famous members of the Faculty, yet from the nature of his subject he was not so well known to the body of students and graduates as most of his colleagues. Moreover, it is probably true that the full value of his work was more keenly perceived abroad than in the University. The Chair of Music was an experiment not only at Harvard, but in American

universities. At the close of Paine's career it can be said not only that he held the office with great usefulness as a teacher, but that he reflected high renown upon Harvard from the brilliancy of his individual works. Yet the acclaim of the latter almost necessarily came from the musical world outside; it was hardly to be expected that the College should appreciate the true quality of the creative work that was done, so to speak, under its own auspices.

John Knowles Paine was born in Portland, Maine, January 9, 1839. His earliest musical stimulus came with the instruction of Kotschmar, — a type of excellent musician who by some chance settles in a smaller field than his ability seems to demand. With Kotschmar, Paine evidently gained a thorough grounding at the piano, in harmony, and especially at the organ. Indeed it was as organist that he made his earliest public appearance, both in America and in Germany, although he possessed a clear and broad technique at the piano. At the age of nineteen he went to Berlin, where his principal teacher was Haupt. The young American gave great promise from the beginning. It is certainly remarkable that he played in public repeatedly in Germany during these student years. He seemed to find Berlin ever ready and expectant to hear his compositions. Most of his larger works were given there, beginning with the *Mass in D* in 1876.

Early in life Paine started a path of high plane and purpose from which he never lapsed. Even in these later days of great musical growth American composers are driven to lighter forms and vein by the lack of reception for their serious effort. Paine, though a pioneer among his compatriots, was distinguished by an almost exclusive devotion to the higher forms. He neither made an appeal to the more primitive taste of his own country, nor did he fear to measure himself with the best composers abroad. The performance of his *Mass* at the Sing-Akademie in Berlin in 1876 was an event of note for the cause of American music.

When Paine returned to America after his three years of study, he was active mainly as concert-organist, stirring a new interest in this branch of music and especially in the works of Bach. The building of the great organ for the Boston Music Hall is ascribed largely to his influence.

In 1868 he was appointed musical instructor at Harvard, giving courses in Harmony and in the Theory of Music. In 1869 he

added the course on the History of Music. In 1873 he was appointed assistant professor, in 1875 professor of Music.

The question of precedence of the various American colleges in the teaching of music is a difficult one. Whatever be the details of dates and claims, Harvard was certainly first in establishing a full Chair of Music.¹ At the outset she wisely decided to confine musical instruction to theory, composition, and analytic study. In one respect the position of Harvard has been unique among all universities (at home or abroad) in allowing the course of Music to be counted for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This departure came at about the same time with the elective system and seemed to lay a special stress on the range and significance of the latter. It is interesting to note that experience has evidently led the University to allow Harmony and Counterpoint to be offered for the new degree of Bachelor of Science.

The series of Paine's greater works began with his first symphony, which was produced by Theodore Thomas in 1876. His *Centennial Hymn* was sung at the opening of the Exhibition in Philadelphia in the same year. A symphonic poem to Shakespeare's *Tempest* was first played in 1877; in 1881 followed his *Spring Symphony*, a work that to-day holds the freshness and continuity of interest, the expressive beauty of its melodic themes, the warmth and delicacy of the harmonies,—especially the nobility and power of the climax.

Fine as is this *Spring Symphony* (probably the best of all Paine's compositions, regarded as a single work of largest dimensions), the *Oedipus* music marks the high point of the composer's career at Harvard. No one who heard those performances at Cambridge in the spring of 1881, least of all the musical men of Harvard, will forget the great impression. With all the splendor of setting, the fine detail of each part, the spirit of the leading rôles, above all the power and pathos of Oedipus himself,—the music, when we come to review the whole, was the best of the feast. As often happens, the incidental becomes the essential. What saved the great impression of the tragedy, made it more than an antique revival, was the rich, melodious, noble setting of choruses and prelude. It gave the sensuous element by which

¹ The instance of a chair of "Professor" of Music, with fees depending on the number of students, cannot be regarded as presenting a rival claim.

alone a great conception is felt and remembered. The grim tragedy we knew in the class-room; the tenderness that Paine found and expressed was a new, delicious note. Everything conspired to make a rare success; the devoted absorption of Mr. Paine, who was at the height of his power, the grandeur and novelty of the subject, the splendid seriousness of the audience for whom he was writing.

From the purely musical standpoint, apart from its immediate purpose and effect, Paine's setting of the *Oedipus* choruses have to-day, after twenty-five years, the same potent charm as on their production. In view of the rapid changes which the art of music has undergone in this interval, such a test is proof of a high degree of beauty. It may be said with confidence that a renewed general hearing will result in a far higher estimate of the work than has hitherto prevailed. It is certainly true that never has the pathos, in short the full reality of a Greek tragedy, so come home to the present writer as in a study of these settings, and especially in the second chorus. It shows to the full the power of music to revive a noble conception of long ago. It proves the wisdom of Paine's idea, to glorify the Greek poetry with all the resources of modern music, instead of giving a mere reproduction of the primitive shifts of an archaic phase of the art. There is a special alternation of tender beauty with dramatic power, with constant surprise of delicate rhythm and bold harmonies. We are struck with the blending of melodic simplicity (necessary for amateur singing) with the highest plane of serious conception. The *Oedipus* choruses will prove one of the greatest works of modern music, and the pride of Harvard musicians will be redoubled in the double possession. There are in the work the element of striking originality and the fine perfection of inner detail that proves the highest sincerity. The two are so different,—the beauty that strikes for the moment, or the charm that stays, that one is tempted to set the one against the other, to think them actually opposed.

The work that starts a sensational *furor* seems almost necessarily surcharged with passages of mere effect, lacking the touch of inner coherence. This latter quality of high fidelity and simple spontaneity was a special trait of Paine. To enjoy his works best, you must always take them in their continuous flow and in the complete design. You must not look for pretty bits and flashing

chords, or mere striking moments. Yet here and there a work will come, often at the high point of a career, so concentrated in effort and achievement that by the force of its beauty it convinces once and for all. So one feels like comparing the *Oedipus* of Paine to the *Faust* of Gounod.

The temper of Paine's writing was of a certain delicate Romanticism akin to the vein of a Goetz, a Bruch, and other tonal poets who have not as yet found a full appreciation. He was a disciple of none of the masters and of none of the schools, though his early works show a certain blended influence of Mendelssohn and Schumann. Indeed in these choruses there were no models that he actually followed, in the form or in the vein. One does not think of Mendelssohn's *Antigone* or *Oedipus* as overshadowing examples. The fact is that here, where there was the immediate suggestion of a master, Paine not only did not follow, but, it may be said without over-boldness, found a more expressive vein of his own. And so we are impelled to a final word about a work of which Harvard may well be proud, — springing peculiarly from academic tradition, written by one of the Faculty for a college festival, giving a worthy tonal setting, before the whole world of music, of the ancient classic tragedy.

The position of a professor of music in a university is somewhat unusual. He cannot throw himself into the pure pursuit of instruction at the expense of individual creation. For this, after all, gives him the greatest power as a teacher. The teaching of art is indeed on a different plane from that of other branches. Less can be actually inculcated; more must be left to the self-help of the student. In a country without great musical traditions it was of incalculable gain to have a master like Paine to encourage and lead the way. In art a single living example is worth a hundred treatises. Pupils of the greatest promise are best taught by example, though strict pedagogy can in no wise be dispensed with.

Paine's art was not merely academic. He did not write, like some famous teachers of the past, merely to show that he could do it. He lived for composing, and so he was a vital stimulus to his pupils. But, single-minded in his creative work, he was quick to kindle the spirit of his students. He had the kindly sense that sees the possibility rather than the reality. None of his pupils can forget the personal interest that seemed out of all proportion

to their own desert, — the hearty welcome of himself and of his wife to their home at all times. The power and effect of Paine's teaching is seen in the line of active and successful musicians who got their training at Harvard. Under Paine Harvard became the leading school for composition in America.

The critical influence of a teacher, however restrained, is of greater importance than is often considered. In the case of a professor of music during the latter part of the 19th century, this function was of necessity of paramount moment. Never had the musical world been so divided; it was the period of alignment of two great parties, almost of hostile camps, — the conflict of two opposing tendencies. Students, especially, far from the seat of war, had a right to ask for enlightenment. The attitude of Professor Paine on this interesting question was a model of right balance. He seemed to divine that it is not the part of a creating artist to be a militant champion in a strife of theories that rages at the fiercest among the lesser followers. He refused on the one hand to abandon himself to the allurements of a new iconoclasm of excessive romanticism. He upheld bravely and clearly the fundamental principles of his art. On the other hand, he did not indulge in anathemas; he was always sensitive to new ideas, under whatever banner they appeared. Thus at a late period he was able with sincerity and consistency to pay his tribute, as America's representative, at the recent Wagner festival in Berlin.

Of the later works, *The Realm of Fancy*, the *Song of Promise*, the opera *Azara*, there is not room to speak in detail. In all, they complete a royal list. Among the smaller pieces one is tempted to make special mention of two organ preludes. In a branch of music, striking for its general poverty, these are models of pure style, and withal they are modern in feeling.

Paine's German training and classical influences did not impair a certain American attitude of his art. The subjects he chose were mainly of English or American poetry. The work on which he was engaged at the last was a symphonic poem on Abraham Lincoln. A broad hymnal vein that appears in the finale of the *Spring Symphony*, in the fourth of the *Greek Choruses*, in the *Song of Promise*, has a splendid flow of periods in the *Harvard Hymn*.

In conclusion, it seems that those who know the work of John

K. Paine must stand for a certain higher estimate than is frequently heard. The very quality of his broad mastery in all the forms seemed to endanger a true appreciation of his worth. The world is fond of discovering limitations where it praises. There is always, and especially to-day in music, an abnormal demand for mere novelty that is often mistaken for originality. The sensational quality that arouses a *furore*, is not a symptom of the best art. There is in the highest effort an element of complete sincerity, a devotion to the least detail for the sake of its own beauty, that somehow is not felt by the instant audience, that appeals to a quieter, later judgment.

Philip H. Goepp, '84.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S COMMENCEMENT SPEECH.

[At the exercises in Memorial Hall, after "Fair Harvard" had been sung, the chairman, Secretary Bonaparte, called on President Eliot to respond for Harvard. The President said:]

That is just what we do every Commencement by these "festival rites," — and festival they are indeed. We carry Harvard over from the day that is past to the day that is waiting before; we carry it over with exultation, with gratitude, with thanksgiving, from yesterday to to-morrow.

Your chairman has said that he wants me to tell you what has happened and what the University has been doing. It would take all the afternoon, gentlemen. There has a great deal happened this last year. Most of it very good. I hope you have all been out to Longwood Avenue and seen there the superb buildings which Charles A. Coolidge, '81, designed, and the Medical Faculty with infinite labor made as fit as possible for the work there to be done. It is the handsomest group of buildings in the country, so far as I know; and the most superb seat of medical research that has ever been built, giving the means for a new start for medical education and research in our country. It is an honor to the University and an honor to the profession. The gifts which made these buildings possible have come mostly from men and women not of this immediate community. Here is an illustration of the fact that the support of Harvard is to come from the whole country, and no longer from this eastern end of Massachusetts alone; though Massachusetts is prepared to keep its end up.

If you cross Kirkland St. and go northward to the west end of the Physical Laboratory you will come upon the beginning of a great new building for the Law School by the same designer. You will see that the Law School is looking forward to a further increase of influence and power, and its means of usefulness. If you go through Quincy St. you will find the new home of the Department of Philosophy and Social Ethics, a building which bears — I was going to say — I will say, for it is the right word — the *sacred* name of Emerson. Philosophy, law, medicine, — these grand new buildings typify the increase of the external material equipment of the University. We are proud to be able to add such structures to the cities of Boston and Cambridge; and I want to thank the Mayor of Boston, who is sitting at this table, for his help in getting a fine broad avenue of approach to the new buildings of the Medical School. He has assured us that the city of Boston understands the worth of that group of buildings to the city, and will do its full share in making them visible by an adequate approach. I hope you are all familiar with the Soldier's Field and what is on it. We have just seen in that superb Stadium one of the most striking examples of the kind of intense work that Harvard men here learn to do. That is the great thing that men learn at Harvard, to do hard work with enthusiasm, to carry a difficult undertaking like the production of the *Agamemnon* to a perfect success.

But I must not dwell too long on the external changes in the University. There are other more important developments to which I am going to call your attention. In the first place, I want to say a word about the improvement of the administration of Harvard University. I sometimes hear rather dismal predictions of what will happen to the University when the present President departs. I hear it said that nobody else can run this ill-constructed and decrepit machine; that he had the advantage of seeing it gradually fashioned, and that no new man will be able to carry on the work. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that all those fears are entirely without foundation. The administration of Harvard University has been adequately developed with the increase of numbers in the institution. The administration is strong and well organized; and if you gentlemen provide a reasonably sensible and energetic man to take this place, he will have no difficulty in directing this particular division of the army of learning. It is a well-organized, well-constructed machine; and with the added numbers of the University the functions of the administrative officers have been improved and classified with this result, — that every single individual student in Harvard University receives a great deal more attention and guidance than it was the practice to give fifty years ago, or twenty years ago, or ten years ago. In

the Harvard University of to-day the individual youth is protected, advised, led, taught.

Now let me speak a moment of the improvement of teaching ; and let me take my first example from the Medical School. Owing to our having required a preliminary degree for admission to the Medical School, the number of students has been reduced to about 300. There are 140 teachers for those 300 students. Experts give the student a great amount of individual instruction. That is an extreme illustration of what has happened in the teaching of the University.

Another striking change of late years has been the relative disappearance of the lecture. What has taken its place? The individual instruction through laboratory work, through the following of the professor's lectures, which are often necessarily sketchy, by numerous instructors and assistants working individually with the student. The great change in the instruction of the University of late years has been this individual contact of the teacher with the pupil. There was nothing of that sort, gentlemen, fifty years ago, nothing. There is much of it now. And then any one who reads the reports of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will have learned that there are a large number of small elective courses, each taught by an accomplished scholar. This is another of the great changes in the University—the multiplication of courses which are small, again bringing about the close personal contact of the taught with the teacher.

But there have also been great social changes in Harvard University. What is their nature? All in the direction of coöperation, working together, comradeship, and enjoyment of comradeship. There is n't another institution like the Harvard Union in the United States, or in any other university in the world. It is a thoroughly democratic social institution on a great scale. It typifies the spirit of Harvard. We are built upon freedom, we are built upon democracy, we are built upon the principle of one for all and all for one. That runs through the whole life of Harvard University.

There have recently been some rather striking illustrations of this spirit of the University. Lately the Class of 1879 gave the College \$100,000 to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary. The Class of 1880 did likewise ; but they preferred to have their money spent for the increase of the salaries of teachers. The Class of 1881 has now done likewise, but their fund is \$115,000, and the income is placed absolutely at the disposal of the President and Fellows. And I am told to-day that the Class of 1882 is well advanced upon a similar undertaking. Let me call your attention, too, to the increased vivacity of the class celebrations, of ten years out, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, fifty years out. Let me call your

attention to the very interesting meetings held by the Associated Harvard Clubs year by year, an interest which always mounts. What do these things mean, gentlemen? They mean that the sentiment of gratitude and obligation to the University among Harvard men is felt more strongly now than ever before. That is the true class feeling; that is the true college feeling. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

These great acts and effects of college spirit are all Harvard inventions. The other colleges and universities of the country are quite free to copy them, as they have copied many other good Harvard inventions in years gone by; but let me assure you that they will not copy these inventions easily or soon. We have acquired an honorable precedence in these matters. What other institution has matched the acts of the Harvard classes of 1879, 1880, and 1881? Not one. Down at the bottom, gentlemen, that means that the feeling of obligation and gratitude, of thankfulness for the added happiness and enjoyment of life due to the college training, is stronger here than anywhere else. That is the simple fact, gentlemen.

Now in consequence of these improvements in Harvard University, in consequence of the devotion of its sons tangibly expressed, in consequence of the success of its sons in every field of human activity, this college has become a great college. Thirty-five years ago it was a small college. I said at the Tufts Commencement the other day, "You here at Tufts College have had more persons under instruction this current year than were under instruction in Harvard University—the whole of it—in 1868-69." Gentlemen, all the colleges and universities want to become great. They are all trying to become great. They all know that it does n't take much wisdom, or much folly for that matter, to make a great college small. A little wisdom can do that, or a little folly. But nobody wants to make a great college small, because nobody wants to see a diminution in the influence and power of any college that he loves. If, as time goes on, it shall appear that Harvard College has outgrown its organization, the thing to do is to enlarge the organization. If it should turn out that parents really think that it would be better for their boys to go to a small college, the evils, if any, connected with a college's being large will soon be cured, because the large college will cease to be adequately recruited. Now it is a great comfort, gentlemen, when we fear we have an evil to deal with, to feel sure that it is an evil easily curable by a perfectly natural and harmless process.

I have endeavored to set before you, as briefly as I could, the real elements of development and growth here. They are better teaching, better equipment, better atmosphere; and more care for the individual student. And after all, where is the demonstration of increased power and vitality in any institution of learning to be obtained? The demonstration must be

found in the service which the men who go out from that institution render to the world. There is the only proof. There has been no improvement in the theory of education for centuries. It has all been well stated by great men hundreds of years ago. The improvement has to be in the practice ; in the getting of ideals into effect. The proof that the ideals have been got into effect is the work the men do afterwards out in the world. To that proof we can appeal with absolute confidence, with certainty of the verdict. As I said at the beginning, Harvard is democratic to the core, but it is the kind of democracy that Pasteur described in a single phrase. He said, "The true democracy is that which permits [not compels, you notice, gentlemen] every individual to put forth his maximum effort."

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

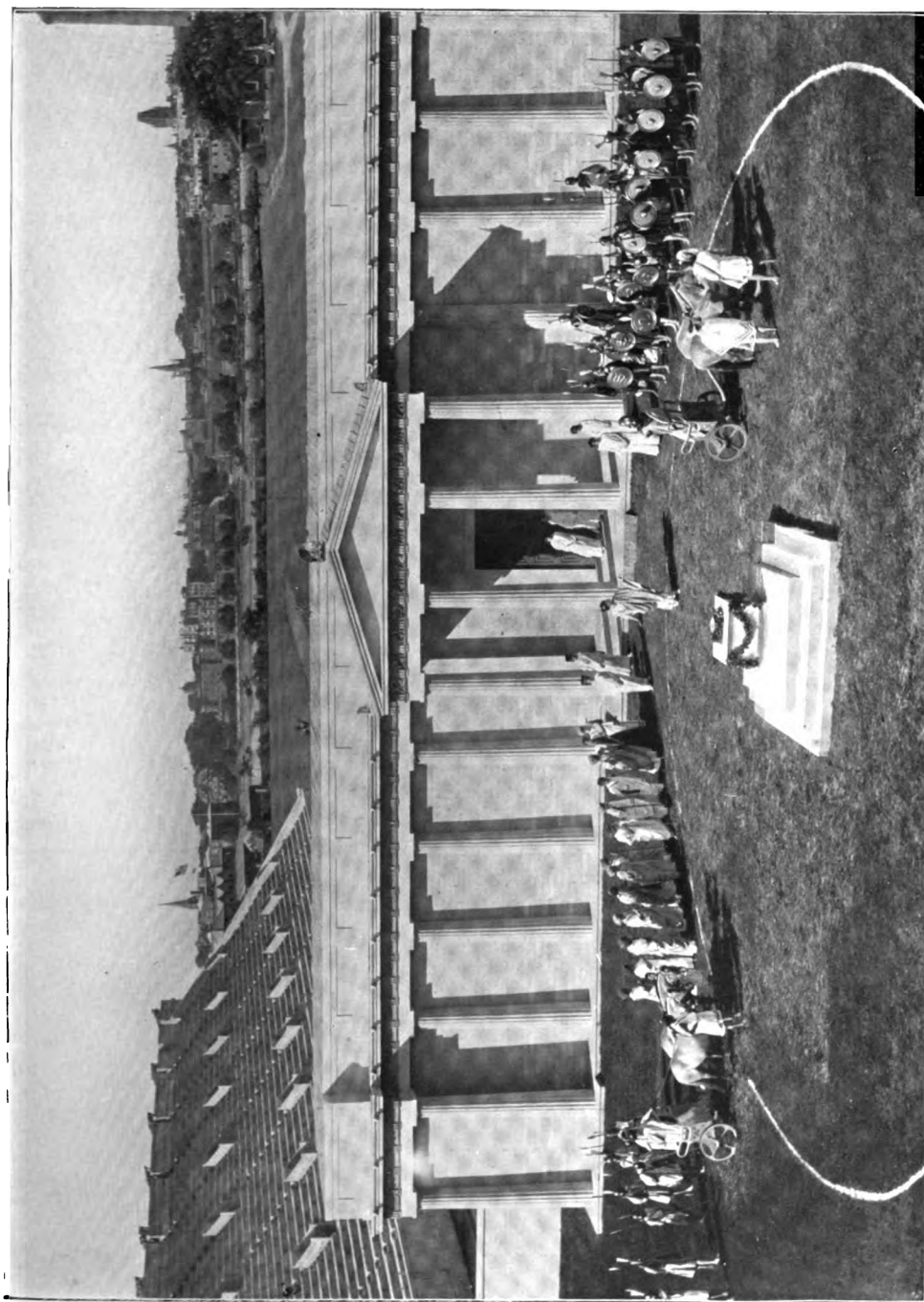
THE AGAMEMNON AT HARVARD.¹

Everything at the outset was unfavorable at the first performance on June 16, and the fact that the play held the attention of a fairly large audience for two hours in a slow, constant rain, was sufficient proof of the permanent dramatic force in Aeschylus's work and of the excellence of the presentation. As a bit of archaeological reconstruction and as a brilliant spectacle, the undertaking was thoroughly successful. The new theory of Dörpfeld as to the stage had been adopted by the committee after some hesitation, but proved itself indubitably right. According to this theory, the old notion of a high, narrow platform on which the actors performed, while the chorus moved on a lower plane, was abandoned. As arranged at the Stadium, actors and chorus were on the same level and could mingle freely together, although during most of the time the actors stood at the main entrance of the palace, or *Skênê*, which was floored and slightly raised. No one, it should seem, could see the effects thus produced without feeling the utter impossibility of visualizing a Greek tragedy on the elevated stage, which certainly never existed in the early years at Athens. The tableaux formed by the relative positions of chorus and actors were no small part of the dramatic effect at Cambridge, and these would have been lost entirely with the old idea of the theatre. The whole spectacular effect would have been better if the Stadium seats had not been seen to extend beyond the entrances at the sides of the palace front, but this was a difficulty

¹ The *Agamemnon* was performed in the Stadium on June 16 and 19. It rained during more than half of the first performance, but the play was not interrupted and most of the 4000 persons in the audience stayed to the end. The following critique, by Mr. Paul E. More, p '93, literary editor of the *Nation*, was originally printed in the *New York Evening Post*, June 18, and has since been revised by him. — Ed.

which, in the nature of the case, could not be obviated. The scene on the stage (if the acting-arena may be so called) was imposing and beautiful, and the color-scheme particularly, the work of Joseph Lindon Smith, would have been, under a clear sky, rich and harmonious. There was an obvious intention to combat the common notion of Greek life as colorless and coldly statuesque.

The acting required in such a setting was so different from that of our modern stage that it is hard to arrive at any comparative criticism. Certainly, the weakest feature, as might be expected, was the chorus. Specially the long chants which come first were disappointing, and could have been considerably cut without loss to the audience. They were gracefully done, but missed the tragic *oestrus*. In such passages as this which gives the keynote of Aeschylus's moral scheme, ". . . Zeus, who set mortals on the road to wisdom by enacting as a fixed law that knowledge cometh by suffering. And o'er the heart in sleep trickle drops of torturing recollection of woe, and thus does discretion come to men even against their will. And this is surely a boon of the Gods, who sit in might upon their awful thrones" — one missed the lift and exaltation which ought to have come with the volume of sound and with the rhythmic motion of the chorus. And, again, in passages where the foreboding of evil is expressed with an intensity that only Aeschylus could put into words, the lines came to the hearer without any thrill of restrained emotion. For the most part, this failure was not due to any lack of care in drilling the *choreutae* or in their execution, but to the conventional nature of the chorus itself, which even in the later years of Aeschylus's own life was beginning to lose its meaning, and which to-day, under the best of circumstances, must impress one as factitious. It is too far from the conventions of our stage to exert any immediate appeal upon us. Yet it did seem that here and there greater results might have been obtained by some sort of rhythmic motion on the part of the *choreutae*. And it is probable, too, that John Ellerton Lodge, who wrote the music, was led into error by his very fear of this remoteness of the Greek convention. The effect, one feels, might have been larger and more solemn if he had left the chorus to sing in unison (as they did originally) instead of yielding to the more varied and seductive attractions of harmony. Later in the play, where the leader of the chorus chants alone over the dead body of Agamemnon, the music and acting together possessed a pathetic appeal which all the audience evidently felt. Here the finely trained voice of Frank Hewitt Birch, who took the part of leader, or *coryphaeus*, was able to reach the hearer without any opposing convention, very much as in a modern opera. It may be mentioned, as one of the difficulties in producing such a play, that Mr. Birch knew no Greek at all when he accepted this difficult rôle.



Photographed by Notman.

Agamemnon.

Clytemnestra.

Chorus.

Cassandra.

THE AGAMEMNON IN THE HARVARD STADIUM.

June 16, 19, 1906.

Among the acted parts the highest praise must be given to the Clytemnestra of Herbert Strathmore Wyndham-Gittens. His first appearance at the palace door after hearing the news of the beacon light was an unforgettable vision. As the great stately queen, whose heart was burning with proud revenge against the murderer of her child, Mr. Wyndham-Gittens was beautiful and dignified to a degree that came with a shock of surprise to the beholder. His face and eyes would be a fortune to any tragedy queen on the stage. To the end he sustained this part, giving expression to the various phases of irony, exultation, and horror with a restraint and grace deserving almost unqualified praise. His elocution, however, was not so perfect as was that of the Cassandra of Arunah Shephardson Abell Brady, who came nearer than any of the others to speaking the Greek as if it were a living language. The rôle of the half-frenzied prophetess was, if anything, more difficult than that of the queen, and if Mr. Brady occasionally failed to give the full force of Cassandra's lyric bewilderment in his posturing, he largely made up for this by his finer feeling for the individual Greek phrase. It could be observed often that he conveyed the word-accent, as distinct from the verse-accent, by a slight intonation or raising of the pitch, whereas for the most part, and probably with wisdom, there was no attempt at all to preserve this word-accent. In general, the enunciation of the Greek was remarkably clear and rhythmical. It might even be said that too much had been sacrificed to attain this excellence, which of course could be felt only by the small portion of the audience who enjoyed a fresh knowledge of the language. The unimportant vowels were commonly pronounced too full, and too much time was given to them. The short alphas, in particular, often received an unpleasant emphasis. There was none of that slurring of the unessential syllables which is so characteristic of living speech, even with the most careful intonation. As a result the language sounded a trifle more dead than necessary, and the whole delivery became too slow and monotonous.

In consideration of the difficulties involved and of our imperfect knowledge of the subject, it is probably well that no attempt was made to adopt the tragic mask along with the cothurnus and padded robe. Yet one could not help regretting a little this concession to necessity. If for no other reason, out of curiosity alone one would have liked to see the actual pomp and circumstance of the Athenian stage reproduced as nearly as possible. This is not spoken by way of censure, for the committee and actors, in all conscience, had sufficient work on their hands without this additional burden. Yet it may be that another time, with the experience already gained in more essential matters, they, or their successors, may experiment with the mask. The Japanese, it may be noted in passing, find the mask highly

effective in acting. And at Cambridge one could see that there was a partial effort to reproduce the same effect by a certain rigidity in the actor's countenance.

The principal spectacular scenes were thought out with care, and under a clear sky must have been magnificently impressive. Even in a light which dimmed the gorgeous color contrasts, no one could see the entrance of Agamemnon, with his soldiers and Trojan prisoners, without a catch in the breath. Here the great moment came when Clytaemnestra knelt at the feet of the lord she was enticing into the palace to his death. The soldiers, in flame-colored tunics, were in line on one side, on the other stood the chorus of old men, while in his chariot by the altar Agamemnon held himself erect and unmoved above the outraged wife who welcomed him to his home. To the left was the chariot of Cassandra, who throughout the scene preserved the motionless expression of a tragic mask. The part of Agamemnon was well given by Perley Hayward Noyes, whose deep voice made an excellent contrast to the lighter timbre of Clytaemnestra's. One minute point in this scene deserves criticism. It would have been decidedly better if some single carpet of solid red, or purple, had been stretched from the king's chariot to the palace; the rugs employed were not appropriate to the occasion.

The only serious criticism, however, to be offered relates to the scene immediately following, which is the real climax of the play. Agamemnon, smitten within the palace, utters a cry which strikes the chorus with surprise and terror. Unfortunately, by some mishap, the sound of this cry was so muffled as to lose its startling suddenness, and at the same time there was a failure to dispose the chorus in such a way as to enhance the dramatic crisis. This error is the more deplorable because there was here an opportunity to exhibit one of the most famous of the antique conventions. Undoubtedly the custom among the Greeks of keeping the actual murder behind the scenes and of showing its effect only in public has much to commend it. Properly presented, even in our archaeologically resuscitated theatre, and with all the drawbacks of a strange convention, this scene of the *Agamemnon* might have power to stir the heart as only Shakespeare can do on the modern stage.

Better as acting, splendid in itself as a spectacle, was the scene in which the bodies of Agamemnon and Cassandra were rolled out into the choral circle. There was no attempt to reconstruct the much-disputed *eccyclema*, and this forbearance was wise. Any machine of this kind would have looked absurd to modern eyes, and we are still in such ignorance of the nature and use of the *eccyclema* that no experiment would have possessed real archaeological value. Some of the minor spectacular combinations were also notable. In particular, the coming together of



AEGISTHUS. *A. L. Benshimol.*



CLYTAEMNESTRA. *H. S. Wyndham-Gittens.*



AGAMEMNON. *P. H. Noyes.*



CASSANDRA *A. S. A. Brady.*

Clytaemnestra and Aegisthus at the sound of Orestes's name was cleverly conceived, and led the mind on from the present play to the sequel. The part of Aegisthus was well taken by Alfred Longfellow Benshimol, and, to return a moment to the introductory scene, Marc Clinton Clapp played the watching guard capitably, giving it the right degree of comic briskness. It may be observed that the whole presentation was an object-lesson in the difference between the tragic realism of the Greek stage and the exaggerated conventionalism of the neo-classic.

With the exceptions noted, the whole play had an interest beyond its historical curiosity. Its scenic magnificence and its emotional appeal are capable of holding an audience to-day, although we cannot, of course, flatter ourselves that the effect was in any way commensurable with that on an ancient audience of Athens. It would be a superb justification of the Classical Department and a high honor for Harvard, if arrangements could be made to produce a Greek play every year at Commencement time. By custom the labor would be much lessened and the representation made more perfectly archaeological. Such a festival would add new life and reality to classical study, and would more than compensate for the time demanded from the students chosen to act.

A word of praise should be added for the excellence of Prof. Goodwin's translation of the *Agamemnon* printed with the text in the libretto. Some discontent has been expressed in Cambridge at the literalness and lack of elevation of this version. In our judgment, it lacked rather the glamour of false rhetoric and, for prose, was pitched in about the right key. Some of the involved sentences of the chorus were turned into admirably idiomatic English.

Paul E. More, p '93.

ΤΡΑΓΩΙΔΙΣ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΙΣ

Ἐπὶ ἑλίουδου ἀρχόντου ἐλευκτιδῆ πρώτῃ καὶ ἰβδομηροστί
καὶ ἰφικλοσσίτῃ ἔτι πρώτῃ ἐν τῷ Στάδιῳ

ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ

Φύλαξ	.....	MARC CLINTON CLAPP
Κλυταίμνηστρα	.....	HERBERT STRATHMORE WYNDHAM-GITTENS
Κήρυξ	.....	DOANE GARDINER
Ἀγαμέμνων	.....	PERLEY HAYWARD NOTES
Κασάνδρα	.....	ARUNAH SHEPARDSON ABEL BRADY
Διγισθοῦς	ALFRED LONGFELLOW BENSHIMOL

ΧΟΡΟΣ

Κορυφαῖος	FRANK HEWITT BIRCH
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ΧΟΡΕΥΤΑΙ

M. ALDRICHEN	B. W. ELDRIDGE	B. B. LUCE, Jr.
JAMES DALE	E. N. FALES	R. I. MACKENNEN
A. G. ELDRIDGE	B. M. LANGSTAFF	R. E. McMATH
C. McK. ELDRIDGE		R. V. MAGERS

ΠΑΡΑΧΟΡΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ

Ἰερεὺς καὶ νεωκέραι, ὁμοίαι Κλυταμνήστρας, ἐπλήται, ἡνίοχοι, ἱερωκίμοι,
αἰχμάλωτοι Τρωϊκοί, λοχίται.

ἽΟ τὰς αὐλοειδίας τοῖσ' αὖτε	JOHN ELLERTON LODGE
Οἱ τοὺς ὑποκριτὰς μελετήσαντες	{ GEORGE RIDDLE
Χοροδιδάσκαλος	{ ARTHUR STEEDMAN HILLS
Αὐλῆς	BERTIE GLIDDEN WILLARD
Ὑποβολεὺς	GEORGE ADAMS KING
	RICHARD MOTT GUMMER

Ἐπιδέχθη τοῦτο τὸ δράμα τὸ πρῶτον ἐπὶ ἀρχόντος Φιλοκλέους Ὀλυμπιάδῃ κή, ἐν τῇ β'. πρῶτος Διοχάρης Ἀγαμέμνων, Κοφφόρος, Εὐμενίσι, Πρωτεὶ σατυρικῶι. ἐχορήγει Κενοκλῆς Ἀφιδνεύς. ἡ μὲν σκηνὴ τοῦ δράματος ἐν Ἀργεὶ. ὁ δὲ χορὸς συνίστηκεν ἐξ ἐπιχωρίων γερόντων προλογίζει δὲ ὁ φύλαξ. ὑπόκειται δὲ τὰ πράγματα πρὸ τῶν Ἀγαμέμνωνος βασιλείων. τὸ δὲ κφάλαιόν ἐστιν Ἀγαμέμνωνος φόνος. τὸ δὲ δράμα τῶν πρῶτων.

Πολλὰς ἀποδιδάσκει χάριτας οἱ χορηγοὶ τοῖς μὲν περὶ τὴν μουσικὴν ὠφελοῦσι MORRIS HICKY MORGAN τε καὶ ALBERT ANDREW HOWARD τῶι δὲ ἀρχιτέκτονι HERBERT LANGFORD WARREN τῶι δὲ JOSEPH LINDON SMITH τῆς σκηνογραφίας τῶι δὲ WARREN DELANO τοῦ WARREN τῶι τοῦ πάλου παρασκευασμένῳ τῶι δὲ Ἐταρείῳ τῇ μὲν Χωρείῳ τῇ δὲ Α. Δ. Φ., ὅτι τὰν ἡμετέραν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις ἔδωκεν οὐ λογιζόμενοι.

Χορηγοί	{ HERBERT WEND SMITH
	{ CHARLES BURTON GULICK
	{ WILLIAM FENWICK HARRIS

Ἡδύος ἴασι τὴν Ἀγγλικὴν γλῶτταν οἱ θυρεοί. Τῶν μὴ ἐλληρίζοντων χάριν τάδε·

In case of a shower the play may be stopped temporarily, the signal being given by one note on a horn. Three notes will indicate the resumption of the performance.

ΑΦΘΙΤΟΣ ΕΑΛΑΣ ΔΕΙ Η ΜΗΝ ΦΙΛΟΜΟΥΣΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΕΣ
ΟΥΔΕ ΤΙ ΑΔΑΟΓΕΝΕΙΣ ΑΔΑΑ ΜΙΑΣ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ
ΤΗΡΑΣΚΩΝ ΑΙΩΝ ΗΜΙΝ ΟΥΚ ΟΙΔΕΝ ΑΜΑΥΡΟΥΝ
ΘΗΝΤΟΥ ΜΗΝΜΟΧΥΝΗΝ ΑΙΣΧΥΑΟΥ ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΝ
ΟΝ ΧΟΦΗΣ ΠΡΟΤΕΙΑ ΠΑΡ ΗΘΙΟΙΣΙ ΔΑΒΟΝΤΑ
ΕΥΣΕΒΙΗ ΠΟΔΑΗ ΜΕΙΝΑΜΕΝΟΝ ΧΑΡΙΤΑ
ΤΗ ΑΠΟ ΚΕΚΡΟΠΗΣ ΤΕΜΕΝΟΣ ΜΟΥΣΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΔΗΠΟΝΤΑ
ΝΥΝ ΔΗ ΚΥΔΑΙΝΟΥΣ ΥΙΕΣ ΕΞΗΕΡΙΩΝ

IN THE FIFTIES. I.

Coming fifty-three years ago to Massachusetts from the opposite side of the social life and democracy of the United States, in which my boyhood had grown, though not of Southern birth, I, as any other clay of seventeen, felt, with a certain psychologic resistance, the rugged impression of the New England hand. It was so different from the seductive touch of the Southland that moulded its habitant with a soft and deft touch to that firmness and evenness of curve pleasing to the artist and better withstanding the wear of wasting elements than did the roughly hewn Puritan figure. The boy, however, did not reason about his prejudice; he merely sensed it. Neither the old moulding nor the new was in his thought, but in the years that were to come, and now are gone, the man has come to value our country's need of the Civil War, and the hand of the Master Sculptor that has wrought the "New birth of our

new soil, the (new) American." Thus impressed, the theatre of the long ago, the Cambridge actors on its stage, and the wide encircling scenery of a boy's college world, renewed themselves with pathetic vividness when, on Commencement, 1905, I met one — only one — of my dear intimates of 1852 to 1855, on the summit of the greater Blue Hill.

The decade prior to 1861 in Harvard College was as different from that of the present University as were the President and professors of that time from President Eliot and his officers of to-day. Then the whole tone of College life was in a minor strain. The courses of study, the discipline, manners, cost of living, the morals, or should I say the immorals (?), all were of a simpler caste. The dissipations were rougher, coarser, yet less insidious, I think, when they had not acquired the Parian veneer, the pseudo-refinement of sensuality. Then the college youth had the consciousness of St. Paul, "For that which I do, I allow not — what I hate that do I," but now, it would seem, that which is carnal is Epicureanized. The cost and pace of living were certainly less in the old days. I doubt that any one of my companions had larger yearly allowances than I, \$1000, which would represent \$2500 now. But no contrast is as striking as the stress of the ante-war time, which exaggerated the heroics of men, sometimes even to the verge of caricature; at least infused a humorous element in the tragedy rehearsing. The young Quixotes or Bombastes Furiosos from the South and the young Cromwells of New England elbowed one another to the very danger-point, and propinquity emphasized the characteristics of each. The psychologic phenomena of these ominous years are not realized through literature. I doubt that the abnormal temperature of that time is understood by the college man of to-day. But to those approaching manhood then, who knew as boys that John Quincy Adams was urging the annexation of Texas to justify disunion; who knew how Garrison was imploring the Abolitionists to lead in disunion; who were interpreting rightly or wrongly the Fugitive Slave Law; who knew how their fathers voted when Franklin Pierce was elected President; who read, as it struck at white heat the passionate sentiment of the people, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "stronger," says Woodrow Wilson, "than any political pamphlet to stir the sentiments — not a picture of slavery — the romance of sympathetic imagination. Those who read it nevertheless knew no other picture than this;" who attended the Faneuil Hall meeting and were witnesses of or actors in the Anthony Burns riot, — these young men were stirred by the portents in the sky and about their paths to anger, suspicion, and perplexity beyond their age and nature, and despite the social bonds of youth and student fellowship, they lined up on the confronting sides of North and South, expressing by exaggerations of manner and speech the far-apart tradi-

tions in which they had been bred to feel and reason. A few, the more intense and provincial of them, from Charlestones of the North or South, occupied the front of the stage, as if, as Polonius spoke it, "For the law of writ and the liberty, these are the only men."

Though at the time and as one of the theatre I was unconscious of the dramatic effect, yet looking back now through the perspective of years and in the clear light that nearly half a century of history throws on the scene, the actors and the play of the Harvard stage in the decade before the war stand out now to me with all the truthfulness, at least, with which I try to picture them. The range of my acquaintance was wide and heterogeneous, but my intimate associates, though not many, were of impossible classification. They come to mind in disordered sequence as flashes of affection or incident light my memory.

There were two men, sons of the then Librarian of Congress, faithful students, clean-lived, of Quaker habits, yet delighting in all the sociabilities, that were innocent, of a pleasure-loving group whose gathering-place was in the rooms of a Southerner, most accessible and delightful, on a northwest corner overlooking the Yard, with five windows, and so deliciously and brightly warmed by an enormous wood-burning fireplace that there were not many winter nights when one would not find, between ten and twelve o'clock, half a dozen good fellows of the literary and social tastes of their host encircling his glowing hickory logs. Of that set of men was he, J. B. of Mississippi, whom I met last June on Blue Hill, a rare companion, sensuous, not sensual, affectionate, rippling with humor, and immensely popular with his classmates or he would not have been their orator. And then there was a splendid big fellow from Halifax, a law student, a man of over thirty years of age, a genuine Du Maurier Englishman with chest like a buffalo, aquiline features, dark curly hair and mustache, a deep rich voice, and a laugh that sounded like the rataplan of a bass drum. He was a handsome picture anywhere, and, without ever an overcoat, as he rolled along at over a four-mile clip of a breezy winter's day in his Nova Scotia homespun, and swinging his big walking-stick, he was, indeed, a wholesome sight. He was all he looked. And yet in the fifth summer from taking his LL.B. at Harvard he was struck dead by the hand of one of a gang of blackguards in Cincinnati who insulted some ladies whom he was escorting home from the opera. Bidding the ladies go on, he turned for a moment to face the miscreants. All else those whom he had defended knew was the sound of that sonorous laugh now in scorn or defiance, then the noise of a short struggle. When aid came the glorious specimen of manhood was dead, stabbed to the heart. Of that social party was another big fellow — big in every way, hearty, rollicking, generous, who went at everything with a vim and

dash that was masterful, though sometimes amusingly awkward. He was so abounding in life, so indomitable of physique, so great-hearted, so emptied of every littleness, and so full of trustfulness as is a little child, that I loved him as I have loved only one other man, and, somehow, I always thought of him as to live on and on — a man who would be doing when my life had gone out for years; that he would live — well, I could not think of him as a subject for death. He had to me nothing of the spiritual. That he was of the right good earth, earthy, was with him my bond of affection. And so, when after a long and close friendship of forty years, he died suddenly in 1893, and I read of it, distant from him and in a lonely place, it seemed impossible he could have ceased to be — he must *be* somewhere among the realities, a soul *and* body. And foolish as it may seem, I almost — I, at the moment — believed that if I called out to him from myself, with that faith, he would come; I should see him at least for a moment. And I called! . . .

He was a Virginian of the best blood. After 1856 and his graduation, his profession was engineering in the South. At the breaking out of war he entered the Confederate army and became a captain of light artillery. He was twice sent abroad, running the blockade, a Confederate agent to purchase ordnance. After the war he resumed his profession, and so successfully that he became the president of one of our great transportation lines by land and water, and accumulated a fortune. He, too, came back with me to the Blue Hills and to the old Houghton Home whilst it stood deserted, for it was to him and to J. B., as to me, something native, an absorbing part and parcel of the most impressionable years of life, the time of college years, and with those years linking boyhood to manhood — our ignorant sectionalism before the Civil War with our country's patriotism that we learned then and since. But of those and a few other intimates of that especial little group of Harvard associates, only J. B. and I remain.

At the time of which I write, the evening Moot Courts of the Dane Law School provided escape for much of the passion engendering in the older students of the College. To hear the debates on the questions then exciting our minds there were gathered audiences of the most fiery representatives of the opposing factions. These students of the different departments of the College listened with intensity of feeling, not always controlled, to the heated declamations of the men from the South and to the more guarded yet determined arguments of the New Englanders. Among the most conspicuous of the former — conspicuous both because of insulting asides during debate and because of his general appearance and manner — was a man from Florida — floridian in height, lankness, long stride, and his visibly expressed, "Don't care a continental for any

of you." His hair was bushy and straw-colored, and his smooth, gaunt face well freckled. He chewed tobacco and kept his hands in his pockets. He was a very off-color specimen of Southern chivalry — rather a fit type of the Tammany heeler of to-day. However, he was on our stage, a figure to give it effectiveness, and he was a noticeable person on the Cambridge streets, more so than a Western bronco-buster would be to-day. He did not participate in the debates — was only waiting in the flies for his cue, to be called, or as he expressed it, when one of us asked him why he did not speak, "Oh, there is too much talking, you fellows on the bank just jawing across the river. Wait till you get right plum excited and some of those Abolitionists slip into the water, then the alligator will get in his work. I am just lying in the mud now like an old log, but I *am* hungry."

Another law student who had belligerent, eccentric prominence was the son (or grandson?) of President Monroe's Secretary of War. His was a small, spare body; his mind clear, dry, and alert. Though of the South for three or more generations, yet he was, in all but his principles, as genuine a Yankee as could be found on a Vermont farm. Such likeness of extremes — the rural New England nature and the up-country man of Georgia or North Carolina — is often very striking; the harking back, probably, to a common ancestral type. Beyond the maelstrom of politics, my friend was a gentle, sane companion, full of human kindness. But in debate on the issues that were threatening our country, he was an ugly, intemperate opponent. His delivery was singularly like the humorous drawl of Mark Twain, but his words were as bitter as Mark Twain's are unctuous, and, as if he were meditating, jack-knife and pine board in hand, he whittled off the most withering sarcasms against Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and other Abolitionists — the "Wooden Nutmeg lunatics" he called them. He was graduated in '54. Coming into my room a few days after — a hot July day — shaking with ague, that had stuck to him as everything mental, physical, and moral that he had acquired before coming North, he said through his chattering teeth, "I am off for Georgia to-morrow morning at day-break — come to say 'good-by.' I am going to walk home — walk off the chills and this d——d North forever." "You don't mean you will walk to Georgia?" "That's just what I mean, and I'll be in Providence at sundown to-morrow." And he was. He did walk every mile of the way home, writing me from Washington, "I have lost my ague, and I have found a girl here who promises to marry me." In November he wrote again, "I have not had a chill since the day I saw you, and I was married last week." He fought through the war, and died five years ago.

Now let us read in brighter light the names of two law classmates of '55, — Wilder Dwight of Massachusetts and Henry Lord Page King of Georgia. The character and record of the one are held with love's distinction in his native state, and rewardingly commemorated by panegyric tablet in the transept of Memorial Hall. Of the other, a companion of his Harvard days and of his short after-manhood, I would write a word in honoring remembrance of a gallant gentleman. King was a man of small, dainty figure, fresh complexion, and always faultlessly clothed — yet with a dignity of grace and courtesy that commanded respect. To a stranger he might appear rather a drawing-room knight than the intrepid character he was ever found to be. He *was* a lady's man, with the women and society of the best of such in Boston, New York, and his native city, but without a touch of the *petit-maitre*, and reverent of woman as fearless of men. I would here were space and place to tell the quickening story of his encounter, four years later, with the most popularly endorsed fire-eater of a Southern community. Yet that were of small moment before the last act when "a conscience more divine than we . . . beckoned" each of the heroes of "deadly hostile creeds" to battle in 1862, where both gave up their lives, King in a manner so chivalrous as to win the admiration of the witnessing soldiers of the two bodies in conflict.

Whilst only 36 per cent. of the men of my Harvard years live to-day, yet there may be a score or more of the survivors to recognize some of the figures that stand to me in *alto rilievo* — more picturesque than, if not as classical as some of their associates, and I would give the pervading character — the soul expression — rather than line mere features, figures, actions. In one particular instance it is a moral tonic at this degenerate moment of our national life to call to the mind's eye the other J. B., of the same class-year and the dear friend of the J. B. of the Blue Hill afternoon, yet the antipode in temperament and tradition of him of like initials; a man of the most righteously rugged character; a man who had in later life all the iron of John Brown moulded in sanity, and who came to look in his last years surprisingly like the portraits of that heroic fanatic; a man who, had not duty forbidden, would have made another of the dauntless soldiers in the war of '61–65, so nobly exemplified in Dr. Francis H. Brown's volume; a man who was twice dropped by his business superiors because his conscience inexorably bade him choose poverty, if it were so to be, rather than be a subject-party to bribe a legislature or to receive a savings bank deposit contrary to the law's intent. Yet this man, with his generous and chivalric heart, loved the personality of the Southerners and approved the duello. His was the body and soul quick to resist attack of any shape, "but," as he said, "this giving

the advantage to beef and brawn is the mode of savages. As yet civilization, in its incompleteness, demands for its protection, especially where the good name and honor of woman is concerned, a tribunal for words and actions such as you have among gentlemen in the South."

I would halt here for a moment to get back to the threshold, as it were, of these Harvard reminiscences; to find my then point of view. In looking back fifty years, what, one may ask, was *then* the ground you stood upon to note surroundings and look into the future beyond? Simply this: The dearest mate of my boyhood and I had come from a Southern city encircled by pines and liveoaks to Cambridge where our first lodgings were in a small and ancient house in Appian Way, during preparatory work, he for the School of Arts, I for the Scientific School, he under the tutelage of Franklin Eliot Felton, I under William Gardner Choate, both then in the Law School. As it is an honor to remember such teachers, it is at the same time somewhat idyllic to recall that half-year of faithful study, boyish innocence, and ambitious visions under the sequestered roof-tree in Appian Way, in our pastoral holidays at Houghton's Pond, and in the Blue Hill environs. We were good boys then, still wrapped in the swaddlings of home affections and precepts, having but passing knowledge, as yet, of the college world; and five days of the seven our lives strictly ordered by study tasks and gymnasium exercises. But our first introductions to Harvard associates made a fast friend for each of us, and both through scrimmages. The Freshmen of '53, in their start-off discipline, met, of course, the Sophomores or Juniors in a rush or football game — I may not be exact in these particulars — and Breck Parkman (Samuel Breck Parkman — I write the name of the closest friend of my youth, sounding as pleasant and wholesome now as it did when we were boys together) rushed into my room, that afternoon, dirty and bruised, exclaiming, "We Freshmen put up the biggest kind of a fight and we had the gamiest little fellow on our side you ever saw. He is from Boston — pretty and nice-looking as anybody's sister, but, Great Scott! there was n't a fellow on the other side too big for him to tackle. He was down and trodden on half the time, but he would n't stay put," — and so on in admiration of a classmate, who from that day became his dear friend. At Gettysburg these two classmates, without hostile thought in the heart of either, actually faced one another to the point of recognition, and in the second day's fighting, Parkman fell dead from his horse struck by a piece of shrapnel and was drawn off the field on the gun he commanded.

The winning of my first friend at Harvard was due to the grabbing disposition of one of the strangers thrown together at the preliminary gathering of our class after examination. A big, blotchy-faced youth

from New Bedford — his name is not found in the Quinquennial Catalogue — appropriated a desk that had been assigned me, and, when I claimed it, he assured me and the class, with considerable unnecessary profanity, that he meant to keep it. In the moment before Professor Eustis reëntered the room, I had but time to invite the covetous classmate to a test of proprietorship in the Yard after recitation. That pleased the boys, but, owing to the non-appearance of the other principal in the promised affray, they were disappointed. The next morning I occupied my rightful desk in peace. When we separated for our rooms, that first day, a young man, whose handsome person and well-ordered clothes I had noticed in the class-room, ran up and, clapping me on the back, asked my name and where I came from, and gave me those facts of himself. Then, laughing over what he called the first fire-cracker explosion of the new class, he said he liked such occasional reminders of the Fourth of July, but he had been a little afraid that I had undertaken a bigger contract than I could handle. "However," he went on, — for I recall the drollery of the words, — "'little grains of sand' come in just pat sometimes where 'little deeds of kindness, little words of love' don't count worth a cent down here; I don't know how they count above." Before we parted at my lodgings, he invited me to dine with his parents and sisters, the Sunday following, and said he would drive over to Cambridge for me. His home was five miles from Boston and Cambridge. I gladly accepted his kindness. So from a trifling raffle began a friendship that gave me, eight years later, my life's partner.

Clarence Gordon, L. S. S. '55.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

CHEERS AND SPORT.¹

During our Senior year, there has been wide discussion of athletics. Not long ago, there occurred an incident which throws some light on intercollegiate sports. In an intercollegiate golf match, a player lost his ball. He hunted for it for five minutes, but without success. As soon as the umpire had declared the hole forfeited his opponent said: "There is your ball; I could not show it to you before because I was playing for my college." In contrast to this is an episode of an important lawn-tennis match between two of the best players in the country. The linesman called a ball "out." The player saw the linesman had not been looking, and that the ball had really landed "in." He refused to take the point.

We have heard a great deal about the inordinate desire to win. Most of what we have heard does not mean much to a college man. He en-

¹ From the 1906 Class Oration.

joys games more than calisthenics because of the element of rivalry; the excitement of a contest appeals to him. If this were not so, he would not care much about games. Just as he wants to overcome his rivals, he wants the college to which he belongs to overcome hers. There would be no games worth playing if men did not want to win. Moreover, it would be a false diagnosis to say that the tennis-player proved a better sportsman than the golf-player because he was less determined to win. It is not hard to be unselfish if it costs nothing and looks well. According to the Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, to be a good sportsman is "to brag little, to show well, to crow gently when in luck; to own up, to pay up, and to shut up when beaten." To have this apply to him a man must want to win. The point is, the tennis-player did not want to win less; but there were other things he valued more. This is no mere quibble. A man does not know how to stifle his desire to win. It does little good to tell him not to be so anxious for victory, but it is not so meaningless to say men should develop a greater appreciation of the qualities which make the tennis-player worth following. We don't want a law, "Thou shalt not desire to win;" but we do need a higher standard in athletic ethics.

We lack sound athletic traditions. Changes in the golf rules will not make a man generous if he thinks his duty to his college demands his acting in a way he would consider despicable in an individual. It ought not to be long, however, before men realize that when they are playing as representatives of their colleges it behooves them to be as generous as possible. This will not be realized, however, before the colleges which they represent take a broader attitude toward sport. Consider for a moment our methods. When a man feels that he cannot make the 'Varsity it does not occur to him to play on some scrub team. The way we try to help the teams is not by playing on minor teams ourselves so that there will be a larger field of selection. Instead, we express our enthusiasm by organized cheering. It has been said that religion should consist of service rather than services. It might also be said that college spirit should consist of doing something rather than in making a noise. Where our traditions are weak is in the fact that, while the college at large is, of course, interested in the teams, interest in athletics is not enough developed. The tendency, therefore, is to care for the actual result, but not to care about the playing. This is the difference between the golf-player and the tennis-player. Both cared about the result: the tennis-player, however, cared about the playing as well, while the golf-player did not. The first was intent on proving himself a better tennis-player than his opponent. Any unfair advantage would make the test worthless. The second wanted to win, and was ready to snatch at any advantage.

That our attitude has much in common with that of the golf-player is shown by the way we regard cheering. We go to matches not to see whether our team can play a better game than our opponents, but to help Harvard win. While the team is learning plays we are practising cheering. The cheering must be directed carefully. In football it is bad to cheer when our side has the ball, because signals may be confused, but when the other side has the ball signals are of no consequence. In baseball the demand for cheering comes when our team is at the bat. Usually it seems that the cheering is effective chiefly in rattling the opposing pitchers. Now it may be that this system does help Harvard's chances. The point is that games won this way are not worth winning. Baseball ought not to be changed from a contest in skill and quick judgment between two teams into a trial of the lung capacity of two universities.

Not to cheer because we felt no interest would argue a deplorable situation. But we shall not have generosity in intercollegiate athletics until we pay more attention to the real game, and cease trying to introduce elements which have no logical place in an athletic contest. To ask that the spectators should sit perfectly quiet during a match would be ridiculous. There is, however, a vast difference between the organized cheer, with its ulterior purpose, and the spontaneous cheer, aroused by a good play.

Organized cheering, however, is not the root of our athletic difficulties. It is the idea behind the cheering which is at fault. It is not to be wondered that, under the present circumstances, men when playing on college teams make use of tricks and underhand devices they would be ashamed to use in an individual match. There is great desire in the college at large to win. The college does not care particularly about the game itself; it is willing to win by cheering, if the team can't win by skill. So the golf-player is at a premium, and the tennis-player is below par.

If, instead of being content with cheering, more of us played on scrub teams, would not the situation be improved? In the first place, a well-managed scrub team would be very good fun. It would also develop men who might be of use to the 'Varsity. But, more important than either of these considerations, it would make more of us understand what it means for a man who is fagged not to play a little less hard than he can. We should realize that our encouragement to the team must be given before the game; that the match itself must be played by the men on the field. The actual playing would be more closely watched. We should know more how the positions should be played, and there would be more interest in how they were played. The value of generosity in sport would be more appreciated, for we should know by experience how evasion of the spirit of the rules mars a game. If the college at large

had more of this point of view not so many men would think they were working for the honor of their college when they refused to help an opponent find a lost golf-ball or shifted a football forward when the referee was not looking.

Arthur C. Blagden, '06.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE SUMMER QUARTER.

On Friday, July 6, Christopher Columbus Langdell, Dane Professor of Law, Emeritus, and Dean of the Harvard Law School from 1870 to 1900, died at his home on Quincy St., in the 81st year of his age. Prof.

Death of Dean Langdell. Langdell was born in New Boston, N. H., on May 22, 1826, entered Harvard in 1848, but left a year later to become a teacher, and finally received his A.B. out of course in 1870 as of the Class of 1851. Returning to the Harvard Law School, he took his LL.B. there in 1853, went to New York and engaged in the practice of his profession, and finally was called back to the Law School as Dane Professor in 1870. The story of the way in which his services were secured for his professorship and of the great changes which he brought about in the study of the law at Harvard, was eloquently told by President Eliot in an after-dinner speech at the 250th anniversary of the founding of the College, in the following words:

"The next winter, Prof. Parsons, one of the veterans of the School, resigned, and the Dane Professorship became vacant. Then I remembered that when I was a Junior in College, in the year 1851-52, and used to go often in the early evening to the room of a friend who was in the Divinity School, I there heard a young man who was making the notes to 'Parsons on Contracts' talk about law. He was generally eating his supper at the time, standing up in front of the fire and eating with a good appetite a bowl of brown bread and milk. I was a mere boy, only eighteen years old; but it was given to me to understand that I was listening to a man of genius.

"In the year 1870 I recalled the remarkable quality of that young man's expositions, sought him in New York, and induced him to become Dane Professor. So he became Prof. Langdell. He then told me that law was a science! I was quite prepared to believe it. He told me that the way to study a science was to go to the original sources. I knew that was true, for I had myself been brought up in the science of chemistry; and one of the first rules of the conscientious student of science is never to take a fact or a principle out of second-hand treatises, but to go to the original memoir of the discoverer of that fact or principle. Out of these two fundamental propositions, that law is a science and that a science is to be studied in its sources, there gradually grew, first, a new method of teaching law, and, secondly, a reconstruction of the curriculum of the School.

"So, with great patience, in the course of 15 or 16 years, chiefly, as Prof. Langdell has pointed out, by the steady devotion of the professors to a policy of thoroughness, and through the zeal and intelligence with which that policy has been apprehended and adopted by the most successful students of the School — gradually, as I say, by building on all that was good in the past, this School has been converted into a sci-

tive school of law without losing its best qualities as a practical school of law. I have witnessed no change in the University during the last 17 years which is more satisfactory to all those who have taken part in it, or more important with reference to the ultimate interests of the community than this development."

It will be seen from this statement that Prof. Langdell was really the originator of the so-called "case-system" of teaching law, which has now supplanted the older text-book method in nearly all the great law schools of the country. This "case-system" is really to the study of the law just what the "laboratory method" is to the study of physics or chemistry, or the use of "sources" to the study of history; it is a means of forcing the student to work out the basic principles of the law himself, instead of taking them second-hand on the word of another. It brings the student face to face with the conditions of actual law practice; it has "transformed the law school into a law office whose business is selected solely for the use of the learner." The accomplishment of this work makes Prof. Langdell one of the foremost (perhaps next to President Eliot the foremost) of the men to whom the great advance and progress of the University during the last 35 years is due; and the importance of his services was recognized as early as 1875 when the University conferred upon him the highest honor that it is in her power to bestow. To the last few classes in the Law School Prof. Langdell was little known, for increasing age and failing sight necessitated a very serious restriction of his activities after 1900; but a fitting memorial of himself and of his great work is now being erected in the new Law School building on Holmes Field, which, as was announced before his death, is to bear his name.

The American Medical Association held its 57th annual meeting at Boston, June 5, 6, 7, and 8. President Eliot delivered one of the addresses of welcome, and the buildings of the new Medical School in Longwood were thrown open for the first time on this occasion. A more auspicious inauguration of these new buildings could scarcely have been desired. The attendance at the meeting was very large, and a great many of the guests came from distant parts of the country; it is reasonable to suppose that they will carry home with them favorable impressions of the splendid new quarters of the Harvard Medical School, and influence many students to attend it. The announcement on Commencement Day of a gift of \$60,000 offered to and accepted by the city of Boston to build a suitable avenue of approach to the new buildings comes as a welcome completion of this great addition to the University plant.

By vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, on May 8, 1906, a Degree with Distinction in History and Literature has been established. The plan for the administration of this new variety of the Degree with Distinction is briefly as follows: The field of study will ordinarily cover

**A new
Degree with
Distinction.**

either the history and literature of a single country, *e. g.*, England or France, or the history and literature of a period, *e. g.*, the Renaissance, or the Eighteenth Century, — a vertical or a horizontal section, as it were. The candidate's plan of study (which should be presented for approval as early as possible in his college career to the Committee in charge of this new Degree with Distinction) will ordinarily comprise at least six courses, selected from those dealing wholly or in part with the history and literature of the country or period chosen, and usually not including courses regularly open to Freshmen. To complete his knowledge of the country or period chosen, the candidate will also be expected to pursue a course of general reading both in the principal authors of the country or period in question and in the works of standard authorities upon them. This general reading may conveniently be done during the summer vacations. The candidate's fitness for the Degree with Distinction will be tested, in his final year of preparation, by a thesis on some special topic within his general field of study, and by a general examination — either written or oral or both — on his entire field of study. Successful candidates may be excused from the final examinations in the Senior year in the courses offered for the Degree with Distinction.

It is the intention of the Committee in charge to make this new Degree with Distinction well within the reach of the majority of those students who take the bulk of their work in the humanities. It is hoped that candidacy for it will come to be in time, not the exception but the rule, as in the case of the Honor Degree at the English Universities. The plan of study arranged by the Committee is not believed to be one which will involve any abandonment or even limitation of the candidate's interest or participation in other College activities; its chief aim is to aid him to a wise and profitable investment of the time spent in his College work, to make that work tell, to prevent his wasting his opportunities by dispersing his efforts over a wide range of totally unrelated fields of study. It is not the intention of the Committee to lay great emphasis on the grades attained in the courses offered for the Degree; and the examination will be directed towards testing the candidate's knowledge, not of minute details, but of broad lines of development, general tendencies, and especially of the interrelation of the history and literature of the period or country chosen. The terms History and Literature will be taken throughout in their most comprehensive sense; thus, courses

and reading in the history of Philosophy or of the Fine Arts of the chosen field of study will normally form a part of each candidate's work; and some general knowledge of these subjects will be expected of him at his examination. During the last six weeks of the College year some 60 or 70 students enrolled themselves as candidates for this new Degree with Distinction; the Committee hopes that next year will see as many more. Candidates for the Degree should communicate with Prof. Barrett Wendell, Grays 18, Cambridge, at the earliest possible opportunity.

The total number of students registered at the Summer School on July 12 was 746—somewhat less than at the corresponding date last year. This falling-off is chiefly to be attributed to the fact that it was impossible this year to offer some of the more popular courses, such as Prof. Hanus's course on "School Administration," which has always been very largely attended. As the development of other summer schools, moreover, has been very rapid during the past few years, Harvard has no longer the field to herself in this respect; and, lastly, it should be noted that this year the Yale and Cornell summer schools have been especially favored, the one by the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction at New Haven, and the other by that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Ithaca.

The amendments to the constitution of the Alumni Association, proposed in the circular sent out among the members last spring and printed in the June *Magazine*, were adopted at the annual meeting of the Association. Of these amendments the most important is that admitting to membership in the Association all graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School and all holders of degrees from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; the effect of this change will be to increase the membership of the Association from about 10,000 to 11,500. Other innovations which are expected to increase the value and efficiency of the Association authorize the Executive Committee to maintain an office or headquarters of the Association in Boston, as near as possible to the offices of Harvard College, which shall serve as a general bureau of information concerning all matters pertaining to the University, for the benefit and at the service of all members of the Association and officers of the University; to employ an official, who may also be the secretary, who shall be a member of the Association, to have charge of said office; to solicit subscriptions for and publish an alumni periodical; to prepare and publish a general list of all living Harvard men; and to make such other arrangements for the conduct of the said office and official as shall

seem to them advisable. Prof. J. C. Gray, '59, was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year.

The tenth meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held May 25 and 26 at Chicago. The Harvard Club of Chicago were the hosts, and Major Higginson and Dean Briggs the guests of honor and principal speakers. There was much enthusiasm and merriment, and withal much earnest and fruitful discussion, particularly of the three years' course; opinion on that question not being apparently by any means unanimously in agreement with the report of the committee published in the last number of this *Magazine*. Whatever may be the outcome on this particular topic, the large attendance and eager interest shown at this meeting come as a renewed and welcome proof of the potency and extent of the influence of the Associated Harvard Clubs in serving the University throughout the country.

The Greek play was in every respect an unqualified success. Both performances of the *Agamemnon* were well attended, and the interest of the spectators never flagged. If the acting was slightly more finished and

the weather conditions more propitious on the occasion of the second (Tuesday) performance, it should also be noted

The Greek Play. Uses for the Stadium.

that the actors deserve special credit for their dignity and presence of mind in recovering so quickly from the effects of a ludicrous accident, which for a moment threatened to destroy the lofty and tragic effect of the entire play, on the occasion of its first rendering on Saturday; the lowering skies and gentle rain of that day, moreover, were perhaps more congruous with the profound theme of the drama than the warm and sunny afternoon of Tuesday. It is difficult to say what part or parts of the performance were the best; uniform excellence was the universal judgment of spectators and critics; but the acting of Clytaemnestra, Cassandra, and the Leader of the Chorus, the moving and very beautiful music by Mr. J. Ellerton Lodge, and the care, skill, and sense of proportion with which every detail of the robes and scenery was devised, are perhaps deserving of special mention. It was without doubt the most notable event of the academic year. A fuller account and criticism will be found on another page.

The employment of the Stadium for the Greek Play reveals a new and very important use to which this recent and serviceable addition to the University plant may be put, and is another justification for its erection. So greatly has Sanders Theatre been overcrowded during the last few years that there has been a movement to transfer the Commencement exercises to the Stadium also; in fact, at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association a committee was appointed

to consider the advisability of using the Stadium for that purpose this year. This committee reported adversely, chiefly on the ground that it would be impossible to secure the necessary awning for the Stadium in time; a standing committee has, however, been appointed to consider the whole question for future years. A more serious objection to the use of the Stadium for Commencement Day than the difficulty and expense of procuring an awning is the distance of the Stadium from the Yard and the nature of the way thither. It is difficult to imagine the Commencement procession walking with dignity or comfort on a hot or showery day, down through Harvard Square and Boylston St., across the river, and on to Soldier's Field; and to provide suitable conveyances for such a large number of persons would be clearly out of the question. Sanders Theatre, overcrowded though it be, would seem to be the only suitable place for the Commencement exercises, at least until conditions in Cambridge have very greatly changed. — Incidentally, the writer may perhaps be permitted to express a doubt as to whether the Class Day exercises at the Stadium have yet reached the highest possible degree of perfection. The removal of the Ivy Oration thither was doubtless a step in advance, and the cheering and singing are admirable; but the throwing of confetti, etc., is not an unqualified success. It may be a very pretty sight when viewed from a distance; for some of the participants, however, it is less agreeable. The time-honored exercises at the Tree were abolished some years ago, partly at least because of the roughness of the "scramble;" it may be doubted whether the present throwing of confetti is much of an improvement in this respect; it is actually less rough, of course, but on the other hand the men are not dressed for it, and what is more important, the ladies who are so unfortunate as to sit in the front row of the Stadium are likely to have a much more strenuous time of it than is agreeable, especially when a few of the men below, deprived of legitimate ammunition, begin to throw grass and turf. It seems as if the next Class Day Committee ought to be able to devise some improvement in this respect.

The question of the continuance of intercollegiate football at Harvard was settled, for the season of 1906 at least, during the first ten days of May. By a vote of 15 to 9, the Board of Overseers decided to authorize the Athletic Committee to permit games of intercollegiate football under the new rules until Dec. 1, 1906, in order to test the propriety of further continuance of the sport; and at the same time passed another vote directing the Athletic Committee to sanction no appointment for intercollegiate football after that date. A committee consisting of three members of the Corporation and

*The Football
Outlook. New
Eligibility
Rules.*

three members of the Board of Overseers was also appointed to consider the whole subject of the regulation of athletic sports and report as promptly as may be convenient.

This action obviously places the game of intercollegiate football on trial at Harvard more definitely than has ever been the case before. Radical changes both in the game itself and in the spirit in which it is played are clearly expected by the authorities if the game is to be permitted to continue, and a thorough understanding of this fact by players, coaches, and the public, will probably do more to improve existing conditions than anything else. What the result of the deliberations of the joint Committee of the Overseers and Corporation will be, it is, at this moment, impossible to foretell. It would seem, however, to be the intention of the authorities that the Athletic Committee, constituted, as nearly as possible, as in 1905-06, should at least continue to be responsible for the beginning of the coming season; the three Faculty and three graduate members of last year have all been reappointed, and the election of the undergraduate members has already taken place as usual.

A few words in regard to the new eligibility rules recently adopted by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton may not be amiss. Several conferences between representatives of these institutions resulted last spring in a revision of the eligibility rules, the gist of which is the disbarment from membership on University teams of all Freshmen and first-year men, and also of all holders of degrees advanced enough to admit at least to the Senior Class (*i. e.*, in Harvard all members of any of the graduate or professional schools except the Bussey Institution). This change was intended at first to apply only to the four major sports; but at a meeting held May 23, the Athletic Committee voted to extend it to cover all University athletic teams. The new rule providing that no student, whether he has represented one or more colleges, shall take part in intercollegiate contests for more than three years, is still held, however, to apply only to the four major sports.

It is hoped that these simple but radical changes may greatly reduce many of the worst evils with which American intercollegiate athletics have recently been afflicted. They should mean a speedy end of all talk of "athletic proselyting" and "unfair inducements" in the institutions which adopt them; if a man has to complete a year at the University before he can play on an intercollegiate athletic team, and if even then his athletic career can endure in most cases but three years, he will not be likely to go to college, "to play, to run, or to row." The diminution of the longevity and incidentally the reduction of the halo of the athletic "star" has long been a desideratum; and the new rules are especially to be commended in that they incidentally make it possible, in

fact necessary, for a larger number of men to participate in intercollegiate contests. Athletics will in future be less and less the monopoly of a few specially well-trained and able-bodied men. It is well that students in the graduate and professional schools be debarred from intercollegiate contests; they have not, or ought not to have, the time to devote to them. Graduates who objected to these changes on the ground that they were more disadvantageous to Harvard than to Yale or Princeton, because of the greater size and different character of our graduate and professional schools, are once more assured that the athletic authorities of the University entered into this arrangement with their eyes open; some of them perhaps will note with relief the recent announcement that a degree is likely in future to be required for admission to the Yale Law School, an institution which has hitherto been regarded by some persons with a somewhat unmerited distrust as a possible retreat for athletic aspirants.

Notice has been received of the appointment of Viscount Georges d'Avenel as Lecturer on the Cercle Français Foundation for the academic year 1906-07. His general subject will be "L'Histoire Economique de la France depuis le Moyen Age jusqu'au XXième Siècle."—Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, who has been spending his sabbatical year in a trip around the world, returned to Cambridge last May. Next winter he will again be absent, this time as successor to Prof. Wendell and Prof. Santayana as Harvard Lecturer at the universities of France. The general subject of his lectures will be "The United States as a World-Power."—The appointments of the Rev. C. F. Dole, '68, as Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man, and of Prof. F. G. Peabody, '69, as Dupleian Lecturer for the academic year 1906-07, have been announced.—By vote of the Corporation, confirmed by the Board of Overseers on June 13, a professorship has been established in the Law School upon the foundation of \$100,000 received under the will of the late James C. Carter, '50, with the title of Carter Professorship of Jurisprudence.—Dr. H. P. Bowditch, '61, has resigned the professorship of Physiology in the Harvard Medical School which he has held since 1867.—Professors A. L. Lowell and C. R. Lanman are delegates of the University at the 400th anniversary of the founding of the University of Aberdeen, to be held in September next.—The University has received from Mr. C. F. McKim of New York a gift of \$20,000, as the permanent foundation for the Julia Amory Appleton Fellowship in Architecture, already established by his annual gifts.—In recognition of the great services which the late Prof. Shaler has rendered during the 40 years of his connection with the University, the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association has appointed a committee to raise a Shaler

54 *Commencement. — Exercises in Sanders Theatre.* [September,

Memorial Fund from graduates of the University. The form of the memorial and the disposition of the principal and income of the fund will be determined by the committee in charge. Another fund is being raised among the members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to secure a portrait of Prof. Shaler to be placed in the Faculty Room. — A contribution of over \$900 for the relief of the inhabitants of San Francisco was subscribed by the members of the University, and sent to the agents of the Red Cross Society in San Francisco on May 5. — A new mark has been set by the Class of 1881, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their graduation, by an unrestricted gift to the University of \$115,000.

E. B. Merriman, '96.

COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday, June 27, 1906.

Exercises in Sanders Theatre.

Commencement morning opened warm but clear. At 9.45 Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, escorted by the Lancers, drew up at the Johnston Gate and was received by Pres. Eliot. Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, formed the procession of officers and dignitaries in front of Massachusetts Hall, and as they marched through the Yard they were joined by the ranks of the candidates for degrees.

The following parts were delivered: Latin Salutation, O. J. Todd; dissertation, "Faith the Permanent Element of Religious Thought," by A. E. Wood; "Race Distinctions," by G. T. Stephenson, candidate for the Master's degree; "Modern Ideals in Medicine," by R. M. Green, candidate in Medicine; "Compensation for Accidental Injuries to Workingmen," by Alan Fox, candidate in law.

There was less interest than usual in the conferring of the honorary degrees, for the reason that many of the recipients were almost unknown to the audience. The greatest enthusiasm was shown at the announcement of Prof.

Palmer's name. Pres. Eliot conferred the degrees in the following words:

"In exercise of authority given me by the two governing boards I now create
"*Master of Arts:*

"HOWARD ADAMS CARSON, engineer of the Metropolitan Sewerage System and of the Boston Rapid Transit Tunnels, successful pioneering works of high local value and wide influence in other communities;

"HENRY HERBERT EDES, New England antiquarian and annalist, accurate reproducer of a revered past;

"ARTHUR EDWIN KENNELLY, born in Bombay, brought up in England, submarine cable telegraph operator at sixteen; Professor of Electrical Engineering since 1902, made through to-day's act a full member of this Society of Scholars;

"*Doctors of Divinity:*

"ARTHUR CUSHMAN MCGIFFERT, Professor of Church History in Union Theological Seminary, a thorough scholar who draws from the history of the Christian Church lessons of liberty and good will;

"JAMES BARTLETT GREGG and DAVID UTTER, contemporaneous veterans in

the Christian ministry, one Congregationalist, the other Unitarian, both devoted laborers at outposts of the church, who have stood stoutly for freedom of thought, personal righteousness, and public justice;

"Doctors of Laws:

"EDWARD HENRY STROBEL, Professor of International Law in this University, for nine years in the diplomatic service of the United States, and since 1903 General Adviser to the Government of Siam, an honorable and difficult post of great responsibility and usefulness, then first intrusted to an American;

"GEORGE FOOT MOORE, Professor in this University of the History of Religion, scholar, preacher, teacher, and author, and in every function an exact, erudite, wise, and fertile thinker;

"GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, for thirty years a Harvard teacher of ethics whose example has illustrated his teaching; a master of accurate and elegant style in both prose and verse, ennobled by intimate companionship with finest spirits;

¹ The Latin for the diplomas, by Prof. M. H. Morgan, '81, is as follows:

HOVARDVM ADAMS CARSON, machinatorum qui urbi propinquisque municipiis cloacarum, Bostoniensibus cuniculorum ad rapidius commendantur aptorum dispositionem formavit, novis faustisque confectis operibus quae suae civitati magno usui, multisque aliis exemplo ad imitandum essent, ARTIVM MAGISTRVM.

HENRICVM HERBERTVM EDMES, Novae Angliae praeae studiosum annaliumque scriptorem vetustatis venerandae imaginem accurate renovantem, ARTIVM MAGISTRVM.

ARTHVRVM EDVINVM KENNELLY, Simyllis natum, in Anglia educatum, XVI annorum iuvenem fune telegraphico ut dicitur per mare nuntius perferendis praepositum, iam annos IV machinationes electricas apud nos profitentem, ut hodie in nostram doctorum societatem iure optimo adscriberetur, ARTIVM MAGISTRVM.

ARTHVRVM CYRMAN MCGIFFERT, historiae ecclesiasticae in schola theologica quae Vnio dicitur professorem eruditissimum, qui Christianae ecclesiae historia utitur ut liberos esse atque benevolentes doceat homines, SACROSANCTAE THEOLOGICAE DOCTOREM.

"THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, Professor of Greek in Yale University, critic, teacher, editor of Greek texts and of aids in Greek studies, worthy representative of the scholarship of Yale;

"ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, merchant, president of industrial corporations, ambassador to Russia, and since 1899 Secretary of the Interior, an upright and influential man of business and a fearless and patriotic public servant;

"FRIEDRICH ALTHOFF, absent through illness, but expressly represented to-day by Professor Struve, Director of the Prussian universities, modest, austere, untiring, sagacious, resolute, the most potent personage in German higher education, the promoter of the exchange of professors between German and American universities:

"And, in the name of this Society of Scholars, I declare that they are entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to their several degrees, and that their names are to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members."¹

IACOBVM BARTLETT GREGG, veteranum Congregationalium pastorem Christianum, qui in remotis ecclesiae stationibus summo studio operam dedit, dum homines esse debere cogitationibus liberis, privatim integros, publice iustos intrepide contendit, SACROSANCTAE THEOLOGICAE DOCTOREM.

DAVIDVM VITTE, veteranum Unitariorum pastorem Christianum, qui in remotis ecclesiae stationibus summo studio operam dedit, dum homines esse debere cogitationibus liberis, privatim integros, publice iustos intrepide contendit, SACROSANCTAE THEOLOGICAE DOCTOREM.

EDVARDVM HENRICVM STROBEL, iuris gentium apud nos professorem, olim in rebus quae ad legationes pertinent reipublicae Americanae IX annos versatum, nuperrime hoc quadriennium regi magistratibusque Siamorum de universalis rebus consilia dantem, quod munus cum honoratum arduumque tum utilissimum officiorumque plenissimum primus Americanorum sustinet, LAEVM DOCTOREM.

GEORGIUM FOOT MOORE, religionis historiam apud nos profitentem, virum doctrina instructum oratorem de rebus divinis, praecceptorem, scriptorem, omnibusque numeris in rebus excogitandis cum attentum atque eruditum tum sapientem

56 *Commencement. — Exercises in Sanders Theatre.* [September,

The Degrees in Course numbered 923 as against 998 last year, and were given in the following departments:

	1906	1905
Bachelors of Arts.....	381	433
Bachelors of Science.....	65	90
Bachelors of Agricultural Science....	4	1
Masters of Metallurgy.....	3	1
Masters of Arts.....	116	138
Masters of Science.....	3	4
Doctors of Philosophy.....	46	39
Doctors of Dental Medicine.....	33	32
Doctors of Medicine.....	80	82
Bachelors of Laws.....	186	171
Bachelors of Divinity.....	6	7
Total.....	923	998
Degrees out of course.....	56	53
Honorary degrees.....	12	7
Commencement Certificate.....	1	..

Of the Senior Class 66 received their degrees *cum laude*, 33 *magna cum laude*, and 9 *summa cum laude*. The *summa cum laude* men were John Murdock, for excellence in the whole course; T. F. Jones, DeW. H. Parker, and J. W. Plaisted, for highest honors in special subjects; H. H. Harbour, A. N. Holcombe, T. F. Jones, O. J. Todd, and F. C. Wheeler, for both reasons; and H. P. Arnold for excellence throughout the whole course and for highest honors in two special subjects. Highest honors were taken by H. P. Arnold, O. J. Todd, and F. C. Wheeler, in Classics; by H. P. Arnold, in Greek and German; by H. H. Harbour, in English; by T. F. Jones, in History; by A. N. Holcombe and J. W. Plaisted, in Political Science; and

by DeW. H. Parker, in Philosophy. 25 men are entered in the Quinquennial as of the Class of 1907, and 22 took their degrees at the midyear.

Of the *Bachelors of Science* 20 graduated *cum laude* and 2 *magna cum laude*.

4 *Doctors of Dentistry* — F. A. Beckford, Howard Clapp, M. E. Peters, and J. D. Slack — took their degrees *cum laude*.

The 20 M.D.'s who attained the degree *cum laude* were W. W. Barker, W. B. Bartlett, L. L. Bigelow, D. H. Boyd, H. G. Calder, L. D. Chapin, A. E. Darling, Channing Frothingham, R. H. Goldthwaite, R. M. Green, C. R. Metcalf, C. G. Mixter, H. C. Pillsbury, E. P. Richardson, W. A. Sawyer, E. H. Sparrow, A. H. Stone, F. Van Nueys, and J. H. Young.

33 LL.B.'s received their degree *cum laude*, viz.: W. H. Best, F. W. Bird, H. L. Brown, R. B. Dresser, D. R. Englar, Roger Ernst, A. L. Fish, Alan Fox, Felix Frankfurter, F. B. Gerber, W. M. Jerome, E. R. Keedy, F. S. Kent, J. S. Lamson, M. M. Lemann, S. T. McCall, E. F. Merrill, P. L. Miller, R. N. Miller, T. L. E. Palmer, G. M. Peters, W. H. Pitkin, L. F. Schaub, G. A. Shurtleff, H. F. Stambaugh, P. C. Stanwood, C. M. Turell, J. P. Veazey, C. H. Walker, L. V. Walker, C. P. Warren, Roderick Wellman.

atque fecundum se praebentem, LAEVM DOCTOREM.

GEORGIUM HERBERTVM PALMER, iam XXXVI annos apud nos ethicarum praecepta explicantem eaque exemplo suo confirmantem, solutae orationis carminumque scriptorem subtilem et elegantem, virum in quo videtur clarissimarum nobilitas animarum nunc etiam spirare quibuscum in intima familiaritate olim versabatur, LAEVM DOCTOREM.

THOMAS DAY BETHUNE, litterarum Graecarum in Universitate Yalensi professorem, qui in eis iudicandis, exponendis, recensendis, interpretandis Yalensium disciplinae specimen eximium ostendit, LAEVM DOCTOREM.

ETHANVM ALLEN HITCROCK, mercatorem, mercatorum collegis praesidentem, olim reipublicae legatum ad imperium Russicum missum, iam VIII annos interioris administrationis secretarium, virum negotii gerendi potentem integrumque, ministrum publicum impavidum et amore patriae concitatum, LAEVM DOCTOREM.

FREDERICVM ALTHOFF, universitatum Borussiae moderatorum verecundum, virum ingenio austero strennoque, animo prudenti atque firmo, Germanorum in rebus academicis principem, qui primus ut professores inter Germanas Americanaeque universitates commutarentur operam naviter dedit, LAEVM DOCTOREM.

DEGREES OUT OF COURSE.

A.B.

1873. J. O. Goodwin.
 1881. H. H. Benham, William Binney, D. B. Fay, S. A. Johnson, C. F. Lummis, G. F. Morse, J. C. Morse, D. R. Slade.
 1883. C. H. Kip.
 1886. R. K. Longfellow.
 1892. C. H. Porter.
 1897. E. L. Sampson.
 1903. E. R. Perry, W. B. Rogers.
 1904. S. M. Blatterman, E. J. Curley, T. F. Kerrigan, H. A. Meyer, L. G. Silver, Charles Voss, Jr.
 1905. H. F. Atherton, E. H. Ball, J. N. Braasted, H. C. Durrell, T. E. Forrest, R. B. Gring, B. D. Moore, J. T. Nichols, E. F. Palmer, C. W. Randall, J. O. Safford, G. H. Shedd, H. M. Wells.

S.B.

1873. Henry Walters.
 1903. H. W. Baker.
 1905. C. S. Chase, N. C. Davis, C. P. Hazard, F. P. Moore, Bruno Newman, E. A. Pope, J. R. Stewart.

A.M.

1898. I. E. Phelps.
 1900. A. H. Winn.

LL.B.

1902. G. L. Clark.
 1903. M. A. Sullivan.
 1904. H. W. Mason, A. A. Thomas.
 1905. F. G. Carleton, A. G. Chaffee, A. B. Hills, F. B. Merrill, O. A. Norwood, F. M. Sawtell, Mark Winchester.

Memorial Hall Exercises.

At 2.15 the band sounded "Assembly" and the Chief Marshal of the Alumni, E. W. Atkinson, '81, called the roll of the Classes. He had the following staff:

Aids: E. D. Brandegee, O. A. Coolidge, A. L. Mills, H. B. Howard, C. R. Sanger, G. M. Lane, E. H. Baker, W. H. Coolidge, W. R. Thayer, Edward Reynolds, James Otis, Alexander Harvey.

Marshals: F. P. Flah, John Lowell, F. W. Thayer, F. H. Stone, Richard Trimble, W. Y. Peters, E. D. Hawkins, C. H. W. Foster, Howard Elliott, M. H. Morgan, F. M. Stone, T. C. Thacher, C. P. Curtis, Jr., R. S. Codman, G. B. Morison, R. P. Perkins, J. T. Bullard, F. A. Delano, J. J. Storrow, W. R. Trask, S. H. Fessenden, Jr.,

Stephen Chase, E. D. Codman, William Endicott, Jr., J. S. Russell, O. F. Adams, 2d, Copley Amory, T. S. Hathaway, G. T. Keyes, T. W. Slocum, F. P. Cabot, J. A. Lowell, R. W. Atkinson, Robert Saltonstall, L. A. Frothingham, Robert Homans, Louis Bacon, R. W. Emmons, 2d, C. H. Mills, R. G. Wadsworth, J. D. Greene, E. H. Stevenson, Jr., J. H. Perkins, F. R. Swift, Robert Livermore, Henry Lyman.

The procession marched through the Yard to Memorial Hall in the following formation:

Two Aids

The Band

The Chief Marshal

The President of the Association of the Alumni

The President of the University

The Fellows of the Corporation

His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor

The Governor's Military Staff

The Sheriff of Middlesex

The Sheriff of Suffolk

The Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers

Recipients of Honorary Degrees, not Graduates, and other Invited Guests

Alumni of the College in the Order of their Classes

The oldest graduate in line was C. H. Parker, '35; Dr. E. E. Hale, '39, was another graduate of the thirties, and at their heels came two youngsters of '41, — Col. T. W. Higginson and Judge J. S. Keyes.

At Memorial the arrangements of last year were followed. On the platform C. J. Bonaparte, '71, acted as chairman, in place of the President of the Alumni Association, J. H. Choate, '52, detained by illness. Pres. Eliot sat on the chairman's right, and Gov. Guild on his left. The other members of the Corporation, the invited guests, — including Secretary Hitchcock, Prof. Struve, who represented the German Minister of Education, Mayor Thurston of Cambridge, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, and W. A. Locke, '69, who led the singing. The exercises opened at 2.45.

PRESIDENT C. J. BONAPARTE, '71.

In my early days, when I was at Harvard, and even before I came, we used to study various branches of learning which may perhaps now be among those things that are in the sere and yellow. Among other things, we studied history, and in the course of the study of history I heard of a certain historical character, a doge of Genoa, probably he was a myth, and the story told of him was still more mythical, but nevertheless it answered for purposes of instruction. Being in the French capital he said that he was much astonished with everything he saw, and most of all with the fact that it was he who saw it. I am in somewhat the same position. I am not astonished so much as pleased to find myself here, but extremely surprised and in a measure flattered at the office I here discharge. But these feelings are tempered with compassion for you when I remember that I must do the skeleton act in the niche reserved for one whose name hardly needs to be mentioned to have him understood by an audience of Harvard alumni. I need not say that I refer to Mr. Choate, whose illness alone mars the pleasure of this day. (Cheers for Choate.)

Some time ago, many years ago in fact, a distinguished public character of my native city, having been called upon for a speech at a banquet, began by apologizing to his audience for the unprepared character of his remarks, saying that he had been obliged to omit all preparation owing to the pressure of official and other duties. He then proceeded to make the unprepared remarks, which at first flowed with rather surprising volubility, but soon the stream began to encounter dams and water-breaks, and gradually it faded away to a trickle, till at last his hand wandered into his coat-pocket and he drew forth not a handker-

chief, but a large mass of manuscript. I regret to say that the time which has elapsed between my notification of the misfortune which had befallen the Alumni Association and the honor which was awaiting myself and the present time has been sufficient for me to imitate him in no other respect than in the apology which he made. Therefore being unable to act on the principle whose advantages he illustrated, I will act on the other one, and say nothing myself except to tell those who come after me what we — I speaking for you — want to hear from them.

And first of all, fellow alumni, we want to know all about Harvard. We want to know how the President of Harvard is conducting himself since I ceased to be in the Board of Overseers. I feel misgivings on that point. I want to have them removed. We want to hear what new forms of wickedness have been discovered among the undergraduates in Harvard. I have had a comparatively small educational institution [Annapolis Naval Academy] on my own hands within the past few months, and have discovered lots of wickedness down there. And I shall have a very small opinion of Harvard if it cannot at least match that bunch. Then we want to hear if Harvard has received any money since we last came together, and if it is tainted, and if so, what is the particular kind of taint.

Digressing for just one moment, and breaking, as all speakers do, the promise I just made you to say nothing myself, let me remark that the very interesting discussion about tainted money which we have heard recently has always reminded me of a story told of a quick-witted Irishman — the fact that he was an Irishman indicates sufficiently he ought to have been quick-witted, also that he was named Pat, and by great proba-

bility that he professed the same religious faith that I do. Now on one occasion he stole a hen from his confessor, and shortly afterwards, having told the unsuspecting priest that he had stolen a hen, but not from whom, he informed him further that he had brought the fowl with him to give it to him, His Reverence. The priest was extremely indignant that he should be supposed capable of receiving stolen goods, and thereupon Pat said: "But if I don't give it to you, what shall I do with it?" "Why," said his spiritual director, "give it back to the man from whom you took it." Said Pat, "I just offered it to him and he has refused it." Now if the community as represented by its great works of enlightenment and beneficence refuses money which is handed to it, which is offered it, — I don't say as a condition of absolution for sins in its acquisition, but offered to it freely, — is n't it perhaps doing with its eyes open what this worthy clergyman did in ignorance? If this money does n't belong in honesty to the people who have it, and if there is no individual to whom in conscience they can give it back, ought not they to give it back to the community from which it was taken; and if the community does n't take it, does n't it act as Pat's confessor did, with this important difference, that he did n't know what he was doing? However, that will be the only breach of faith of which I shall be guilty, at least until I can think of something else to say, and now, fellow alumni, having stated that we wish first of all to know all we can know about Harvard, it is needless for me to add on whom we must call to tell us what we wish to know. We shall listen first to the President of the University.

PRESIDENT ELIOT

[responded in a speech which is printed on pp. 27-31 of this *Magazine*.]

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE.

I had a suspicion to-day, even before seeing certain of these signs, that there had been a class which was graduated in 1881. I also recollected from the lessons of my childhood that there was a commonwealth known as the state of Massachusetts. But since we have heard from the President of the University we begin, I think, all of us, to believe that we might hear with great benefit and also with great pleasure as Harvard men something on those two subjects. As good fortune befalls Harvard men when they deserve it, and sometimes when they don't, we have with us one who can tell us, and he is in fact the proper person to tell us, what we wish to hear on both those two subjects. Therefore I ask you to hear how Massachusetts holds up her end, to quote, as I am always happy to quote, the words of the President, and also how the Class of 1881 holds up its end, from the Governor of this Commonwealth. (Prolonged cheering for Guild.)

GOVERNOR CURTIS GUILD, JR., '81.

Half an hour ago I was notified by our presiding officer that I was to have a divided duty, — that I was expected to respond not only for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but also for the Class of 1881. It is always a difficult task to speak adequately for the Commonwealth; it is almost an impossible task to speak adequately for the Class of 1881. To be loaded with both those duties is a task before which not only Agamemnon himself, but each *ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν* that went before him, if combined together, might well shrink. The other classes come back, Mr. President, to our *Alma Mater* with three times three for the old University, but '81 comes back with "nine times nine." You have mentioned the liberal

spirit of generosity that pervades the alumni to-day. It was a privilege for our class to do not only what was done last year, in giving our share to the general fund, but to contribute \$4000 this year to the Shaler Fund, and \$115,000 as our class contribution to the University, and we only hope that the classes that come after us will go ahead of us, as we went ahead of the classes that went before, in generosity to our *Alma Mater*. I want to tell you the feeling of love and affection for the University is increasing as the years go on.

I wish I could tell you the incidents of this reunion. If there ever were any barriers among the members of our class, they were burned away by the fires of fraternal affection in this reunion and we have joined together as a band of brothers as never before in our class history. At our class graduation 123 sat down and dined together. Twenty-five years after, 146 come back from the uttermost parts of the earth and profess their loyalty.

It is not for a member of '81 to descant at length upon the achievement of the different members. You have mentioned one in architecture. Doubtless others will occur to you in law, in medicine, in history, in literature, in finance, in insurance, in all the different fields of life, even to the statesmanship of our great cousin empire across the Atlantic Ocean. The Class of '81 when we were in College contained few special geniuses, but its team work and general average, whether on the athletic teams or in scholarship, we were willing to compare with that of any other class that ever worked through the College. And so we ask you to judge us by the general level of achievement, and remember that if we have won any laurels for the chaplet of Harvard, our greatest pride is that Harvard herself deems

those laurels worthy of her acceptance and association.

But I have a pleasant official task before me.

In accordance with honored and venerable custom, it is my happy privilege to extend to Harvard's guests the hearty welcome of Massachusetts and to the first university of America the congratulations and high acclaim of the Commonwealth, whose ideals are as the ideals of Harvard. As the antagonist of Herakles could only be destroyed by tearing him from his hold on the life and strength of his mother earth, so does the moral welfare of the state gain in strength and virility at every point of contact with the education that maintains the ideal as well as the practical.

The tendency of modern education is to develop the material, to fit a man to perform some special task so wonderfully well that the winning of a share of the world's goods shall follow as a matter of course. The study of Aeschylus and of Milton, the reading of Von Ranke or of Bancroft, the consideration of Marcus Aurelius or of Locke, are finding less and less place in the high-pressure life of those whose mental energies are so desperately centred on producing the largest possible number in the shortest possible time of the best possible storage batteries, or power looms, or steam shovels, that their jaded mental processes, in addition, are capable of assimilating little but highly seasoned sensations in the press or on the stage.

It is worth while to hear again at Harvard the noble lines of the ancient tragedies of Hellas, to listen to the comment of the Chorus on the punishment of the powerful, "There is no protection in wealth to hide a man who has once in his insolence kicked against the great altar of Justice. . . . No one of the Gods listens to his prayers, but they destroy

the unjust man who has dwelt with deeds like these." The classical education was weak, of course, in that the graduate did not step at once from the training school to a remunerative profession, but unless patriotism is to make room for selfishness, unless civilization is to step aside for materialism, we shall think twice before we banish the old-fashioned curriculum altogether or dwarf it to the height of the grammar school.

It is true that the modern education is more practical than the old. A perusal of the proceedings of the imperial diets under Maximilian is not necessary, of course, that the hand of a skilled surgeon may replace the hip joint of a crippled child. Wireless telegraphy was not evolved from a study of Sophocles or Terence. Nor was the discovery of sound waves based upon a Buddha-like meditation over the *Panta rei ouden menei* of the Greek metaphysician. Modern and progressive education must be technical and scientific education, but in a republic where every man is bound to consider, if he is a good citizen, the public weal as well as private profit, education is positively harmful that makes no place for philosophy, for literature, or for history.

We exult, and we have a right to exult, that boys from our technical training-schools step immediately into remunerative employment. We are proud, and we have a right to be proud, that Massachusetts institutions turn out the best mill superintendents, the best mechanical engineers, the best electricians, the best naval architects in the world. Yet, after all, what is life worth if the man who exercises these functions is in every other mental process a shriveled paralytic? The garden of man's mind was not wholly intended for turnips. There is a place for the hawthorn and the rose.

It is well as a breadwinner to create an industry that will light the fires on the

hearths of a thousand homes, or, at least, fill the cupboard of one. It is well, also, as an American citizen, to have the broader knowledge. It is well to know that no nation of atheists ever endured. It is well to picture Chaucer's scholar with no rich robes nor fiddlers at his meals, but with his book-shelf at his bed's head, and every noble mind that ever lived for a household friend, a more useful man to his neighbors and a happier man to boot than the hypocrite in velvet who rode on the pilgrimage beside him. It is well to remember that though Francis of France, deprived of the object of his ambition, wailed that all was lost but honor, that same monarch's subject, Bayard, dying defeated in the hands of his enemies, has lived on in deathless fame to prove that, though honor lost is loss of everything, honor won is victory, though all else be lost.

Not without reason did our fathers give first to study of the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and later to what we call the liberal education, the name of the humanities. The inspiration that comes from communion with the lofty ideals of great men who have forgotten themselves in remembering humanity, the warnings for the future of this republic in the records of the republics that are gone, the buttress that history adds to revelation: surely these things and such as these are worth acquiring.

If it is well in war that the American soldier is something more than a mere cog in a military machine, is it not well in peace that the American citizen should be something more than a mere cog in an industrial machine?

A nation's wealth may depend on its chemists, its engineers, its electricians, and its architects. A nation's existence depends on its men. Breadth as well as depth of reading makes character, and

though skill may erect the superstructure, character, not skill, is the corner-stone on which a republic rests. The skilled machinist, who is nothing more, may be a burglar. The skilled chemist, who is nothing more, may be a counterfeiter. The skilled accountant, who is nothing more, may be an embezzler. It is a poor education that supplies only artisans for industry and forgets that the world needs citizens for civilization.

Mr. Charles Schwab tells us that the study of music and history and the rest is a mere waste of time. Salaries of five or six figures are not to be won by it. I better like the remark of a friend of mine who earns his living as a letter-carrier, whose spare coins are carefully saved that his boy may have four years at Harvard. "Not," as he said to me, "because I think a Harvard education will make him a money-getter, but because I think it will make him a man."

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE.

While the speech of Gov. Guild has many of the characteristics of a benediction, it was not intended to serve as such. He is merely going to address the overflow meeting of those alumni who were unable to enter this hall.

Before introducing the next speaker, I wish to ask the Chief Marshal to restrain a little of the enthusiasm which has bubbled over so high. Cheers are first-rate things in their way, and they, like many other things, are a Harvard institution, but they take time, and time is to some extent of the essence of this contract. Some time since I ceased to have an opportunity to make myself more or less of an obstruction and impediment in the government of Harvard University. I found myself able to fulfil in a humble way the same function in the government of a somewhat larger institution. You who have acted on the Governor's

excellent advice of studying history, to which I made, myself, some reference, may perhaps know that in the Venetian Republic there was a very reprehensible body, or at least a body which did many reprehensible things, known as the Council of Ten, and you may not perhaps have realized that for a considerable time past, or at all events for the past year, a Council of Ten has been sitting in Washington twice a week engaged also in most nefarious practices, of which I could give, if it accorded with the rules of the institution, inside information. It is true that one member of those ten, for I presume you have guessed by this time I am alluding to the President of the United States and the nine members of his Cabinet, — it is true that one member of those ten is able to do a good deal more mischief than the other nine, but they do what they can, and that is all you can ask of anybody. Now some little time since, the vigilant eye of a statesman, whom I will not mention, discovered, and his clarion voice announced, that three members of this body ought to be impeached. That was no news. He had only excited a mild feeling of envy in the others who were left out, but to one of these things he added an announcement that seemed so incredible as to excite general surprise and doubt. Namely, he said that while the three ought to be punished for the trifling details of violating the constitution and so on, one of those three was an honest man. Fellow alumni, I now introduce to you the cabinet officer who is declared by his enemies to be also an honest man, and I show you that *lucus naturae* in the shape of Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior.

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK.

I have no other purpose in the few words I am to say to you than to thank

the President and Fellows for the great honor they have this day conferred upon me. To have been welcomed into this company of scholars in such gracious words as the President has been good enough to address to me will be one of the things in my life which I shall always treasure. As one who has endeavored in a straightforward way to deal with the problems of administration in one of the large departments of the government for over seven years past, I may perhaps be permitted to make a few statements concerning that experience.

It is properly asserted and claimed for our country that it is "the land of the free and the home of the brave," but while it is historically true that it is the home of the physically brave, it is a question in my mind whether it is not too much the land of the free, and too little the land of the *morally* brave. In other words, whether or not, in various directions, license has taken the place of liberty, and corruption has run riot at the expense of patriotism. Liberty under lawful restrictions is one thing; greed and illegal license is quite another; and the latter may be properly attributed, in the first instance, to machine bossism and the selfish personality of the modern politician who recognizes no authority but that of the henchman to whom he is indebted for his official position.

No government can be maintained and administered without organization, nor, as is universally admitted, without political organization or party control, but such control may be, on the one hand, "wise, prudent, judicious, and sagacious," and, on the other, "artful and cunning," or, as Shakespeare makes one of his characters say, "I have been politic with my friend, smooth with my enemy."

It is the smooth and machine-ridden legislator whose conscience has been

cauterized by the appeals and demands of his supporters, upon whom responsibility for wrong-doing must rest. It is the vote of such legislators which, in large measure, governs the passage, amendment, or repeal of legislation that encourages or prohibits iniquitous enactments such as, at this very moment, remain upon the statute-books in spite of my earnest appeal, year after year, to have them modified, amended, or repealed, because of the unmistakable opportunity and inducement they offer the pension shark and the horde of unconscionable grafters whose business it has been, and still is, to rob the government of the public domain, and to deliberately violate the law passed twenty years ago to protect the home-builder who has been excluded, by the erection of illegal fences, from settlement upon hundreds of thousands of acres, which, except for such action, would have long ago filled certain Western States with an intelligent, thrifty, law-abiding, desirable population.

While this is not the time nor place to indulge in any long statement of the experiences of the Department of the Interior, which have suggested the foregoing remarks, it may not be out of place for me very briefly to review the action of the Department in its effort to enforce respect for, and obedience to, laws as they appear in the Revised Statutes of the United States.

About four years ago, a special agent of the Land Office forwarded a report inclosing the confession of one guilty man, who, as is usual in such cases, complaining of the unequal divide of the spoils, exposed the action of three other confederates who had, for years, systematically and illegally acquired possession of hundreds of thousands of acres of the public domain through instrumentalities and agencies which were abso-

lutely corrupt. This confession occasioned the immediate and enforced retirement of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and a prompt investigation which developed fraudulent land transactions in many of the Northwestern and Pacific Coast States, and more particularly in Oregon and the Southwestern States and Territories. These investigations involved the arrest, indictment, and conviction of over 600 individuals in over 20 of the states and territories, including, among the number, some who had hitherto stood high in the communities in which they resided, numbering among them representative officials of high rank, United States attorneys, registers and receivers, commissioners, and a horde of allies who were found guilty of forgery, perjury, and numerous other crimes against which the law, even with its many loopholes, makes specific provision.

It was also found that a specific law, enacted over 20 years ago, prohibiting the fencing of the public domain under heavy penalties, had been wilfully and deliberately violated to the extent of hundreds of thousands of acres, and under this law, arrests, indictments, and convictions have been obtained, but, I regret to say, with sentences, in some instances, wholly inadequate to the crime committed.

In prosecuting the investigation referred to above, the Department has met with many delays and distinct opposition, but its instructions to its representatives have been to proceed without fear or favor, regardless of position and influence, be it high or low, and it is a source of great satisfaction to believe that the progress made will not be without lasting advantage. It has been demonstrated that the reform element of the whole country is in entire sympathy with the movement which has proven that the

law, properly enforced, is no respecter of persons, and brings to the judgment bar the senator and member of Congress, as well as the cunning grafter and the reckless cowboy.

Many obstacles have been encountered the details of which it is unnecessary to discuss, but without the invaluable and ever-ready assistance of our colleagues of the Department of Justice, and above all else without the inspiration, example, and support, at all times, and under all circumstances, of that famous son of Harvard, — the President of the United States, — but little progress would have been made.

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE.

Before I was notified I was to come here I had a conversation with my very efficient assistant secretary, who had told me he wished to be absent just about this time because he said he wished to see the Harvard-Yale boat-race. He is, I regret to say, a graduate of Yale, and in a conversation on the subject of the boat-race he said, "In my day we were always whipped." I said, "I had no idea you were so old." That institution which was responsible for him, and which is also responsible for many other things which we do not always mention, because, as was stated by a certain clergyman of that race to which reference was made in one of the parts this morning, as a reason for not giving moral exhortations on the subject of chicken-stealing, he found that a reference to that subject caused a coldness over the congregation; and sometimes a reference to Yale in certain connections causes a coldness over a Harvard audience. But we have with us on this occasion a representative, we were told at Harvard, a representative of all that was best in the scholarship of Yale. I don't know whether that means that he is also a representative of all that is worst

in the disposition of Yale to get ahead, but on the chance that he may be able to speak on both subjects, I ask you to listen to Prof. Thomas Day Seymour, to-day made a Harvard man.

PROFESSOR SEYMOUR.

I have received this day the highest professional honor which can happen to any scholar or teacher of Yale, and you cannot wonder that I am moved at this. Lawyers, physicians, architects, engineers may find appreciation of their work in the number and quality of their clients, their patients, and their commissions, but a teacher and scholar at Yale has no other such appreciation of his life and work as the honor which I have this day received. Thirty-six years ago at the same Yale Commencement, President Woolsey conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on President Eliot and the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon myself. My classmates at that time congratulated me on being a classmate of President Eliot. Since that time this country has entered the great community of nations and gone to the front, but the progress which this country has made in all material matters has not passed that which this country has made in the advance of the standard and equipment for education and for scholarship; and for this advance credit is due to no one institution and to no man more than to Harvard College, and to its distinguished head. Therefore, you cannot wonder that I am pleased to be numbered in this company. When I went to Germany 36 years ago, immediately after receiving my first degree, I think the German scholars and German teachers were very little interested in the education and scholarship of this country, little more than that of the Sandwich Islands. They were hardly ready to admit we had any scholars in this country, — except a few who had

received their education in Germany, — but now I am sure that the educators and scholars of Germany give full credit to us for what has been done, and a large share of that credit belongs to our distinguished President of Harvard. As for myself, I received this honor to-day as a token of very kindly courtesy toward your sister institution. A most honored son of Harvard has founded a lectureship to provide for a better acquaintance between the two institutions, and so for better feeling between Harvard and Yale; but as for myself, I can say that for more than a quarter of a century my closest professional, classical, philological associations have been with Harvard, and that from the scholars of no other institution have I received so much stimulus and so much aid and comfort, and my only hope for the relations of the two institutions is that they may be as close and friendly as my own with those scholars of Harvard.

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE

[next introduced Prof. Struve, the representative of the German Minister of Education, who spoke briefly in German. Then the Chairman continued:]

I mentioned some time since that a class was graduated here in 1881, but there was also a class graduated in 1856. And that fact has become apparent before this day in various ways which have left very little doubt as to the existence of the class in question. Now I know that you would like to hear on this day another speech in some foreign language. Something perhaps in French or Spanish. It would be only fair. But we cannot afford to forget that the American nation is a nation of English speech, and that one of the duties of Harvard is to teach young Americans to write, speak, and think in English, and I ask you now to listen to one who has been in the habit

of writing, speaking, and thinking in English, and very much to a purpose. I introduce Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, '56.

As I rise to respond for the Class of 1856, a vague recollection comes over me of a conversation — one of many — had quite a number of years ago, with President Eliot, in which we discussed Commencement dinner oratory. Possibly we were arranging an after-dinner program. However that may have been, my recollection is that I referred to representatives of the two classes, that which had graduated 25 years before and that which graduated 50 before, as being always called upon. As to the former, the class of 25 years before, the President — we were then both of us considerably younger than we now are — readily assented; but to the latter, or half-century representative, his denial was distinct. That, he said, had, it was true, been tried; but, by general consent, it was abandoned, — the utterances in response having been found to be of a nature, if I remember his language correctly, "altogether too lugubrious." Until within the last few days I had hoped and believed this salutary understanding still obtained; but, about a week ago, I was notified by representatives of my class that I was conscripted for this occasion. In response, I am here and now on my feet.

Not only, however, does President Eliot's observation recur to me, but also a familiar quotation from Burns, which I will not repeat, as to the desirability at times of seeing ourselves as we are seen by others. It is now the turn of those remaining of the Class of 1856 to figure as "venerable men;" and we may as well realize that we look, in the eyes of those who graduate to-day, very much as the members of the Class of 1806 appeared

in our eyes when, in that old wooden church building still standing before the College gate and opposite Harvard Hall, we walked up the aisle that July day to receive our diplomas from President James Walker. I must confess it does carry us a good way back. President Walker himself then seemed to me a pretty old gentleman; and he resigned because of growing infirmities four years later; but, when I took my degree from his hands, his class lacked eight years yet of the 50th mile-post. Turning back in the pages of the Quinquennial to the Class of 1806, I find that, graduating 42 in number, 16 of the 42 were still alive in 1856; the names of those 16 I then scanned curiously for that of some one I remembered. One such I found, and my spirits rose at once. It was Jacob Bigelow; and if we of '56 only look and feel and think, and appear to others as Jacob Bigelow looked and felt and thought and appeared as he passed the 50th milestone we have no ground for either lugubriousness or discontent. Strong of body, active in mind, clear of vision, keen of wit, Jacob Bigelow was in 1856 still a man in middle life. Not for nearly another quarter of a century did the asterisk appear against his name; with one exception, then the last survivor of his class.

Again, I frankly confess I would very much like to think that 50 years hence some member of the class which took its degrees to-day could say at the Commencement dinner of 1956 what I can now say of Jacob Bigelow. I knew him well; and I can soberly assert he was one of the very few really great men it has been given me to know at all. A keen observer, of robust mind and shrewd native wit, Dr. Jacob Bigelow was a genuine product of New England, — he flavored of the soil; he was as much to our Massachusetts manner born as Benjamin Franklin, whom in mental make-up

he to my mind strongly resembled. Except among members of his own profession the name of Jacob Bigelow is now scarcely known; and yet I do not hesitate to assert that to him can be paid the greatest tribute possible to be paid to any man, — the tribute that, through him and by him, the calling to which he devoted his life was appreciably elevated and improved. The originator of distinctly new theories of disease and its treatment, he left the profession of medicine other and better and wiser than he found it.

So much for the class of 50 years syne, when that to which I belonged received its degrees. And my last remark in connection with Jacob Bigelow leads at once to my real topic. Of those who graduated a century ago four in each ten were alive after 50 years; foretold on the same basis, of those who graduate to-day a hundred will be in position to take part in the Commencement exercises of 1956. It is to them I propose to address myself, speaking as Jacob Bigelow might have spoken to us. In 1806 Harvard was Harvard College still. The University was in its earliest infancy. The Divinity School did not exist; the Law School had not yet come into being; the Scientific School was a dream; the Medical School, less than 20 years old, numbered but a dozen students. All told, of students the catalogue boasted some 160 names only. During the next half-century that number had increased to 670; the University endowment meanwhile had swollen from a few hundreds of thousands to nearly \$2,000,000, — I deal in round numbers only, and cannot stop to enter into detail. Standing then on the threshold of the second half of the century which began in 1806, I can well imagine Jacob Bigelow forecasting the growth and needs of Harvard; but however large his forecast, I cannot imagine it would have equaled

the reality. Since 1856 the Schools have multiplied; the 670 students have become 4000; the endowment has increased from two millions to twenty millions. And yet, when he contemplated these results so far exceeding all possible expectation, what would not have been the surprise of Jacob Bigelow on learning that, in spite of this increase, the University was poorer than ever before, — its needs had never been so great! Such is the fact.

There is, I admit, a certain fitness in my to-day representing the class of 50 years ago; for it so chances that during close upon half of the period — to be exact since 1882 — I have also been a member of the Board of Overseers, the only one of my class who has ever served in that capacity. As an Overseer also, I have long been chairman of that Committee of the Board whose duty it is to receive, consider, and digest the reports of the many visiting committees. Consisting, as those reports do, of one long and somewhat varied, and yet withal extremely monotonous cry for aid and additional means to do the work in hand to be done, the study of them has led me from time to time to make rough estimates of the additional endowment the University now needs to enable it to meet its requirements. The result has been somewhat startling; perhaps I shall be deemed indiscreet for publishing it. So doing might, some will argue, discourage giving. I do not think so; at any rate I propose to blurt the thing out. Best face facts; I have never found concealments advantageous. In plain language, then, the University to-day wants twenty million dollars. It stands in pressing need of twice its present endowment. In other words, to enlarge and renew its plant, to pay a fair living wage, and adequately meet the increased and differentiated demands made upon it, the sum I have

named in fresh money would not, if judiciously and carefully expended during the next ten years, more than suffice. The amount named seems considerable, — there are those who may regard it as staggering. Perhaps it is; and yet, during these same next ten years, this country will expend for the construction of the Panama Canal sevenfold that sum, and on its war budget some 150 times as much, — say three billion dollars. In view of such an outgo, what Harvard needs is, I submit, a mere beggarly pittance.

The Class of 1856 thus tells the Class of 1906 what the University calls for. Let to-day's graduates give heed. What it calls for, what it will call for all through the coming 50 years, is a 20th century John Harvard. And, largely representative of money-bags, the John Harvard of the 20th century must be a man quite different from the John Harvard of the 17th century. More material, perhaps, he will be not less large-minded; quite as true; more far-seeing. He is greatly to be hoped for.

And now let me close with a confession, — not without interest; and, perhaps, to be pondered well by some graduate of to-day holding the position towards me which I held towards Jacob Bigelow. I have said of Jacob Bigelow that in life he accomplished the greatest feat given any man to accomplish, in that he left his chosen calling other and better than he found it, — elevated through him. So now, looking back over these 50 years, — its victories and its defeats, its accomplishments and its failures to accomplish, I have of late often thought how I would have had it go could I have shaped events in my own case so as now to please me most. As the shadows grow long, the forms things assume are very different from those once imagined. The dreams of ambition are transformed. It

so chances I have had to do with varied callings; but now, looking back, I find I would not have greatly cared for supreme professional success, to have been a great physician, or divine, or judge. I served in the army once; but military rank and fame now seem to me a little empty. As to politics, it is a game; art, science, literature, — we know how fashions change! None of the prizes to be won in these fields now tempt me greatly; nor do I feel much regret at my failure to win them. What I now find I would really have liked is something quite different. I would like to have accumulated — and ample and frequent opportunity for so doing was offered me — one of those vast fortunes of the present day rising up into the tens and scores of millions, — what is vulgarly known as "money to burn." But I do not want it for myself, — for my personal needs I have all I crave, and for my children I know without being reminded of the fact that excessive wealth is a curse. What I would now like the surplus tens of millions for would be, to give them to Harvard. Could I then at this moment — and I say it reflectively — select for myself the result of the life I have lived which I would most desire, it would be to find myself in position to use my remaining years in perfecting, and developing to an equality with all modern requirements, the institution John Harvard founded, — I would like to be the 19th century John Harvard, — the John-Harvard-of-the-Money-Bags, if you will. I would rather be that than be historian or general or president.

So, as the Jacob Bigelow of the Class of 1806 died leaving his profession, through his individual contribution to it, other and better than it was, could the wish of my heart now be gratified it would be that I might chant my own *nunc dimittis*, feeling that through me

and by me, though in the name of the Class of 1856, the University had been amply endowed to go on and develop that great work towards man's elevation, in comparison with which inter-oceanic canals and the outcome of war-budgets are mere dross and incidents.

Perhaps some member of the Class of 1906 may profit by this confession of one who to-day speaks for the classes of 1806 and of 1856.

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

I want in the first place to indorse Mr. Adams's sentiments. They were wholly admirable. I will indorse also his figures ; only we don't really think it necessary that the twenty millions come all at once. And further, we don't insist that they shall come from one man. We should like it better if they came from all of you.

MR. ADAMS.

I presume you would take it if it came from one man.

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

We would. There is another thing, gentlemen, I want to say. There is a little girl in Cambridge, very bright, though not over-studious, perhaps, who told her father, who is a scholar and an admirable writer, that she did n't like to study American history. He was much surprised, and asked her why. Because, said she, American history is all cluttered up with Adamases. Let me add, brethren, that the history of Harvard University is all cluttered up with Adamases. No one of the great line has rendered more service to the University than the representative of the Class of 1856. I don't agree with many of the things he says about the University, particularly the things he said a fortnight ago at Columbia. But he has been an extraordinarily serviceable member of the Board of

Overseers, as his father was before him; and his grandfather was professor in Harvard University, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, before his public career began. It was during a long debate in the Board of Overseers that his father rendered an immense service to the University. When the adoption of new rules concerning the Medical School was under consideration, he testified in the Board at the end of a debate which had covered three days, that he thought the Harvard Medical School needed very much to be reformed, because he in his town of Quincy had known one recent graduate of the Harvard Medical School to kill three men in succession through ignorance of the right dose of opium. That was an epoch, gentlemen, in the history of the Harvard Medical School. I say with perfect accuracy, gentlemen, that the history of Harvard University is all cluttered up with Adamases.

MR. ADAMS.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that that is the twenty-sixth time that cluttered-up thing has been told. I now wish to stamp it as a chestnut and give due notice it is not to be shot at me any more.

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE.

I think that so long as the list of alumni of Harvard College is cluttered up in the manner which aroused the displeasure of the young lady referred to with respect to American history, Harvard University will continue to do good to the American nation, even if it has not got that twenty million which I should like to see it receive, but for which I think it will have to wait a little. It sometimes does no harm to wait for a good thing. You enjoy it all the more when you get it, and by that time you are also able to find out how much more you want.

Now the final speaker on the program

which was furnished me for this afternoon is one who was honored to-day with special reference to his scholarship and his services in connection with ethics. I have always been a little distrustful of the study of ethics as a science, especially since I heard of the experience of one of my friends who attended a meeting which was designed to promote ethical culture, and while he was at the meeting one of the ethical culturists, or one of those under the cultural treatment, stole his overcoat. But the subject is one which is not wholly devoid of suggestiveness, and I shall therefore ask Prof. Palmer to explain to you its true significance and say anything else he wishes on the subject of the science I have made aspersions on.

PROFESSOR G. H. PALMER, '64.

Through you I may thank the University for its surprising and disproportionate honor conferred upon me to-day. I should like to tell you of the extreme happiness that comes to a professor. It seems to me it is one of the most delightful callings to which a man may turn, and I should like to explain it to you in detail, but the hour is already past for our closing. It is no time for a speech, yet I cannot leave, and I think you would not be willing to leave, without the mention of three beloved names who are henceforth to be but memories, Peirce, Paine, Shaler. The year has been one unexampled in loss. Our President has rightly recounted to you all the great gains. These are severe offsetting losses, and yet in the career of these men I think we must see a type set to which professors hereafter should conform.

It is often remarked that there is something injurious in a university atmosphere. There is a kind of intellectual terrorism there, for every one of us knows that at our elbow is somebody who understands a little more about any subject

of which we treat than we ourselves do. That is not an atmosphere favorable for creative work; not an atmosphere favorable, it would seem, for originality. Now I think the career of these three men ought to be a mighty encouragement to all those who are pressing up into the glorious ranks of professors. These three men were men of width. While admirable specialists in their field, they were men who looked far and wide and honored that field out of gains brought from every side. They were men of the world. Further than this, they were men who dared to express what they loved. They had eager interests, and those interests they were not ashamed of, and by directly moving forward along unconventional lines they have enriched this University, enriched the lives of hundreds of youths; in short, these men showed originality, and originality pays. It was because of their intrepidity in taking lines of scholarship that were unusual that they were carried to their high endings. In their departure, therefore, they have left a type and stimulus to all young men who are pressing on into these ranks.

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE.

One remaining function is that we should all join in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Overflow Meeting.

While the regular exercises of the Alumni Association were taking place in Memorial Hall about 250 graduates met in the New Lecture Hall for the overflow meeting. W. C. Boyden, '86, of Chicago, ex-president of the Harvard Club of Chicago and of the Associated Harvard Clubs, presided. In calling the meeting to order he said:

"I want to tell you what the Associated Harvard Clubs of the district west

of the Alleghanies have been doing. Ten years ago we had a meeting at Indianapolis and we have had annual meetings ever since and have met with increasing success. Last month occurred our meeting, and 550 of the substantial business men of the section traveled an average of 500 miles each to be present in Chicago, and we then had the pleasure of welcoming a delegation headed by Mr. Higginson and Dean Briggs from Boston. Inasmuch as most of the governing boards are chosen from Boston and Cambridge men, Harvard might almost be called a local institution. We alumni from far away think otherwise, but if Harvard is to be governed by a locality I know of no other locality in the world that I should prefer to govern it. Harvard ought to be national in its influence and representation, and that depends upon the alumni living far away, for it has been our experience that when we nominated an Overseer Boston cheerfully elected him."

J. D. Greene, '96, secretary of the Corporation, was the official representative of the University at the overflow meeting. He said: "This year there has been a generous outflow of money for the University, and I take pleasure in announcing to you that graduates have contributed \$1,801,539.89 during the year to the productive funds of the University, and that \$88,116.09 has been received for immediate use, making a total of \$1,889,655.98. This sum does not include the more than \$115,000 that the Class of '81 gives to the University to be used as the Corporation sees fit. That gift is entirely unrestricted. Nor does it include \$60,000 offered to and accepted by the city of Boston to build an approach to the Medical School."

T. W. Slocum, '90, secretary of the Harvard Club of New York City, opposed the proposition to reduce to three

years the course for the A.B., because such a step would cut down the joy of College life just twenty-five per cent. "Suppose you do waste a year at College," said he; "it is the best possible place to waste a year in."

H. M. Williams, '85, of Cambridge, was the last speaker. He is a member of the executive committee of the Alumni Association and to his efforts are due to a considerable degree the changes recently made in the constitution of that Association. He gave an outline of the amendments to the constitution.

Election of Overseers.

The result of the ballot on Commencement was as follows, the first five candidates being elected:

	Com't vote.	Postal vote.
1. G. B. Shattuck, '63,	862	2153
2. J. T. Mitchell, '55,	785	2273
3. F. P. Fish, '75,	668	1331
4. Simon Newcomb, '58,	579	1301
5. A. A. Lawrence, '70,	538	1043
6. J. A. Lowell, '91,	527	594
7. Carleton Sprague, '81,	437	749
8. W. C. Baylies, '84,	376	568
9. Frederic Dodge, '67,	373	578
10. C. D. Dickay, '82,	347	531
Total vote,	1175	2799

The highest votes cast last year were 2119 (postal) and 1051 (Commencement) for Prof. C. E. Norton. Of the Overseers elected Dr. Shattuck has served 15 years and Judge Mitchell one year.

Meetings.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting on Commencement of the Alumni Association of Harvard College the following officers were elected: Pres., J. C. Gray, '59, Boston; vice-presidents, C. J. Bonaparte, '71, Baltimore; A. G. Fox, '69, New York; William Lawrence, '71, Cambridge; sec., Stephen Chase, '86, Dedham; treas.,

Albert Thorndike, '81, Weston; directors — from Greater Boston: Moses Williams, '68, Brookline; I. T. Burr, '79, Milton; H. M. Williams, '85, Cambridge; A. J. Garceau, '91, Dedham; G. R. Fearing, Jr., '93, Westwood; from the Harvard Clubs of New England: Nathan Clifford, '90, Portland; from the Harvard Club of New York, T. W. Slocum, '90; from the Associated Harvard Clubs outside of New York, G. D. Markham, '81, St. Louis; Frederic A. Delano, '85, Chicago.

The amendment to the constitution, admitting to membership in the Association graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School and holders of degrees of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, was adopted. The other proposed changes, as set forth in the circular printed in the June *Magazine*, were also adopted.

DENTAL ALUMNI.

The 10th consecutive Alumni Day was held at the Dental School building, North Grove St., Boston, on Monday morning, June 23, 1906, at 9 o'clock, with 200 persons in attendance. The exhibition of the work of the Junior and Senior classes was given, and the practical work of the Freshman year was also included, all of which occupied the forenoon.

At 11.30 o'clock Pres. Stanley called the members to order in lecture-room A, and introduced Prof. H. C. Ernst, of the Medical School, who gave an illustrated lecture on the subject of "Ultra Violet Photomicrography." It was unusually interesting. The use of lantern slides, and other objects of interest, were thrown upon the screen by aid of the new reflectoscope, recently purchased by the School. By its use an object or picture or print, etc., may be readily exhibited upon the screen without use of slides.

The reception committee for Alumni Day was composed of the following: C. E. Stevens, *d* '05, chairman, L. M. S. Miner, *d* '04, W. H. Baker, *d* '06, A. S. Crowley, *d* '06, F. S. Woods, *d* '06; registrar, W. A. Davis, *d* '01.

The afternoon was left for the members to enjoy according to individual inclination.

Promptly at 5 p. m., the 35th annual banquet was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, with 141 members and guests present. Gathered around the banquet table all joined in opening the proceedings with the usual singing of "Fair Harvard" to the accompaniment of an orchestra of five instruments. When cigars were passed and the smoke began to curl, Pres. Stanley, *d* '84, opened the postprandial exercises by declaring that he did not regard with favor the plan to require an A.B. degree as necessary for entrance at any future time to the Harvard Dental School. He thought it would be a most serious mistake to erect a barrier that would eliminate absolutely some of the best material which could adorn any profession. The present requirements he thought sufficient and enough for discrimination.

Dean E. H. Smith, *d* '74, who was then presented, said that as the requirements for admittance to the School had been raised, the classes were being halved, but that this year, despite the greater requirements exacted, there were twice the number taking entrance examinations that took them last year. He said that the ideal man for entrance to the School would be the possessor of an A.B. degree if he had also elected generously along the lines of natural sciences which are planned to train the powers of observation and analysis.

The next speaker, the guest of the Association, was the Rev. W. B. Geoghegan, of New Bedford, who spoke impres-

sively on the organization of intelligence as making toward an ideal democracy where each individual is a freeman. The speaker declared that organization in intellectual life was as essential for great accomplishment as is cell organization in physical life for the good of the physical entity.

Pres. Stanley then effectively recited "King Robert of Sicily," after which Prof. W. H. Porter, *d* '06, chairman of the committee to raise funds for School purposes was called upon. He spoke of the generous responses which he had received in his efforts among the alumni to raise funds for the new building.

J. G. Niles, *d* '06, responded for the Class of 1906. Ex-Professor Fillebrown, *d* '69, an honorary member, expressed his interest in the School and gave encouragement for its future success.

At the business meeting, the reports of the various committees were received and given the usual disposition.

The amendments to the constitution reported by that committee of which F. T. Taylor, *d* '90, is chairman, were discussed and finally referred to the next annual meeting for action.

On motion, the business meeting of this Association for June, 1907, will be held at the Dental School building, thus eliminating the business from the banquet proceedings.

Communications were read from the Alumni Association of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and from one of our corresponding secretaries, W. F. Sharp, *d* '91, of San Francisco, Cal., describing the great disaster and the work of the relief committee of which he was a member. He stated that of about 450 dentists in San Francisco, over 400 of them lost their entire outfits. He mentioned the generous manner in which the profession throughout the United States had promptly rendered aid.

The committee on evening reception was as follows: A. W. Eldred, *d* '90, chairman, W. P. Cooke, *d* '81, A. I. Hadley, *d* '91, A. H. St. C. Chase, *d* '96, S. T. Elliott, *d* '01.

The increase in membership the past year has been 19, divided as follows: 7 new corresponding secretaries, 1 honorary member, 4 life members, 7 active, making a total of 282 (68 corresponding secretaries, 11 honorary members, 35 life and 168 active members).

Six active members were dropped for non-payment of dues; several who were dropped for the same cause last year have been reinstated. Two active were transferred to the life-roll.

The officers elected for the year 1906-07 are as follows: A. W. Eldred, *d* '90, Worcester, pres.; A. W. Hardy, *d* '96, Boston, vice-pres.; W. E. Boardman, *d* '86, Boston, sec.; H. DeW. Cross, *d* '96, Boston, treas.; executive committee, W. E. Boardman, *d* '86, *ex officio* chairman, Boston; A. A. Libby, *d* '99, term expires 1907, Boston; W. W. Marvel, *d* '00, term expires 1908, Fall River.

J. T. Paul, '91, Boston, was re-elected to the board of trustees of life membership fund for a term of three years.

J. C. Slack, *d* '06, North Abington, is secretary of the Class of 1906, and J. G. Niles, *d* '06, Somerville, is president.

At 10.45 P. M. President-elect Eldred was duly installed and adjournment was taken five minutes later.

New members joining the Association, are, viz.: W. E. Fallon, *d* '99, 96 Huntington Ave., Boston; M. L. Howver, *d* '04, 74 Boylston St., Boston; P. A. Leavitt, *d* '05, 385 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.; H. Le S. Andrews, *d* '06, 1044 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; H. W. Baldwin, *d* '06, 129 Charles St., Boston; F. A. Beckford, *d* '06, 419 Boylston St., Boston; P. C. Charlton, *d* '06, Union

Club, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia; Howard Clapp, *d* '06, 130 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; A. B. C. Descroix, *d* '06, 124 Rue de Paris, Angoulême, France; R. E. Desoe, *d* '06, 264 Main St., West Springfield; J. E. Farnum, *d* '06, 95 Foot St., Fall River; W. H. Gilpatric, *d* '06, 1 Pleasant St., Winchester; M. H. Greene, *d* '06, 37 Union St., South Gardner; Robert Hope, *d* '06, Halswell St., Wellington, New Zealand; H. E. Kahn, *d* '06, 78 Pinckney St., Boston; C. H. Mack, *d* '06, 16 Day St., West Springfield; J. G. Niles, *d* '06, 4 Fairlie St., Somerville; H. B. Norwood, *d* '06, 220 Clarendon St., Boston; M. E. Peters, *d* '06, 218 King St. East, St. John, N. B.; W. F. Strangeman, *d* '06, 93 Revere St., Boston; A. G. Webster, *d* '06, 37 Monument St., Charlestown; F. S. Woods, *d* '06, 15 Robinson St., So. Portland, Me.; W. M. van der Brock, *d* '06, Muldenharm, Holland.

The usual spread of the Alumni Association was given on Commencement Day, June 27, within the College Yard, in Hollis 5, where the members entertained themselves and refreshed the inner man.

W. E. Boardman, d '86, Sec.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of the Harvard Divinity School was held June 26, at 10 A. M., in the chapel. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. W. H. Lyon. Rev. C. R. Eliot was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. G. A. Thayer of Cincinnati. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. A nominating committee of three was appointed to present names of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Revs. S. C. Beach, Charles Noyes, and J. N. Pardee.

The necrology for the year was then read by Rev. S. B. Stewart. The names of the deceased were as follows: Herman Snow, *t* '43; George M. Bartol, *t* '45; Edward James Young, '48; William Lincoln Jenkins, *t* '48; Alfred Porter Putnam, *t* '55; James Mills Peirce, '53; Nahum Adolphus Haskell, *t* '77; John Mason Little Pratt, Div. '77; William Brunton, *t* '79; Henry Harland, Div. '82; Frederick Stanley Root, Div. '96.

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of members as officers for the ensuing year: Pres., Rev. Henry Spaulding; vice-pres., Rev. G. A. Thayer; sec., Rev. Roderick Stebbins; business committee, Rev. Edward Hale and Rev. C. R. Eliot, who were unanimously elected.

The annual address was given by Rev. E. F. Hayward of Marlboro, Mass., upon the subject "Spiritual Selection."

There were about 60 present. After the singing of a hymn, "Awake, my soul, stretch every nerve," the meeting adjourned at 12.05.

Dinner was served at the Harvard Union at one o'clock. About 60 were present.

After the dinner the exercises were opened by the president, Dr. W. H. Lyon. He characterized the Harvard Divinity School in the happy phrase, "The school of the large and charitable air." He referred to the possible moving of Andover Theological School to Cambridge and said that it would receive a hearty welcome from us all.

While he was speaking, Pres. Eliot came in and was welcomed by hearty clapping of hands and all rising. Dr. Lyon then introduced the President, who said that he wished first of all to correct a statement which he had made last year in speaking to the Divinity School Alumni. He said at that time that the Harvard Divinity School was the first theological

school to admit teachers and students without theological tests; but recently Prof. Estlin Carpenter had called his attention to the fact that as early as 1786 Manchester New College had taken its stand upon this broad platform, and had even chosen as one of its fellows a minister of the Established Church. The President then spoke hopefully of the prospects of the ministry. He said that the problem involved was a world-wide one, connected with the world's changing views of religion. "We have reason to be pleased," he said, "with the working of the experiment of the Harvard Divinity School, which is indeed unique. Evidence of its success is to be found in the changed attitude of the school at Andover and of the Union Theological Seminary where subscription to the Westminster Confession is no longer required. A member of our faculty is also a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, — a situation which would have been impossible 50 years ago." The President also referred to the large and important work which the School is doing for undergraduates, many of whom attend its courses. There was nothing of this a few years ago.

Prof. F. G. Peabody was then introduced. He spoke of looking at the School from a new point of view, after his absence abroad. He praised the students and the new Dean, paying a fitting tribute to Prof. Fenn as Dr. Everett's worthy successor. He spoke of the advantages the School enjoys by being so closely associated with a great University and so near a large city. The interior life of the School has gone smoothly, and the Divinity Club for social and philanthropic work has served an excellent purpose. The Divinity School and the College are coming closer together, with mutual benefit. There are many reasons for hope; and there are great needs — for more

money, more students, and a deeper faith in the task, — our unique task. We appeal to the faith of our own sons.

Other interesting and helpful addresses were given by Rev. E. R. Shippen, who spoke earnestly against the general attitude of the Protestant Church toward the Roman Catholic Church, calling for more genuine sympathy and a truly catholic spirit; by Rev. W. M. Knight, representing the Congregational Trinitarian Church, and by Mr. Sidney Snow of the present graduating class.

C. R. Eliot, t '81, Sec. pro tem.

GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association, held in the new office of the treasurer, 99 State St., Boston, on June 26, the old board of officers was reelected, with the exception that the Hon. R. T. Lincoln, '64, of Chicago, was chosen a vice-president in place of the late Dr. J. R. Chadwick, '65, and that R. G. Brown, '84, of Minneapolis, Minn., was chosen a director. C. F. Adams, '56, is president; R. T. Lincoln, '64, Prof. J. B. Ames, '68, Bishop Wm. Lawrence, '71, and Judge F. C. Lowell, '76, are vice-presidents; W. H. Wade, '81, is treasurer, and J. A. Noyes, '83, is secretary. The treasurer reports that this is the most successful year the *Magazine* has had.

HARVARD MEDICAL ALUMNI.

The 15th annual meeting of the association was held at the old Harvard Medical School, on June 26, 1906. About 100 members were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting and the reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted. Officers were elected as follows:

For president, Alfred Worcester, *m* '83, of Waltham, Mass. For vice-presidents: Frederick W. Borden, *m* '68, of

Ottawa, Ontario; E. F. Cushing, *m* '88, of Cleveland, O.; R. C. Cabot, *m* '92, of Boston; J. M. T. Finney, *m* '89, of Baltimore, Md.; I. N. Bloom, *m* '81, of Louisville, Ky.; T. F. Harrington, *m* '88, of Lowell; J. N. Hall, *m* '82, of Denver, Colo.; E. D. Leavitt, *m* '70, of Butte City, Mont.; G. B. Shattuck, *m* '69, of Boston; E. H. Stevens, *m* '67, of Cambridge. For secretary, David Cheever, *m* '01, of Boston. For treasurer, W. H. Prescott, *m* '88, of Boston.

For councilors, to serve to the end of June, 1910:

G. E. Brewer, *m* '85, of New York City; Surgical Intern, Boston City Hospital; Professor of Clinical Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York; Surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital; Attending Surgeon to City Hospital.

C. F. Folsom, *m* '70, of Boston; Late Visiting Physician to Boston City Hospital; Overseer of Harvard College, 1891-1903.

F. B. Mallory, *m* '90, of Boston; Associate Professor of Pathology, Harvard Medical School; First Assistant Visiting Pathologist, Boston City Hospital; Pathologist to Children's Hospital.

Dr. F. B. Mallory reported for the Committee on the Medical School, and in speaking of the future emphasized the necessity of control by the School of opportunities for clinical work, in order that the School can call clinical teachers from other medical centres, if desirable, in the same way that teachers in laboratory branches can be secured.

Dr. Malcolm Storer reported for a committee of the council of the association outlining a plan for raising money among the alumni to pay in whole, or in part, the salaries of certain of the younger instructors, with a view to increasing the efficiency of instruction in certain departments.

At the instance of Dr. A. N. Blodgett

the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Since our last annual meeting this association has lost one of its best friends and most active promoters, Dr. James Read Chadwick. Dr. Chadwick was one of the chief movers in the preliminary organization of which this association was formed, and he was its first president. He was always deeply interested in its welfare, and contributed greatly to its progress and success; and was always helpful in the important professional functions which the association has fulfilled.

"To his energy we owe the lively participation which the association has taken in the instruction of the students in the medical departments of Harvard University, and the free but always friendly criticism of its methods and practice and the sympathetic and encouraging suggestions received from the experience of teachers in important departments of similar university schools, which have often obtained the distinguished approbation of our University faculty, and have to some extent been adopted.

"Through the untiring zeal of Dr. Chadwick this association was enabled to offer several courses of important lectures to medical men upon subjects of great value, which were delivered by such men as John S. Billings, William Osler, David Hunt, and others.

"Among the various benevolent and uplifting objects in which Dr. Chadwick took an especial interest, perhaps none, except the great medical library which he founded and lived to see firmly established in adequate and permanent form, was dearer to his sympathies and heart than this association. It seems, therefore, appropriate that some action should be taken by us at this meeting upon the loss of so able, distinguished, and devoted a member of our body, who has always

been helpful to its prosperity, amiable in all his relations to it, almost aggressive in his efforts for its advancement, and untiring exertions in its welfare; therefore, be it *Resolved*, That this association desires to put on record its sense of a great loss in one whose activity, faithful work and deep interest has, more than any other man, organized and perpetuated its existence and carried to a successful termination its objects."

David Cheever, m '01, Sec.

LAW SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association on June 26 the following officers were chosen: Pres., Hon. M. W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Vice-presidents, Alfred Russell, Michigan; Hon. Richard Olney, Mass.; Hon. H. B. Brown, District of Columbia; Albert Stickney, New York; Hon. George Gray, Delaware; Hon. Charles Matteson, Rhode Island; Hon. S. E. Baldwin, Conn.; Hon. George B. Young, '63, Minn.; Hon. R. T. Lincoln, '65, Illinois; Hon. Oliver Wendell, Illinois; Justice O. W. Holmes, Mass.; J. S. Duncan, Indiana; Hon. Samuel Fessenden, Conn.; A. E. Willson, Kentucky; Hon. Jacob Klein, Missouri; Francis Rawle, '71, Penn.; Hon. H. C. Simms, West Virginia; Hon. H. M. Henry, Nova Scotia; Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, Maryland; J. B. Warner, '74, Mass.; Prof. W. A. Keener, New York; L. D. Brandeis, Mass.; Judge F. C. Lowell, Mass. Sec., R. L. Raymond, Boston. Treas., E. K. Arnold, Boston. Members of council, E. Q. Keasley, Newark, N. J.; F. W. Hackett, Washington, D. C.; C. S. Rackemann, Boston. *R. L. Raymond, l '98, Sec.*

L. S. S. ASSOCIATION.

The Lawrence Scientific School Asso-

ciation held its annual meeting at the Hotel Vendôme, Boston, on June 27, and elected as officers for the next year: Pres., Prof. W. H. Niles, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston; 1st vice-pres., Prof. E. S. Morse, director, Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem; 2d vice-pres., C. H. Manning, superintendent, Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; sec., Prof. J. L. Love, 16 University Hall, Cambridge; treas., P. W. Davis, 110 Irving St., Cambridge; members of the council, Prof. Ira N. Hollis, 210 Pierce Hall, Cambridge; C. W. Kettell, 10 Eliot Road, Lexington; Prof. C. P. Sinnott, Bridgewater Normal School, Bridgewater.

At the dinner, which was held immediately afterward, we had as guests President Eliot, Prof. Simon Newcomb, s '58, Dr. C. J. Blake, and Professor Struve, all of whom addressed the Association. In addition, Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69, delivered an admirable memorial address on the late Dean Shaler.

J. L. Love, p '90, Sec.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa met, as usual, on the day after Commencement. The business meeting was held in the West lecture room of Harvard Hall.

The following Honorary Members were elected: Samuel Williston, '82, Weld Professor of Law; C. K. Bolton, '90, Librarian, Boston Athenaeum; W. Z. Ripley, Professor of Political Economy; Thomas Nixon Carver, Wells Professor of Political Economy; G. C. Lodge, '95.

Five members of the Senior Class, — Arthur Campbell Blagden, Nicholas Kelley, R. H. Lord, C. T. Ryder, A. E. Wood, — who had been recommended by the Immediate Members for election,

in addition to the regular number, were elected by the Society.

Requests from the University of West Virginia and from George Washington University, in Washington, for indorsement of their applications for the establishment of new chapters in those universities, were received and the desired indorsement was granted.

A committee appointed last year reported in favor of enlarging the number of members to be elected from each graduating class and providing for a more careful examination into the qualifications of those elected. The matter will come up for final action at the meeting of 1907.

A committee, of which Prof. F. J. Stimson, '76, is chairman, was appointed to consider the desirability of changing the date of the Society's anniversary meeting from the Thursday following to the Tuesday preceding Commencement.

Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, called attention to the fact that the Constitution of the Society, as at present worded, prevents the presence of lady members of other chapters at the anniversary dinners of the Society, and he proposed an amendment, so that they might in future be welcome at these dinners. This amendment will come up for consideration next year.

The Secretary exhibited an early Phi Beta Kappa medal, lately presented to the College Library by Miss Martha C. Codman, a great-granddaughter of its original possessor, Benjamin Pickman, of the Class of 1784. The Society having been established in Harvard College in 1781, Mr. Pickman was one of the earliest members.

The usual literary exercises were held in Sanders Theatre, Prof. E. C. Pickering, Director of the Astronomical Observatory, being the Orator of the day, and George Cabot Lodge, '95, the Poet. Pres.

Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, had accepted the post of Orator, but was prevented at the last moment by ill health. Prof. Pickering, who took his place at very short notice, spoke on the "Aims of an Astronomer." Rev. Dr. De Normandie, of Roxbury, was the Chaplain of the day.

At the close of the exercises in Sanders Theatre, the brethren of the Society dined together in the Living-Room of the Harvard Union.

William Coolidge Lane, '81, Sec.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of April 30, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received April 23, 1906, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the gift of \$500, received from Mr. Clarence B. Moore, for present use at the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$98.79 for the purchase of books for the College Library and for special services.

The following letter was presented:

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College:

Gentlemen, — About eighteen months ago the accompanying circular was sent to friends and associates of the late Dr. John Homans for the purpose of establishing a memorial to him.

It was felt that a Professorship in Surgery, bearing his name and connected with the Medical Department of the University, would be appropriate and gratifying. For this purpose it was proposed to raise \$50,000. This sum has now been contributed and is in the hands of Mr. Charles C. Jackson.

In behalf of the contributors I ask your Board to accept this sum for the above named purpose.

If this amount (\$50,000) is considered insufficient for the permanent foundation for such a Professorship, the income or a portion of it might be added to the principal until the desired total is obtained.

In addition to the above contributions, a sufficient sum has been given to procure a bronze tablet, by the sculptor Bela Pratt. This tablet is designed to be placed in a suitable position in one of the New Medical School Buildings.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS E. HARRINGTON.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the offer of \$50,000, from friends and associates of the late Dr. John Homans, for the establishment of a professorship in his memory, and of the proposed bronze tablet, be gratefully accepted in accordance with the terms of the foregoing letter.

The resignation of Henry Pickering Bowditch as George Higginson Professor of Physiology was received and accepted to take effect at the end of the current academic year.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Economics to serve from Sept. 1, 1906. Whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Edwin Francis Gay, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to re-appoint James Lee Love, A.M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint James Kelsey Whittemore, A.M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Arthur Edwin Norton, Instructor in Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Howard Lane Blackwell, Ph.D., Fellow for Research in Physics for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: William Hultz Walker, on Industrial Chem-

istry; Frank Albert Fetter, on Economics; Edmund Morley Parker, on Comparative Administration.

Voted to appoint Arthur Holmes Morse Instructor in Mechanical Engineering for the summer of 1906.

Voted that the offer of \$5500, from Professor E. C. Pickering, for the general needs of the Observatory, and his gift of \$1000 on account of that offer, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Carl Ludwig Schrader, in Gymnastics; Harold deWolf Fuller, in Comparative Literature; Clifton Harlan Paige, in Mathematics and Surveying; Frank Thompson Dillingham, in Agricultural Chemistry; John Hamilton Robinette, in Agriculture; Daniel Allen Clarke, in Botany (Bussey); Arthur Truman Safford, in Hydraulics; Arthur Holmes Morse, in Mechanical Engineering; Harvey Nathaniel Davis, in Mathematics; Burton Howard Camp, in Mechanics; Elmer Irwin Shepard, in Mathematics; Edward Russell Markham, in Shopwork; Ernest Hatch Wilkins, in Italian; Harvey Nathaniel Davis, in Physics; Henry Harrison Haynes, in Semitic Languages; Henry Cook Boynton, in Metallurgy and Metallography; Oakes Ames, in Botany; Mintin Asbury Chrysler, in Botany.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Arthur Bliss Seymour, in the Cryptogamic Herbarium; Charles Eliot Nichols, in Mechanics; George Albert McKay, in Mechanical Drawing; Harold Fred Albee, in Mechanical Drawing; Alden Pinus Gilson, in Mechanical Engineering; Chester Brooks Lewis, in Descriptive Geometry; Chandler Rathfon Post, in Italian; Conyers Read, in History; William Alfred Morris, in History; William Chauncey Rice, in Government; Fred Wayne Catlett, in Government;

William Edward Lunt, in Government; Arthur Norman Holcombe, in Government; Francis Emmet Neagle, in Government; John Mead Adams, in Physics; Lewis Dana Hill, in Physics; Schuyler B. Serviss, in Physics; Calvin Olin Esterly, in Zoölogy; Edwin Ellis White, in Mining and Metallurgy; Mintin Asbury Chrysler, in Botany; John Galentine Hall, in Botany.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Harry Phidias Forté, in Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics; Howard Levi Gray, in History; Frederic Austin Ogg, in History; Joseph Benson Marvin, in Mining and Metallurgy; Eugene Mitchell Sawyer, in Mining and Metallurgy; Arthur Houston Chivers, in Botany; Lincoln Ware Riddle, in Botany; Walter Chaloner Durfee, in Engineering.

Meeting of May 7, 1906.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$1000 received through Professor George L. Goodale, for current expenses at the Botanic Garden, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their second quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1905-06, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gifts amounting to \$812.77 for the purchase of books for the College Library and for special services.

Voted that the gift of \$150, received from the Dante Society, for the purchase of books for the Dante Collection in the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that until further order of this

Board, the Francis Parkman Fellowship be assigned to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Voted to grant the request of Professor T. W. Richards for leave of absence for the first half of 1906-07, in accordance with the rules established by this Board, May 31, 1880.

Voted that Professor T. W. Richards have leave of absence for the second half of the academic year 1906-07, in accordance with an understanding entered into by Harvard University and the University of Berlin whereby a Professor will be sent to each institution by the other as a special lecturer in the year 1906-07.

Voted to appoint William Morris Davis, M.E., Acting Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences from July 1, 1906, to September 1, 1907.

Voted to reappoint George Gray Sears, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Elmer Ernest Southard, M.D., Assistant Professor of Neuro-pathology for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint John Lovett Morse, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Chester Noyes Greenough, Ph.D., Instructor in English from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Robert Matteson Johnston, on History; Sidney Armour Reeve, on Mechanical Engineering; John Winthrop Platner, on Ecclesiastical History.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Kenneth Grant Tremayne Webster, in English; Thomas Hall, Jr., in English.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Leonard Alexander Andrus, in Hydraulics; Harry Wilton Sturges, in Electrical

Engineering; Shirley Robbins Crosse, in Electrical Engineering; Cornelius Beard, in Mechanical Drawing.

Voted to appoint Robert James Terry, Teaching Fellow in Histology for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted that a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed to consider and report upon the whole subject of the Regulation of Athletic Sports. *Voted* that this vote be communicated to the Board of Overseers with the request that they also appoint a Committee for the same purpose. The Committee so appointed to be a joint Committee and to report as promptly as may be convenient.

Voted that the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports be directed to sanction no appointments for intercollegiate contests for dates later than Dec. 1, 1906. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of May 14, 1906.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$12,500 from the estate of Richard W. Foster, the balance of Mr. Foster's unrestricted bequest to Harvard University, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$700, for the purchase of books for the College Library and for special services.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$2.25 for the purchase of books, be gratefully accepted.

The President reported that in fulfillment of the wishes of the late Professor John Knowles Paine, a silver tea-service presented to him by his colleagues and friends upon his retirement had been given to the University by Mrs. Paine for the use of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and it was *Voted* that the thanks

of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Paine for this valued gift.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. Charles Lowthian Bell for their gift of a portrait of the late Sir Lowthian Bell.

Voted that Physics be added to the list of subjects in which degrees may be granted in the Graduate School of Applied Science.

On report of the following gentlemen acting by authority of the President and Fellows as Judges in awarding Boylston Prizes for Elocution on May 10, 1906, Messrs. Moses Williams, Edgar H. Wells, William B. Munro, Thomas A. Jaggard, Richard T. Fisher, George A. Gordon, Frederick Winsor, Fred N. Robinson, *Voted* to award first prizes to James Woodbury Twombly, Senior, James Arthur Harley, Senior; *Voted* to award second prizes to Frederick William Newcomb, Junior, Gilbert Julius Hirsch, Junior, Allan Davis, Junior.

The resignation of Winthrop Bellamy as Assistant in Chemistry was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted that the title of the Perkins Professorship of Astronomy and Mathematics, established by vote of Feb. 28, 1842, be amended so that it shall read Perkins Professorship of Mathematics.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Perkins Professor of Mathematics to serve from Sept. 1, 1906: whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that William Elwood Byerly, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Zoölogy to serve from Sept. 1, 1906; whereupon ballots being given in it appeared that George Howard Parker, S.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of

Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Douglas Wilson Johnson, Assistant Professor of Physiology for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Frederic Thomas Lewis, M.D., Assistant Professor of Embryology for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Algernon Coolidge, Jr., M.D., Assistant Professor of Laryngology for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint John Lewis Bremer, M.D., Demonstrator of Histology for three years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Allan Reuben Campbell, Lecturer on New York Practice for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Paul Whittier Carleton, Assistant in Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Grinnell Jones, Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

In accordance with the vote of this Board on May 7, the President named Dr. Walcott and Messrs. Higginson and Perkins as the Committee of the President and Fellows to serve with a Committee of the Board of Overseers as a joint Committee to consider and report upon the whole subject of the Regulation of Athletic Sports.

Meeting of May 28, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Charles F. McKim for his generous gift of \$20,000, as the foundation of the Julia Amory Appleton Fellowship in Architecture already established in accordance with the terms of his offer accepted by this Board on June 6, 1904.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. William Barbour for his generous gift of \$5000 for present use at the Museum of Compara-

tive Zoölogy under the direction of the Curator.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33 received May 24, 1906, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the gift of \$360, received through Professor Thomas Dwight, for the "Anatomical Research Fund," be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$73.78, for the purchase of books for the College Library and for special services.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. R. M. Pulsifer for her gift to the Department of Architecture of forty-five volumes comprising twenty-five titles from the library of her son the late Louis Warren Pulsifer of the Class of 1890.

The Librarian having reported that the University was in possession of certain early broadside catalogues of Dartmouth College which were lacking from the Library of that College, namely the catalogues of 1803 and 1805 respectively and the catalogue of the Alumni of 1792, — it was *Voted* that the Librarian be authorized to offer these catalogues to the Library of Dartmouth College.

Voted to amend the ninth Statute of the University by substituting the words "Bachelor in Civil Engineering" for the words "Civil Engineer" and by adding the following words immediately thereafter, namely: "Bachelor in Mechanical Engineering, Bachelor in Electrical Engineering, Bachelor in Architecture, Bachelor in Landscape Architecture, Master in Forestry, Master of Science in Chemistry, Master of Science in Physics, Master of Science in Zoölogy, Master of

Science in Geology." *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted that the following additional fees be charged for the year 1906-07 and thereafter: Locker fee in Engineering 5c, \$1; Laboratory fee in Engineering 6d, \$5.

Voted to grant the request of Professor A. Lawrence Lowell for leave of absence for the first half of the academic year 1906-07 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted that Instructor William C. Farabee have leave of absence for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

The following resignations as members of the Board of Examination Proctors were received and accepted: J. A. George, L. W. Riddle, V. Stefansson, A. M. Tozzer.

Voted to appoint Charles Fletcher Dole, A.M., Ingersoll Lecturer on the Immortality of Man for the academic year 1906-07.

Voted to appoint Julius Goebel, Ph.D., Lecturer on Germanic Philology for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in German for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Albert Morey Sturtevant, William Arnold Colwell, Albert Wilhelm Boesche, Fletcher Briggs, Frederick William Charles Lieder.

Voted to appoint Morton Collins Stewart, Austin Teaching Fellow in German for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Meeting of June 11, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Reginald C. Robbins for his additional gift of \$1000 for the purchase of books for a Philosophical Library in Emerson Hall.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Pro-

fessor A. C. Coolidge for his gifts amounting to \$766.17 for the purchase of books for the College Library and for special services.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Warren Delano, Jr. for his gift of \$250 for a Scholarship in the Graduate School of Applied Science.

Voted that the gift of \$200, received from members of the Class of 1879, to be expended under the direction of Professor F. W. Taussig for the purchase of books for the Department of Economics, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of St. Louis for its gift of \$150, the second instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of St. Louis for 1905-06.

Voted that the gift of \$173.72, received from the Class of 1872, for defraying the expense of changing the weights of the clock in Memorial Hall tower, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller for her gift of a portrait of her husband, the late Colonel Charles Dudley Miller, a former student of the College associated with the Class of 1839.

The President reported that an oil portrait of the Reverend Francis Parkman, D.D., by Chester Harding, the bequest of his daughter, the late Eliza W. S. Parkman, had been received and placed in the Divinity Library.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Imperial Austrian Government for its valued gift of 169 volumes of the debates of the Austrian Parliament, being the debates of the Abgeordneten Haus from 1873 to the present time and of the Herren Haus from 1891 to the present time.

Voted that the thanks of the President

and Fellows be sent to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister of State for War for the generous gift from his Majesty's Government to the Library of Harvard University of 888 sheets of maps published by the Office of the General Staff.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Baron C. Kikawa for his good offices in procuring a gift to the University Library from the Japanese Government of a large and valuable collection of maps published by the Office of the General Staff.

The following resolution of the Harvard Club of Cleveland was presented:

"Resolved that the Secretary be and hereby is instructed to advise the President and Fellows of Harvard College that The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Cleveland has been established under the following terms:

"A Scholarship of \$300 per year is to be awarded each year for a term of five years (1906-1910 inclusive) by the President and Fellows upon recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Harvard Club of Cleveland working with the Committee on Scholarships of Harvard University, to a deserving Freshman of Harvard College or member of the first year class of the Lawrence Scientific School. In awarding this Scholarship first consideration is to be given to applicants from Cleveland, Ohio, but if there is no deserving candidate from Cleveland, the Scholarship may, in the discretion of the Executive Committee, be awarded to a deserving applicant from northern Ohio or from any other part of the United States."

Whereupon it was *voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Cleveland for this generous resolution, and that the terms for the administration of the proposed Scholarship be approved.

Voted to amend the vote of May 28, 1906, amending the ninth Statute of the University by substituting for the words "Master of Forestry" the words "Master of Science in Forestry." *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to establish the Carter Professorship of General Jurisprudence. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to establish five University Scholarships of \$150 each in the Graduate School of Applied Science.

Voted that Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge have leave of absence for one year from Sept. 1, 1906, in order that he may serve as Lecturer at the University of Paris and at other Universities in France.

The resignation of John Samuel Kenyon as Assistant in English was received and accepted to take effect as of March 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint as Preachers to the University for one year from Sept. 1, 1906, Lyman Abbott, D.D., George Angier Gordon, D.D., Henry van Dyke, D.D., Samuel Atkins Eliot, D.D., James Gore King McClure, D.D.

Voted to appoint the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Faculty members, Horatio Stevens White, Chairman, Edward Hall Nichols, Roger Bigelow Merriman; Graduate members, Robert Frederick Herrick, Norman Williams Bingham, Jr., George Richmond Fearing, Jr.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Leonard Darwin, on Municipal Ownership and Public Service Industries; Pierre Janet, on the Major Symptoms of Hysteria; Paul Vinogradoff, on Comparative Ancient Law.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in English for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: William Richard Castle, Jr., Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey, Percy Adams Hutchison, Harrie Stuart Vedder Jones, Robert Adger Law, Charles Read Nutter, Chandler Rathfon Post, Stuart

Pratt Sherman, Charles Miner Stearns, Elmer Edgar Stoll, Homer Edwards Woodbridge.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Sidney Curtis, in English; Herbert Eugene Merwin, in Physiography; Arthur Stone Dewing, in Philosophy; Horatio Willis Dresser, in Philosophy; Benjamin Apthorp Gould Fuller, in Philosophy; Jared Sparks Moore, in Philosophy; Charles Scott Berry, in Philosophy; Morley Albert Caldwell, in Philosophy; Louville Eugene Emerson, in Philosophy.

Voted to appoint A. Peterson, Proctor of Divinity Hall for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: George Washington Gay, M.D., on Surgery; Samuel Jason Mixter, M.D., on Surgery; George Howard Monks, M.D., on Surgery; Francis Sedgwick Watson, M.D., on Genito-urinary Surgery; Francis Bishop Harrington, M.D., on Surgery; James Gregory Mumford, M.D., on Surgery; Ezra Ripley Thayer, LL.B., on the Relation of the Medical Profession to the Law and the Courts; Samuel Holmes Durgin, M.D., on Hygiene.

Voted to appoint the following Clinical Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: William Noyes, M.D., in Mental Diseases; George Thomas Tuttle, M.D., in Mental Diseases; George Arthur Craigin, M.D., in Pediatrics; Philip Coombs Knapp, M.D., in Diseases of the Nervous System.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Langdon Frothingham, M.D.V., in Bacteriology; Frank Linden Richardson, M.D., in Surgery; Fred Wilbur Thyng, Ph.D., in Histology and Embryology; Paul Adin Lewis, M.D., in Comparative Pathology.

Voted to appoint Charles Montraville

Green, M.D., secretary of the Faculty of Medicine for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Lincoln Davis, M.D., in Anatomy; Carl Lucas Alsberg, M.D., in Biological Chemistry; Lawrence Joseph Henderson, M.D., in Biological Chemistry; Ernest Gale Martin, Ph.D., in Physiology; Luther Dimick Shepard, M.D., D.M.D., in Histology; James Homer Wright, M.D., in Pathology; Simeon Burt Wolbach, M.D., in Pathology; Maurice Paul Vélux Tyrode, M.D., in Pharmacology; Elbridge Gerry Cutler, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Elliott Proctor Joslin, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Henry Asbury Christian, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Edward Cowles, M.D., in Mental Diseases; Henry Fox Hewes, M.D., in the Clinical Laboratory; Maynard Ladd, M.D., in Pediatrics; Herman Frank Vickery, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Henry Jackson, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Richard Clarke Cabot, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Frederic Codman Cobb, M.D., in Laryngology; Robert Williamson Lovett, M.D., in Orthopedics; Elliott Gray Brackett, M.D., in Orthopedics; Paul Thorndike, M.D., in Genito-urinary Surgery; Joel Ernest Goldthwait, M.D., in Orthopedics; John Baptist Blake, M.D., in Surgery; Howard Augustus Lothrop, M.D., in Surgery; John Dane, M.D., in Orthopedics; Charles Allen Porter, M.D., in Surgery; Robert Battey Greenough, M.D., in Surgery; Franklin Spilman Newell, M.D., in Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Abner Post, M.D., in Syphilis; Charles James White, M.D., in Dermatology; Edwin Everett Jack, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Eugene Anthony Crockett,

M.D., in Otolaryngology; Philip Hammond, M.D., in Otolaryngology.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Elisha Flagg, M.D., in Anatomy; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Anatomy; Charles Shorey Butler, M.D., in Anatomy; Henry Orlando Marcy, Jr., M.D., in Anatomy; Richard Goodwin Wadsworth, M.D., in Anatomy; Horace Binney, M.D., in Anatomy; David Cheever, M.D., in Anatomy; David Daniel Scannell, M.D., in Anatomy; Samuel Robinson, M.D., in Anatomy; Francis Henry McCrudden, S.B., in Biological Chemistry; Otis Fisher Black, S.B., in Biological Chemistry; Calvin Gates Page, M.D., in Bacteriology; Henry Joseph Perry, M.D., in Bacteriology; Arthur Morton Worthington, M.D., in Bacteriology; Eugene Ellsworth Everett, M.D., in Bacteriology; Francis Winslow Palfrey, M.D., in Bacteriology; George Lorimer Baker, M.D., in Bacteriology; Ernest Edward Tyzzer, M.D., in Pathology; Alexander Rocke Robertson, M.D., in Pathology; George Burgess Magrath, M.D., in Hygiene; Arthur Kingsbury Stone, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Franklin Warren White, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; George Sherwin Clarke Badger, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Joseph Hersey Pratt, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Charles Hunter Dunn, M.D., in Pediatrics; John Washburn Bartol, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; James Marsh Jackson, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Francis Parkman Denny, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; William Henry Robey, Jr., M.D., in Clinical Medicine; William Henry Smith, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Edwin Allen Locke, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Frederick Taylor Lord, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Joseph Payson Clark, M.D., in Laryngology; Joseph Lincoln

Goodale, M.D., in Laryngology; Rockwell Augustus Coffin, M.D., in Laryngology; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Laryngology; William Edward Faulkner, M.D., in Surgery; Franklin Greene Balch, M.D., in Surgery; Fred Bates Lund, M.D., in Surgery; George Washington Wales Brewster, M.D., in Surgery; Ernest Amory Codman, M.D., in Surgery; Daniel Fiske Jones, M.D., in Surgery; LeRoi Goddard Crandon, M.D., in Surgery; James Savage Stone, M.D., in Surgery; Channing Chamberlain Simmons, M.D., in Surgery; Malcolm Storer, M.D., in Gynaecology; Ernest Boyen Young, M.D., in Gynaecology; Howard Townsend Swain, M.D., in Obstetrics; Leo Victor Friedman, M.D., in Obstetrics; William Phillips Graves, M.D., in Gynaecology; James Rockwell Torbert, M.D., in Obstetrics; Harvey Parker Towle, M.D., in Dermatology; Charles Morton Smith, M.D., in Syphilis; Frederick Stanford Burns, M.D., in Dermatology; Edward Wyllys Taylor, M.D., in Neurology; George Arthur Waterman, M.D., in Neurology; Henry Hill Haskell, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Edmund Wright Clap, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Fred Maurice Spalding, M.D., in Ophthalmology; Walter Augustus Lecompte, M.D., in Otolaryngology.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in Operative Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Edwin Carter Blaisdell, D.M.D., Joseph Totten Paul, D.M.D., Wilfred Harlow Starratt, D.M.D., James Austin Furfey, D.M.D., Marquis D Littig, D.D.S., M.D., D.M.D., Melville Forrest Rogers, D.M.D., Robert Whitehill, D.M.D., Samuel Tuttle Elliott, D.M.D., Charles Gilman Pike, D.M.D.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors in Mechanical Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Arthur Warren Eldred, D.M.D., Amos Irving

Hadley, D.M.D., Harry West Haley, D.M.D., Ernest Howard Chute, D.M.D., Herbert Frank Langley, D.M.D., Frank Leroy Eames, D.M.D., John Wesley Estabrooks, D.M.D., Elbridge Decosmos King, D.M.D., Horace Amos Davis, D.M.D., Wilson Case Dort, D.M.D., Martin Bassett Dill, D.M.D., William Harry Weston, D.M.D., Harry Sylvester Clark, D.M.D.

Voted to appoint the following Clinical Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Arthur Henry Stoddard, D.M.D., on Mechanical Dentistry; Dwight Moses Clapp, D.M.D., on Operative Dentistry.

Voted to appoint George Howard Monks, M.D., Lecturer on Surgery for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Edward Wylls Taylor, M.D., in Neurology; Norman Greene Reoch, D.M.D., in Orthodontia; Harry Benjamin Shuman, D.M.D., in Oral Surgery; John Baptist Blake, M.D., in Surgery; Edwin Linwood Farrington, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; Elmer Joseph Marston, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; William Daniel Squarebrigs, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; James Joseph O'Brien, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; Leroy Matthew Simpson Miner, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia.

Voted to appoint the following Demonstrators for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Harold DeWitt Cross, D.M.D., of Mechanical Dentistry; Eugene Barry Wyman, D.M.D., of Operative Dentistry.

Meeting of June 26, 1906.

The Treasurer presented the following letter:

44 State Street, Boston, June 22, 1906.
C. F. Adams, 2nd, Esq., Treasurer, Harvard College, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir, — Enclosed is cheque of E. W. Atkinson and Gardiner M. Lane, Treasurers, No. 5 on

the City Trust Co. for \$82,500, and sundry pledges guaranteeing payment of \$31,276.66 to you on various dates, a total of \$113,776.66.

I am requested by the Committee on the Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1881, to hand these to you and to ask that they be accepted by the President and Fellows of Harvard College on the understanding that the cash now paid, to which shall be added the sums pledged when and as paid, shall constitute a fund to be known as the "Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1881." The use of the income of this fund is to be unrestricted; that is, the President and Fellows may use the income in any way that they may see fit.

Very truly yours,

EDWD. EARNHOLD,
Chairman of the Committee.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each subscriber to the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1881 and that the said fund be established in the records and accounts of the University upon the terms stated in the foregoing letter.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each member of the Committee on the Anniversary Fund of the Class of 1881 for their generous and fruitful labors.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Frances A. L. Haven for her generous gift of \$12,000 for the establishment in the Law School, in memory of James Coolidge Carter, of a loan fund to be known as the "James Coolidge Carter Loan Fund," in accordance with the terms stated in a letter from Professor James Barr Ames, dated June 16, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his generous gift of \$4500 the final payment on account of his offer of \$5500, for the general needs of the Observatory.

Voted that the gift of \$500, received from Mrs. Henry Lee, for current expenses at the Botanic Garden, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$500, received from Mr. Walter Hunnewell, for current expenses at the Botanic Garden, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Charles James Hughes, Jr., for his gift of \$750, to be added to the "Hughes Loan Fund" established June 8, 1903.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received June 23, 1906, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Newsboys' Protective Union for their offer of a Newsboys' Harvard Scholarship and that the offer be accepted upon the terms stated in a letter to the President, dated June 12, 1906, and signed by Thomas J. Mulhern as Secretary of the Educational Board of the Union.

Voted that the gift of \$500, received from Mr. John E. Thayer, his fourth annual gift towards the "Bermuda Biological Station for Research," be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gifts amounting to \$592.40, for the purchase of books for the College Library and for special services.

Voted that the gift of \$200, received from Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, for the use of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of San Francisco for its gift of \$150, the third instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco for 1905-06.

Voted that the offer of Professor E. D.

Peters to give \$250 for the year 1906-07, as a scholarship in the School of Applied Science to be assigned to a student in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, received from Mr. William Phillips, for the purchase of books on London, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward aiding Instructors and Assistants in the Department of Mining and Metallurgy to visit mines and metallurgical establishments, and for defraying the expense of lectures in special subjects in the same department during the academic year 1906-07.

Voted that the gift of \$47, received from Mr. K. G. T. Webster, to cover the expense of opening the libraries in Warren House in the evening during a part of 1905-06, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Mrs. N. E. Baylies, for the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25, for present use in the Department of Theory and Practice, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Hon. William Cameron Forbes of the Philippine Commission for the gift of a valuable collection of books pertaining to canal construction, with special reference to that of the Panama Canal, recently transmitted to Harvard University by Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, for his good offices in transmitting to the Library of Harvard University a valuable collection of books pertaining to the history and construction of canals, with spe-

cial reference to the canal now being constructed across the Isthmus of Panama.

Voted to establish a Resident Executive Board consisting of the President, the Comptroller, the Bursar, the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings, the Secretary to the Corporation, the Assistant Dean of Harvard College, and the Regent, to serve from June 26, 1906. *Voted* that the duty of the Resident Executive Board be to supervise, control and amend, subject to the authority of the President and Fellows, the business administration of the University touching the maintenance and improvement of grounds, buildings and equipment, the methods of accounting employed in the management of the several departments, and in the control of appropriations and laboratory fees at their disposal, the adjustment of dormitory rents, the method of assigning rooms to tenants, and such other matters as the President and Fellows may from time to time commit to them.

The following list of members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard College who have been chosen by the Associates as an Academic Board of Radcliffe College for the academic year 1906-07 was submitted and approved: Professors W. E. Byerly, Chairman, E. L. Mark, S. M. Macvane, H. S. White, A. A. Howard, E. H. Hall, H. W. Smyth, G. L. Kittredge, C. H. Grandgent.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1906: Thomas Augustus Jaggar, Jr., as Assistant Professor of Geology; Stuart Pratt Sherman, as Instructor in English; Francis Wayland Johnston, as Austin Teaching Fellow in Economics; George Lincoln Walton, as Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Nervous System; Ernest deWolfe Wales, as Assistant in Otology.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for three years from Sept. 1, 1906: Elbridge Gerry Cutler, M.D., in

the Theory and Practice of Physic; Elliott Proctor Joslin, M.D., in the Theory and Practice of Physic; Herman Frank Vickery, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Henry Jackson, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; Richard Clarke Cabot, M.D., in Clinical Medicine; James Gregory Mumford, M.D., in Surgery; John Baptist Blake, M.D., in Surgery; Howard Augustus Lothrop, M.D., in Surgery; Charles Allen Porter, M.D., in Surgery; Edward Wyllys Taylor, M.D., in Neurology; James Homer Wright, M.D., in Pathology; Carl Lucas Alsberg, M.D., in Biological Chemistry.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Lawrence Scientific School for 1906-07, and it was *Voted* to appoint them: Ira Nelson Hollis, A.M., Herbert Langford Warren, A.M., Arthur Edwin Kennelly, William Ernest Castle, Ph.D., Edward Vermilye Huntington, Ph.D., Charles Henry White, S.B., A.M., Arthur Orlo Norton, A.M., Frank Lowell Kennedy, S.B., Richard Thornton Fisher, A.B., M.F.

Voted to appoint George Foot Moore, Acting Curator of the Semitic Museum for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Howard Keith Alden, Auditor of the Randall Hall Association for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Cyrus Guernsey Pringle, Botanical Collector for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: John George Jack, in Forest Botany; George Rogers Mansfield, in Geology; Benton MacKaye, in Forestry.

Voted to appoint John Auer, M.D., Instructor in Physiology for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Wilder Tileston, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Stated Meeting of May 9, 1906.

The following 25 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Appleton, Bacon, Cheever, Fairchild, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Hemenway, Hill, Lawrence, Loring, Noble, Norton, Putnam, Seaver, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, Weld, Williams.

Various appointments were concurred in.

Mr. Williams presented the report of the Committee on Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and Sanitary Condition of all Buildings, recommending that the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports be authorized to permit during the season of 1906 games of intercollegiate football under the new rules upon such terms and conditions as said Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports shall consider advisable, in order to test the propriety of continuing intercollegiate football, and after debate thereon, offered the following vote for adoption by the Board:

That the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports be authorized to permit during the year of 1906, but not later than December 1, 1906, games of intercollegiate football under the new rules, upon such terms and conditions as said Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports shall consider advisable, in order to test the propriety of continuing intercollegiate football, and that a copy of this vote be sent to the President and Fellows.

The President of the University having requested that the question be determined by yeas and nays, the Secretary of the Board thereupon called the roll, and the Board *Voted* to adopt said vote

by fifteen votes in the affirmative to nine votes in the negative, as follows:

Yeas. The Treasurer of the University, Messrs. Appleton, Bacon, Fairchild, P. R. Frothingham, Hemenway, Hill, Lawrence, Loring, Noble, Putnam, Seaver, Shattuck, Storrow, Williams.

Nays. The President of the University, Messrs. C. F. Adams, Cheever, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Norton, Storey, Weld.

The President of the University then presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 7, 1906, that the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports be directed to sanction no appointments for intercollegiate contests for dates later than December 1, 1906, and the Board voted by seventeen votes in the affirmative to six in the negative to consent to this vote.

The President of the University then presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 7, 1906, that a Committee of three members of the Corporation be appointed to consider and report upon the whole subject of the Regulation of Athletic Sports, and that the Board of Overseers be requested also to appoint a Committee for the same purpose; the Committees when appointed, to be a Joint Committee, and to report as promptly as may be convenient, and the Board *Voted* to consent to this vote; and the President of the Board thereupon appointed Messrs. Williams, Storey, and Shattuck as members of this Committee on the part of the Board of Overseers.

Upon the motion of Mr. Storrow, the Board adopted the following vote:

That in the opinion of this Board many of the unsatisfactory conditions attending intercollegiate football have been exaggerated by an unwillingness on the part of the officials charged with the enforcement of the rules on the field to as-

sert their authority, and therefore this Board requests the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports to formulate, if possible, some more satisfactory plan for the election of such officials than the one now in vogue.

Upon nomination by the President of the Board, the Board *Voted* to appoint the following Inspectors of Polls for the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day: *Principal Inspector*, Arthur Drinkwater, Class of 1900, *Assistant Inspectors*, Stephen S. Fitzgerald, 1900, William R. Castle, Jr., 1900, Courtenay Crocker, 1901, James M. Hunnewell, 1901, Roger D. Swaim, 1901.

The Board further *Voted* that the President of the Board be authorized to fill any vacancy that may arise in the office of inspectors of polls for the election of Overseers on next Commencement Day.

Upon the motion of Mr. Storrow it was *Voted* not to appoint a Committee to have charge of the Election of Overseers on next Commencement Day, and to devolve upon the Secretary of the Board the performance of the duties heretofore pertaining to and discharged by said Committee.

Mr. C. F. Adams, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, to whom was referred at the last meeting of the Board the matter of the advisability of creating a new Committee of the Board upon the relation of the University to Secondary Schools, presented a report with the recommendation that the following amendment to Section 26 of the Rules and By-laws be adopted by the Board.

After Clause 21 of said Section 26, and before the two closing paragraphs of said Section, there be inserted the following:

"22. A Committee upon the relation of the University to Secondary Schools,

to consist of nine members, of whom three shall be members of the Board of Overseers, three members of the Committee of the Faculty on Admissions to the University, and three shall be elected from among the Heads or Instructors of Secondary Schools," and said report was accepted and laid over under the rules.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented the reports of the Committee on the Semitic Languages and of the Committee on Political Economy, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Appleton presented and read the report of the Committee to Visit the Library, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, it was accepted and ordered to be printed, and it was *Voted* that said report be referred to the President and Fellows for their information, and such action thereon as they may deem appropriate.

Mr. Seaver presented and in part read the report of the Committee, appointed at the Stated Meeting of October 11, 1905, "to consider and report on the Courses of Instruction in charge of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in respect to their cost, and the propriety of diminishing or increasing their number," and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Special Meeting of June 13, 1906.

The following 17 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Cheever, Delano, L. A. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Hemenway, Loring, Noble, Norton, Storey, Warren, Weld, Williams.

The appointment of Preachers to the University was concurred in.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 14, 1906: "That the title of the Perkins Professorship of Astronomy and Mathematics, established by vote of February 26, 1842, be amended so that it shall read Perkins Professorship of Mathematics," and the Board *Voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 14, 1906, that Physics be added to the list of subjects in which degrees may be granted in the Graduate School of Applied Science, and the Board *Voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of May 28, and June 11, 1906, amending the ninth statute of the University by substituting the words "Bachelor in Civil Engineering" for the words "Civil Engineer," and by adding the following words immediately thereafter, namely, "Bachelor in Mechanical Engineering, Bachelor in Electrical Engineering, Bachelor in Architecture, Bachelor in Landscape Architecture, Master of Science in Forestry, Master of Science in Chemistry, Master of Science in Physics, Master of Science in Zoölogy, Master of Science in Geology," and the Board *Voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 11, 1906, establishing the Carter Professorship of General Jurisprudence, and the Board *Voted* to consent to this vote.

The report of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, presented at the Stated Meeting of the Board of May 9, 1906, recommending a change in the Rules and By-laws of the Board, was

taken from the table, and the Board adopted the following vote recommended in said report; that after Clause 21 of Section 26 of said Rules and By-laws, and before the two closing paragraphs of said Section, there be inserted the following:

"22. A Committee upon the relation of the University to Secondary Schools, to consist of nine members, of whom three shall be members of the Board of Overseers, three members of the Committee of the Faculty on Admissions of the University, and three shall be elected from among the heads or instructors of Secondary Schools."

A communication was received from the Electors of the Undergraduate members of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, that in the opinion of the said Electors the number of undergraduate members of said Committee be increased from three to five, one member to be elected by the "H" members of each of the four major teams at the time of the election of Captain, and one member to be elected by the captains of the so-called minor teams at a meeting called during the first week in June, and that the Corporation and Board of Overseers be respectfully requested to consider such a change in the make-up of said committee; and after debate thereon, the Board *Voted* to refer said communication to the Special Committee on the subject of the Regulation of Athletic Sports, appointed at the meeting of the Board of May 9, 1906.

The President of the University then presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 11, 1906, appointing the following Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports for one year from September 1, 1906: *Faculty members.* Horatio Stevens White, Chairman, Edward Hall Nichols, Roger Bigelow Merriman. *Graduate members.* Robert Frederick

Herrick, Norman Williams Bingham, Jr., George Richmond Fearing, Jr., and after debate thereon, the Board *Voted* by nine votes in the affirmative to five votes in the negative to consent to this vote.

Mr. Williams, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, presented the reports of the Committee on Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography, and of the Committee on Mathematics, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, they were accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Noble presented the report of the Committee on Ancient and Mediaeval History and Roman Law, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Stated Meeting of June 27, 1906.

The following 21 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Appleton, Cheever, Delano, Fairchild, L. A. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Hill, Huidekoper, Loring, Noble, Norton, Putnam, Seaver, Weld, Williams.

Various appointments were concurred in.

Mr. C. F. Adams, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, presented the report of the Committee on French, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. C. F. Adams, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, communicated to the Board that Mr. Thomas E. Proctor had been added to the Committee on Botany, and said communication was placed on file.

Professor Norton, on behalf of the Special Committee on Honorary Degrees, appointed at the stated meeting of the Board of April 12, 1905, presented a report, that said Committee is not prepared to make a report with a recommendation at the present time, but desires to refer back the whole subject to the two Boards from which it received its commission, believing that further consideration of it is requisite before a satisfactory conclusion can be reached, and said report was placed on file.

The Treasurer of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of June 26, 1906, conferring the Degrees upon persons recommended therefor by the Faculty of the several Departments of the University respectively, and the Board *Voted* to consent to the conferring of said Degrees, and further *Voted* that the Secretary be instructed, in accordance with the precedents of previous years, to make such changes as may be found proper and necessary to perfect the lists of said Degrees.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Dedicatory Exercises at the formal opening of the new buildings of the Medical School will occur on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 25 and 26. Although the definite program of the exercises has not yet been announced, its general character has been determined by a committee composed of members of the Corporation and of the School. Tuesday afternoon brief addresses will be made to the invited guests, assembled on the lawn at the new School. All the buildings will be open for inspection and tea will be served on the terraces. The exercises on Wednesday are in the charge of the Corporation and will take place during the forenoon at Sanders Theatre. They will consist of

addresses by Dr. W. H. Welch of Johns Hopkins and by President Eliot. It is expected that certain honorary degrees may be bestowed at this time.

Some of the departments have already moved in part or entirely to the new buildings; others are in the process of packing up. Officially the change to the new buildings will not take place until Sept. 17, when the Dean's office will be transferred to its new quarters.

It is too early yet to judge fully of the success of this year's summer school in medicine. It may be stated, however, that almost \$1000 more have already been taken in than for the whole summer last year. This increase is largely due to the remarkable success, numerically, of Dr. R. C. Cabot's courses in clinical medicine, which have attracted many men from the West and South.

At a meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, on June 26, Dr. Malcolm Storer presented a plan for obtaining yearly subscriptions from as many of the Medical Alumni as possible, and using the money to pay young clinical instructors, so that they might devote all their time to teaching.

At the same meeting Dr. F. B. Mallory made a report of the present needs of Harvard Medical School, namely, endowment for the laboratory departments to enable them to attract men and do work in a manner commensurate with the opportunities afforded by the buildings, but more particularly an endowment and a hospital for the clinical departments. At present the School is compelled to select all its clinical teachers from Boston because it has no hospital of its own and consequently cannot call an outsider and put him in control of ward patients. The result is that the hospitals of Boston dictate all the clinical appointments in the School.

If the Harvard Medical School is to attain the highest rank in the future, like the other departments of the University, it must be able to call the exceptional clinical teacher from any part of the world, to put him in charge of ward patients, and to pay him sufficient salary to allow him to devote himself to teaching and to scientific investigation, instead of being compelled, as at present, to make his living out of private practice.

During the last month of term-time the students were all busy either taking hospital examinations or preparing for the School examinations. Men from the fourth year class who took examinations in other cities than Boston have been unusually successful and have secured appointments in Philadelphia, Rochester, Minneapolis, Hartford, Worcester, New Bedford, Providence, and several smaller cities.

During the meeting of the American Medical Association many of the undergraduates of the School acted as aides or as guides for the exhibits. In this way they had a chance to be present at all the meetings of the association.

On June 5, the Alpha Omega Alpha honorary fraternity held its annual banquet at the Hotel Westminster. All but two of the Harvard Chapter were present, and Dr. Mallory presided. It was a very pleasant and informal affair, and the society was addressed by Prof. Barker, of Johns Hopkins, Prof. Hall, of Northwestern University, the primarius of the fraternity, and by Professors Cannon and Nichols of the Harvard School.

Of the 69 men who graduated 20 received the degree *cum laude*. E. P. Richardson ranked first in the class and R. M. Green second.

In June Prof. C. M. Green gave an informal reception to the Class at his summer home in Medford. It was well attended by the Class and by specially in-

vited doctors, and furnished another chance for the Class to meet before separating.

On May 29, the Fourth Class had its annual banquet at the Hotel Westminister. Over three fourths of the Class were there, and were entertained by a program carried out by different members of the Class. Finally, members from different colleges responded to toasts, and it was very pleasing to see the spirit they had for the Harvard Medical School, although many of them came from colleges which are Harvard's keenest rivals. At the dinner the Class Book was given out. It was dedicated to the late Prof. Wood, and had pictures of the faculty, students, and buildings, as well as a short history of the Class and brief descriptions of the past lives of the members. To J. H. Young, the chairman of the committee, is due a great deal of credit for the success of the book.

On Commencement Day about 45 of the Class were present. R. M. Green was the speaker from the School and aroused much applause by his address on "The Modern Ideals in Medicine." After the exercises in Sanders Theatre, the Harvard Medical Alumni Association entertained the graduating class at their spread in Stoughton Hall.

F. B. Mallory, '86.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

There are two hopes that may reasonably be cherished in regard to Radcliffe College. The first is for more students, both graduate and undergraduate, and the second is for money with which to make the work of the College more efficient. It is a great pleasure to be able to announce that the first hope is in a fair way to be realized, for a warm friend who

has already shown great generosity to the College, Mrs. David P. Kimball of Boston, has given another hall of residence to be built on the Bertram Hall land. This will undoubtedly attract many students from a distance who might otherwise be deterred from availing themselves of the high educational privileges offered in Cambridge.

In May the remainder of the Greenleaf Estate, on which the College had an option, was purchased, partly with the fund which had already been raised by the Auxiliary for this purpose, and partly with the sum received from the recent sale of a piece of the real estate which was bequeathed to the College by Miss Sarah Parker some years ago. The sum of \$10,000 recently bequeathed to the College by Mrs. Helen G. Coburn has been paid to the Treasurer.

In June Mr. Henry L. Higginson gave to the College a fountain in memory of Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, wife of Charles Russell Lowell. It is a basin of red granite about five or six feet in diameter, resting on a pedestal, and it was bought in Venice. The fountain has been placed in the Radcliffe inclosure, near Fay House. On June 15 Mr. Higginson met the present students in Agassiz House and gave them an inspiring account of Mrs. Lowell's life and work.

At the annual meeting of the Associates, Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot was re-elected a member of the Council for seven years.

The committee in charge of Agassiz House has been gratified to find that the running expenses of the House during the year have not been quite so heavy as they anticipated, and that the gifts of money have been larger than at first expected. 169 former students and 321 present students subscribed in answer to an appeal sent out in September. Nevertheless, there remains a deficit, and the

Council has decided to ask from each student registered in the College in 1906-07 a fee of \$5 to help to defray the expenses of Agassiz House. But until the College grows in numbers, former students and friends of the College must be asked to give some yearly contribution, large or small, for the maintenance of the House. The Agassiz House Committee has been reappointed, with the addition of Mrs. Sara H. Richardson, '88. Mr. J. T. Coolidge, Jr., has given a piece of tapestry, and a Japanese carving to Agassiz House.

The English Club, which is always active, gave in May three out-of-door performances of Lyly's *Endymion*, — two at Bertram Hall and one at Wellesley Farms, through the kindness of Mr. L. V. Niles, who gave the Club the use of his grounds. The proceeds of the play at Wellesley Farms were \$225, and of the Cambridge performances about \$175, both of which sums are to go, by the generosity of the Club and of the Class of '09, toward the furnishings of the new Library.

Wednesday, June 20, was a Class Day to be added to the many beautiful Radcliffe Class Days. Pres. Briggs, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Farlow, and Miss Coes, the president of the Idler Club, the chairman of the Class Day Committee, and the officers of the Class of 1906, received in the Living-Room of Agassiz House. The Seniors received their guests in Agassiz House and in Fay House. The Juniors, under the direction of their president Dorothy Kendall, had in charge the decoration of the halls and the ushering. In the Yard, under long festoons of Japanese lanterns, the supper-tables were set, and an orchestra played till half-past nine, when the Glee and Mandolin Clubs entertained the guests. Dancing in the Gymnasium, from 9.30 until 11, concluded the festivities. On Saturday morn-

ing, June 23, at 10 o'clock, the Seniors marched into the Theatre of Agassiz House for the Class Exercises. The undergraduates sat together by classes. The president of the Class, Therese Norton, introduced the speakers: Margaret Griswold, historian; Mary Grimes, poet; Charlotte Adams, prophet. Ruth Walton was chorister. The Glee Club sang the "Song of the Classes." Saturday afternoon, the Juniors gave a luncheon to the Seniors at Bertram Hall. On account of the rain they could not have the entertainment out of doors as they had planned, but they used the dining-room of the Hall. Kathleen Drew, '07, was toast-mistress.

In Agassiz House, on Sunday afternoon, June 24, the Dean spoke to the graduating class. The Seniors then marched to the Shepard Memorial Church, where the Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by the Rev. E. C. Worcester, D.D. The music was furnished by the Radcliffe Choral Society, under the leadership of Mabel C. Osborne, '07, in the absence of Mrs. Galison.

The Commencement exercises were held in Sanders Theatre on Tuesday, June 26, at 4 P. M. The Choral Society sang several selections by Mendelssohn, Ritte, and Jadassohn. After prayer by the Rev. George Hodges, D.D., three Commencement parts were given as follows: "Departmental Instruction in the Elementary School," by Florence May Gilmore; "The Comedy Part," by Charlotte Hastings Adams; "The Puritan and his Social Problems," by Helen Idella Kendall, A.B. Pres. Briggs announced that Carolyn Virginia Tanner, to whom a Commencement part had been assigned, was unable to be present on account of the recent death of her father. Pres. Briggs made the following Commencement address.

PRES. BRIGGS'S ADDRESS.

"The past year has been prosperous for Radcliffe College. The number of students is somewhat larger than in the year preceding; the opportunities for advanced work promise increase; Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House has made over the daily life of our girls in the College precincts; Greenleaf House has given the Department of Music a comfortable (and isolated) home; the Greenleaf estate, which now belongs wholly to the College, insures us room enough for generations to come; the money for maintaining a library—money on which Mr. Carnegie's gift of a library depended—is subscribed and paid. We still need much for furnishing the library; we still need dormitories and need them sorely; and we still need, most of all, a fund to put our instruction on a permanent basis. Yet if our needs are many and great, so are our friends; we have kept old friends and made new ones. Along with constant watchfulness we have unfailing hope and faith.

"This hope and this faith are based in part on the new activities of our former students. Any one who has attended a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs has enlarged his conception of the nature and the value of college loyalty. A college must, it is true, be managed by people who know, and are a part of, its daily life. Alumni or alumnae who talk freely beyond their responsibility show a perverse activity that does temporary harm; but this harm is nothing to the risk of lethargy. When every former student knows that he or she has helped to make the College and must help to make it always, the graduates are alive, and in their life is health to the College. As an alumnus of Harvard, I may or may not approve a three-year degree; but I must rejoice in seeing a committee of a large

association of alumni undertake, and put through, the most thorough investigation of the three-year problem that has yet appeared in print. Now unless I misread the signs, there has never been a year like the past year for active interest in Radcliffe College among its former students. The alumnae and the Dean have together secured the library; the new Union for past students, whether alumnae or not, issues the Radcliffe College *Bulletin*, a model compendium of the news and a fit mate for the Harvard University *Gazette*. In general we have worked together better, understood each other better, combined straightforwardness and harmony better, than ever before within my recollection; and though there are—and ought to be—differences of opinion among us, we see more clearly than ever that honest disagreements are no bar to personal good-will.

"A Harvard professor of wide experience observed: 'There is no doubt about it; the Harvard Faculty is as fine a body of men as exists in the world.' He meant that, on the whole, for purity of motive and for earnestness they might be trusted without fear. Yet they have hot differences of opinion. Among those whose faith in President Eliot is strongest are some who have seldom agreed with him in anything except love of the University. Without such disagreements of men who admire and respect each other Harvard would not be Harvard. This part of the Harvard tradition belongs to Radcliffe College also.

"In the Harvard tradition as a whole, the hope and the faith to which I have referred rest chiefly and always. The tradition is not, as many are, a tradition of the past alone; it is a tradition of looking forward—the tradition of a noble past that makes peremptory a still nobler future. It is a tradition of that absolute open-mindedness which enables no man

and no institution to stand still. Of all ironies in names, few have been sadder than that of the phrase 'Harvard indifference.' Of all earnest men, the graduates of Harvard are the most earnest that I know; of all college students, the undergraduates of Harvard are the least puerile. 'You who have never seen the inside of a fresh-water college,' said a Harvard professor who had graduated at a small institution, 'have no conception of the intellectual activity of this place.' 'The amount of work done here,' said a graduate student from a distant college the other day, 'is a constant surprise to me.'

"And this earnestness is an enlightened earnestness, or at least an earnestness that keeps the mind open to the light. John Dryden has been censured as inconsistent, condemned as a time-server; but John Dryden had one or two qualities for which many who condemn him would be the better. He had a hospitable mind and a frank readiness to admit that he had been wrong. In a certain sense he had a large kind of honesty; and he was never too old to learn. Thus far John Dryden was a Harvard man. What he lacked was that high, single-hearted earnestness which his greater, though less teachable, contemporary, John Milton, possessed, or rather was possessed by. From these two might be made a man incomparably great. It is wide reasonableness, combined with intensity of earnestness — the high purpose burning hot within, yet controlled in its manifestation by a strong will — it is this outward calm and inward striving that we see in Harvard men beyond other men. The strong and quiet workers in large affairs, the efficient without the bustle and parade of efficiency, are in great measure sons of Harvard. When outward calm becomes an affectation, as it does in some

of our young men at a certain stage, those persons who do not know Harvard College regard the affected calmness as ingrained indifference, typical of Harvard life and teaching. 'I believe,' said Dean Shaler of an undergraduate, 'that Jones has ability; but I believe that Jones has not yet found access to it.' These misguided boys have not yet found access to the expression of their real selves, which are often earnest and true. So far as I know, even this temporary perversion of the Harvard ideal, this false shame at the confession of enthusiasm, this pocketing of the heart lest it be worn upon the sleeve, has never found access to Radcliffe College. Of Radcliffe indifference no one as yet has heard.

"If quiet strength is the aim of Harvard men, it is even more fitly the aim of Harvard women; for no strong woman can be too gentle, and no gentle woman too strong. The supreme claim of Radcliffe College is in the refined and sensitive rather than boisterous strength which characterizes the best Harvard men. I have little sympathy with the higher education of women if it battles against those distinctions between men and women which are radical and eternal. That indeed is the lower education of women. No woman was ever the better for imitating a man; few, if any, are the better for some forms of professional life. I had rather a girl — however highly educated — were a nurse than a criminal lawyer. It is the profession of the latter, not of the former, that would degrade her. As a nurse, she would bring to bear, enlarged and refined by college training, those tender accomplishments which have made women the comfort of the world. Every disagreeable detail of her work would take on a kind of glory because an essential part of a noble and inspiring self-

sacrifice; as a criminal lawyer she would rapidly and surely lose whatever charm of sensitiveness might belong to her as a woman, and would become at best a poor imitation of a man. A woman's problem is not to blunt her sensitiveness (for a man to do that is bad enough); it is to turn her sensitiveness into strength — to make herself, by just so much the more sensitive she is, just so much the stronger; to remember that in her very anxiety and pain and apprehensiveness, if she can use them aright, lies that power of sympathy through which she may do her part in lifting up the world; to transform what might make her a nervous invalid into high and intelligent courage, into quick and helpful recognition of every need in the human souls whose lives come near her own. Any education that dwarfs her power to do such things as these renders her so much the less a woman; no education can make her a man.

"The recognition of this principle is the most hopeful sign in the woman's college of to-day. College women, as I see them, are the best women in America — not a whit more masculine than other women, but trained to clearer thinking and clearer seeing, trained above all to a constancy of earnestness. With this training they have learned to put away childish things. 'The whole house was roaring with laughter and applause,' says Thackeray, writing of the chastened Penderennis; 'the whole house was roaring with laughter and applause; and he saw only an ignoble farce that made him sad.' It must be that some of the former things shall pass away; that the lower joy shall make room for the higher; that the happiness of play, though no healthy mind can lose it altogether, shall yield more and more to the happiness of work. With the best college women every part of life is made larger by education; the small but necessary detail ceases to be drudg-

ery; what must be done becomes, for that very reason, worth doing. They lead a life which, whatever its share of suffering, is joyously emancipated from the petty and the mean.

"I speak of girls' colleges in general; for I believe that in nearly all our better known colleges for girls the standard is, as it should be, a standard of womanhood. Yet I must add a word about this College of ours. Every year I meet the Radcliffe alumnae at their largest annual gathering, and every year I marvel at what the college has done for them. As undergraduates many of them were crude; as graduates they form a group of women of which any college might be proud; for the heaven has kept on working. You who are to be alumnae of Radcliffe College have something which, with all its imperfections, is the best that America can give; for now as always, the highest educational ideal of our country is seen in Harvard University, — and of Harvard University Radcliffe College is essentially a part.

"At College, if you have lived rightly, you have found enough learning to make you humble, enough friendship to make your hearts large and warm, enough culture to teach you the refinement of simplicity, enough wisdom to keep you sweet in poverty and temperate in wealth. Here you have learned to see great and small in their true relation, to look at both sides of a question, to respect the point of view of every honest man or woman, and to recognize the point of view that differs most widely from your own. Here you have found the democracy which excludes neither poor nor rich, and the quick sympathy which listens to all and helps by the very listening. Here too, it may be at the end of a long struggle, you have seen — if only in transient glimpses — that after doubt comes reverence, after anxiety peace, after faintness courage,

and that out of weakness we are made strong. Suffer these glimpses to become an abiding vision, and you have the supreme joy of life."

Pres. Briggs then conferred degrees on 79 candidates,— 57 Bachelors of Arts, 20 Masters of Arts, 2 Doctors of Philosophy. Of the Bachelors of Arts, 23 received the degree without distinction, 20 *cum laude*, 8 *magna cum laude*, and one *summa cum laude*. One candidate received her degree as of 1905, one as of 1903. Highest Honors in Classics were conferred on Margaret C. Waites. The Wilby Prize was awarded to Frances Hall Rousmaniere, for a piece of research work done in the Psychological Laboratory on "Certainty and Attention."

Admission examinations were held in June in Andover, Belmont, Cal., Brookline, Chicago, Ill., Concord, N. H., Fall River, Kansas City, Mo., Lynn, Milton, Omaha, Neb., Philadelphia, Pa., Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., Quincy, Springfield, Washington, D. C., Worcester, Youngstown, O., as well as in Cambridge. According to the returns made thus far, 100 candidates presented themselves for their final examinations, 139 for their preliminaries, and 6 special students took entrance examinations upon certain required subjects. Of the final candidates, 81 were admitted, 25 without conditions, 56 with conditions. 19 will complete their examinations in September. An arrangement was made by which in June, 1906, certain papers of the College Entrance Examination Board might be substituted for certain papers set for the separate admission examinations held by Harvard University. Five candidates for Radcliffe from as many different schools took advantage of this privilege.

The Radcliffe Union met in Greenleaf House on Commencement Day for a business meeting followed by a breakfast.

The meeting was a highly satisfactory one, for the special reason that it brought together several former students who had not returned to the College for years. The following officers were elected: Pres., Leslie W. Hopkinson; vice-pres., Bertha M. Howland; treas., Kate M. Howe; sec., Mary L. Wesselhoeft; directors, Mrs. Ella L. Cabot, Sarah Yerxa, Annie L. Sears.

ALUMNAE.

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association was held in Agassiz House, June 26. The President, Miss Coes, occupied the Chair. The Treasurer submitted a statement showing that the balance on hand was \$835.51. The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted.

Article III, Section 1 was amended to read: "The Board of Management shall have general charge of the funds of the Association, and shall have the power to transact the business of the Association in the interim of meetings, and to fill any vacancy occurring in said Board."

Article II, Section 5 was amended to read: "An auditor shall be appointed by the President at the annual business meeting for the ensuing year, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and of all Committees of the Association."

Article VI was amended to make June fifth instead of June first the date before which notice of an amendment must be given.

It was voted to thank the Associates of Radcliffe College for the choice of an alumna as member of the Council. Miss H. L. Reed, '90, reviewed the history of the Alumnae Scholarship for the 10 years since it was founded, and announced that the scholarship had been held for 1905-06 by F. A. Gragg, '99. Mrs. W. B. Cannon, '99, made a plea for gifts to the Equipment Fund for the new Library

Building, for which fund \$15,000 is still needed. The balloting resulted in the nomination of Mrs. Virginia N. Johnson, '90, as Associate for the next three years.

The Commencement Dinner was held in Agassiz House. 220 members were present, and about 15 guests, — Pres. and Mrs. Briggs, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Farlow, the ladies of the Council, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Higginson, Mr. A. L. Lowell, Miss Hoppin. Miss Irwin was first introduced. She cleverly described herself as a preface, and after a short address skilfully turned the remaining speech-making over to Mr. Briggs, Mr. Higginson, and Mr. Lowell. Mr. Briggs made a short speech on educated women of the old time and the new, illustrated with certain quaint quotations. Mr. Higginson told the Alumnae about Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell. He gave an interesting account of her power as a leader in movements of reform and philanthropy, and spoke with deep feeling of her noble character and beautiful life. Mr. Lowell made a vigorous speech emphasizing the truth that, since college education is to fit most women for one of the two kindred professions of home-making and school-teaching, it is important that, except for unusual women, its aim should be, not special advanced work, but general culture. In illustrating this point Mr. Lowell described the work required for the new honors in history and literature in Harvard.

The following former students have accepted positions for the year 1906-07: Theodora Elwell, '94, is to teach in the Wadleigh School, New York; Cora O. Goldthwait, '98, in the Horace Mann High School, New York; Blanche M. Huse, '98, A.M. '06, in the High School, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Grace E. Burroughs, '00, in the English High School, Somerville; Edith N. Buckingham, '02, A.M.

'06, in the High School, Abington; Maud M. Daniels, '03, has a position with the Associated Charities, Boston; Gertrude A. White, '03, is to teach in the Latin School, Cambridge; Emily Adams, '04, in St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.; Gertrude Gile, '04, in the High School, Keene, N. H.; Bertha C. Haines, '04, in the High School, Danvers; Edith Hamilton, '04, in the Dana Hall School, Wellesley; Elizabeth M. Dean, '04, in Miss Church's School, Boston; Mabel E. Hodder, A.M. '04, is to be instructor in history at Simmons College, Boston; Ethel M. Howard, '05, is to teach in the Bennett School, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Mary F. Wilbar, '05, in Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H.; Ruby S. Baker, 1905-06, in the High School, Beverly; Helen C. Carter, '06, in the High School, Whitinsville; Anna C. Davenport, '06, in the High School, Weston; Florence H. French, '06, in the High School, Huntington; Constance Fuller, '06, in the Misses Allen's School, West Newton; Sarah L. Hadley, graduate student, 1905-06, in the Berkeley Street School, Cambridge; Sarah L. Martin, 1904-06, in The Castle, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Edith M. Vincent, '06, is to be assistant in research work in the Botanical Department of Harvard College; Margaret C. Waites is to teach in the High School, Proctor, Vt.; Margaret Wheelwright, '06, in Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

Frances Gardiner Davenport, Ph.D., Radcliffe A.B. '93, A.M. '96, of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has recently published a book on "The Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor, 1086-1565."

Lucy Sprague, '00, has just been appointed assistant professor of English and Dean of Women at the University of California.

Marriages.

- 1894-96. Josephine Preston Peabody to Lionel S. Marks, at Cambridge, June 21, 1906.
1897. Grace Emeline Stanton to Dr. Samuel Robert Love, at Erie, Pa., June 20, 1906.
1898. Amy Bailey Sylvester to Gregory Paul Baxter, at Somerville, June 2, 1906.
1899. Philinda Parsons Rand to Thaddeus Delos Anglemyer, at Lingayen, Philippine Islands, April 23, 1906.
1899. Jane Elliott Sever to Dr. Archer O'Reilly, at Kingston, June 20, 1906.
1901. Jennie Carlisle Barnes to Arthur Earl Gates, at Chelsea, June 12, 1906.
1901. Clemence Hamilton to Max Winkler, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 16, 1906.
1902. Edith Dunnels Richards to James Walter Goldthwait, at Newtonville, June 25, 1906.
1902. Grace Coolidge Davenport to Henry Joshua Winslow, at Watertown, June 27, 1906.
1904. Florence Waddington to William Jacob Sands, at Cambridge, June 20, 1906.
- 1902-05. Bertha Agnes Law to Ira Thomas Chapman, at Cambridge, June 11, 1906.
1906. Annie Isabel Waterhouse to Richard Burrage Carter, at Newtonville, June 28, 1906.
- 1904-06. Rosalie Edwards to Dr. William Edward Faulkner, at Geneva, Switzerland, July 7, 1906.
- 1904-05. Clara Maria Hammond to Samuel Lewis Barbour, at Boston, June 18, 1906.

Death.

- 1903-05. Mary Frances Brown, on June 2, 1906.

Mary Coss, '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

Undergraduate life throughout June centres around Class Day. For the Seniors it is the immediate goal of existence; for the Juniors — those of them who are fortunate enough to be "Junior ushers" — it holds forth prospects of every sort of enjoyment. For a week before the great event every one conjectures about the probable state of the weather; the "Program in case of Rain" published next to the regular program serves to remind everybody that Class Day may, after all, be a most unattractive festivity. The Class of 1906 was favored with perfect weather; the evening of the 21st, when the Senior Spread was held, was warm enough so that the tables in the Delta afforded a delightful change from the closer atmosphere of the hall; the 22d was clear and warm, without being oppressively hot. A light rain very early in the morning, though at the time it terrified those who happened to be awake, did much toward making the day comfortable.

The Senior Spread was most successful. The changes made in Memorial Hall last summer, by which the serving-room was removed from the main hall, added greatly to the available floor-space. The orchestra was put out of the way of the dancers in the east gallery. The Delta was decorated with lanterns, and filled with numbered "boxes" and tables. Dancing began promptly at 8, and the last of the 22 dances ended at 1. The affair was in charge of three members of the Class Day Committee, F. A. Goodhue, J. L. White, and F. H. Nesmith. J. D. White, '07, acted as head usher.

The Class Day exercises began, as usual, at 9 o'clock, when the Senior Class, headed by the Class officers, marched two by two to the Chapel. Rev. F. G.

Peabody delivered the prayer and a brief address, after which the Class marched out as it had entered. At 11 the Seniors formed once more in front of Holworthy, and marched to Sanders Theatre. After a prayer by Dr. Peabody, the oration, by A. C. Blagden, the poem, by J. Hinckley, and the ode, by H. A. Bellows, were delivered, the exercises closing with the singing of the ode, led by H. B. Sawyer. Then came a period of relaxation. Over 2000 people went to the Pudding for lunch. The only other large spread held before the Stadium exercises was that of the Pi Eta, which took place in the Gymnasium. At half-past three the graduates and undergraduates assembled in the Yard by classes; and all but the Seniors marched down to the Stadium. The Class of 1906 gathered in the quadrangle back of Hollis where W. F. Emerson administered the class presents. Then the Class marched round the Yard, cheering each building in turn. Passing out through the Johnston Gate, the Seniors followed the other classes down Boylston St., to the Stadium. Here, preluded by singing from the Glee Club, and followed by cheers for the various classes, the teams, Pres. Eliot, and the ladies, the Ivy Oration was delivered by C. D. Morgan. The stage erected for the production of the *Agamemnon* had been left; and the Greek temple made an admirable sounding-board, if a somewhat incongruous background. Morgan was able to fill the entire curve of the Stadium with only a fraction of the effort demanded in past years. The exercises ended in the usual throwing of confetti, which, owing to the absence of the wires stretched last year across the Stadium to keep the long serpentines in air, was rather more messy and less effective than usual. From five until eleven there was general gayety, with spreads on every hand, dancing at Memorial and the

Gymnasium, and music in the Yard. The enormous crowd was admirably managed, and an unusually small number of uninvited and objectionable guests found their way into the Yard. The Class Day Committee, consisting of F. A. Goodhue, chairman, J. L. White, F. H. Nesmith, W. F. Emerson, W. G. Graves, R. J. Leonard, and H. R. Shurtleff, had every reason to congratulate itself upon the success of its arrangements.

The spreads given during the day were as follows: *Beck Hall*, 5 to 11; R. Amory, Jr., W. H. Appleton, J. D. C. Bradley, S. F. T. Brock, G. H. Burnett, I. T. Burr, Jr., S. Cabot, Jr., C. Cobb, L. Delano, W. F. Emerson, O. D. Filley, R. Fitz, F. A. Goodhue, R. Grant, Jr., C. P. Greenough, 2d, W. F. Harrison, V. Hollingsworth, J. R. Hooper, Jr., Le R. King, O. Matsukata, W. G. Means, L. G. Morris, D. A. Newhall, J. D. Nichols, J. Parkinson, Jr., A. J. D. Paul, J. D. Peabody, R. M. Poor, S. D. Preston, H. H. Whitman. — *Hasty Pudding*, 12 to 2; H. A. Bellows, H. G. Beyer, Jr., L. Burchard, H. D. Chandler, L. W. Clark, Jr., W. W. Corlett, J. D. Eliot, R. B. Emmons, T. S. Farrelly, E. J. Fraser-Campbell, A. G. Gill, R. H. Harris, D. C. Hyde, N. Kelley, F. S. Kellogg, R. J. Leonard, L. I. Neale, A. Perry, Jr., T. F. Pierce, H. B. Sawyer, O. N. Shepard, R. N. Smither, B. K. Stephenson, G. Switzer, C. E. Ware, Jr., J. L. White. — *Pi Eta*, 1 to 4; E. H. Baker, Jr., A. H. Burns, F. M. Chadbourne, H. B. Coburn, Jr., T. E. Cunningham, Jr., E. L. Cutter, A. T. Davison, Jr., J. Dignowity, Jr., T. B. Dorman, H. K. Faber, C. M. Holland, M. W. Jopling, S. I. Langmaid, D. McFadon, C. P. Middleton, H. A. Osgood, M. G. Perkins, F. R. Pleasanton, A. L. Risby, E. Roth, Jr., N. Storms, C. H. Sutherland, S. Titcomb, J. G. Whiting, F. S. Whitney, E. J. Williams, R. S. Woodbridge. — *Delta Upsilon*, 6 to 8; Q.

A. Brackett, J. D. Q. Briggs, R. B. Gring, A. N. Holcombe, H. M. Holmes, T. F. Jones, C. Kempner, J. R. Lazenby, R. H. Lord, P. R. Manahan, W. J. McCormick, C. Mitchell, R. I. Underhill, F. M. Wright. — *Kappa Gamma Chi*, 6 to 8; W. F. Bradbury, E. F. Byrnes, A. T. Davison, Jr., R. F. Gowen, H. P. Greeley, P. B. Grosscup, H. F. Kellogg, G. S. Leonard, C. Monro, A. H. Perkins, G. I. Pettengill, R. H. Sheldon, B. K. Stephenson, E. R. Stilwell, S. F. Strother, F. P. Summers, A. H. E. Talpey. — *Theta Delta Chi*, 6 to 8; A. M. Cook, C. A. Fultz, J. Mattison, R. C. Pingree, E. Roth, Jr., H. B. Sawyer, F. W. von Schrader, N. Storms, E. L. Sheldon, H. M. Wheeler. — *Wadsworth House*, 5.30 to 7.30; A. Dana, C. D. Davol, H. S. Lord, C. P. Harrington, J. A. Remick, Jr., W. Sabine, R. Wheelwright, M. T. Whiting, H. Williams, W. Williams. — *Triangle*, 5 to 7. *Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, 8 to 10. — *Phi Beta Kappa*, 6 to 8. — *Hyperion*, 6 to 8. — *Individuals*: A. A. Schaefer, H. J. Spinden, E. Q. Abbot, G. P. Will, and G. T. McClure, Thayer 40-44. — C. L. Ames and R. L. Hale, Holworthy 6. — R. F. Hammett and H. A. Whitman, Hollis 24. — J. W. Twombly, F. M. Walsh, and O. F. Hermann, Trinity 8. — E. D. Hofeller, Ware 9. — M. H. Litchfield, Stoughton 10. — H. F. Kellogg and A. H. Perkins, Holworthy 2. — C. H. Poor, Jr., W. W. Stickney, R. Withington, and S. Withington, Weld 41-44. — H. T. Read and M. B. Palmer, Holworthy 15. — G. F. H. Bowers, H. I. Buttrick, and G. M. Leighton, Grays 29, 30, and 32. — S. B. Smith, D. Macomber, O. F. Langmann, and S. Newell, Stoughton 21, 22, and 24. — C. Wallace, Perkins 31. — C. W. Kohler and J. H. Bucke, Weld 40. — A. E. Wood, Stoughton 29. — M. H. Litchfield, Stoughton 10. — A. D. Whitman, W. C. Holmes, and E. S. Cogswell, Stoughton 3 and 4. — A. D.

Kinsley and F. A. Pemberton, Hollis 32. — H. G. Tucker and E. H. Bonelli, Thayer 1-4.

The occupations chosen by the members of the Senior Class vary as widely as usual. Law comes first, with 78 men; next business, with 74; teaching, 62; engineering, 47; medicine, 24; banking, 21; architecture, 20; chemistry, 18; journalism, 14; manufacturing, 13; ministry, 12; railroading, 8; real estate, 6; insurance, 4; miscellaneous, 46; undecided, 70.

The Senior Picnic was held on June 1, at Nantasket. The steamer *Philadelphia* was chartered for the occasion, and conveyed 250 members of the Class safely to and from the picnic-grounds. A brass band, a couple of indefinite but thrilling baseball games, a swim, after which various Seniors "appeared neatly dressed in barrels," supplied most of the excitement. The return trip was almost alarmingly decorous. The Senior Dinner, for which tickets were distributed free of charge, and which was consequently well attended, took place on June 18, at the American House. C. D. Morgan acted as toast-master, and A. N. Holcombe, N. Kelley, and A. C. Blagden were the speakers.

Except for Class Day and the various athletic events of May and June, the quarter has been notably uneventful from the student point of view. The problem of athletics continued to cause considerable discussion; the feeling that intercollegiate athletics at Harvard do more harm than good seems to grow stronger every month. Nothing was done, however, to express this feeling in active form; and it was more or less lost sight of in the general rejoicing over the victory of the 'Varsity Crew. There will probably be no more definite expression of the opposition to intercollegiate athletics until after the football season next fall, for every one feels that the undergradu-

ates owe the football team next year more whole-hearted support than ever.

The production of the *Agamemnon* in the Stadium, though the parts were taken throughout by students, and with a very few exceptions by undergraduates, can scarcely be thought of as a student undertaking. The students were, however, closely connected with the affair throughout. The various undergraduate papers contained articles of one sort and another dealing with the play and the immediate production. The *Crimson* called the first performance "a notable *Agamemnon*"; the *Monthly* and *Advocate* praised the literary qualities of the drama; the *Lampoon* alone had the audacity to attack the work of the Classical Department. The *Lampoon*, in its comment to the effect that a play designed for Greeks of the fifth century B. C. might seem unnatural, if not dull, to Americans of today, probably expressed the feeling of most of the undergraduates, who turned out in a body to see the performances. Some declared the effect magnificent; but most admitted that, although impressive, it seemed, because incomprehensible, rather dull. As a spectacle it was beyond question remarkable, and certain of the actors displayed considerable ability and power.

This year has witnessed the publication of rather elaborate volumes by three of the four undergraduate papers. The *Lampoon* issued a catalogue of its editors together with a history of the paper, which appeared at the 30th anniversary dinner, held in February. The *Crimson* also issued a catalogue and history, which came out in June. The *Advocate* has published a volume of verses selected from its columns for the last 20 years. The *Crimson* at its spring elections took on D. Rosenblum, '08, H. Gray, '09, and J. M. Groton, '09, as regular editors. The officers of the paper for the first half of next

year are: Pres., J. H. Ijams, '07; managing editor, J. M. Morse, '07; sec., P. McC. Henry, '09; business manager, J. J. Rowe, '07; assistant business manager, J. S. Whitney, '08. The *Monthly* next year will be in charge of H. Hagedorn, Jr., '07, pres.; J. W. Baker, '08, business manager; and J. H. Wheelock, '08, secretary. The *Advocate* has recently taken on W. M. E. Perkins, '07, A. R. McIntyre, '07, R. H. Wiswall, '07, and B. Powers, '07, as regular editors, and W. L. Stevens, '08, as a business editor. The *Lampoon* has taken on R. D. Flint, '07, W. P. Blodget, '07, M. M. Osborne, '08, and G. Howe, '08, as regular editors.

Under the auspices of the Memorial Society exercises were held in Sanders Theatre on Memorial Day, May 30. The classes marched to the theatre, the procession being headed by the Charles Beck Post, G. A. R., followed by officers of the University. After the prayer by Rev. A. P. Fitch, and the singing of "Fair Harvard," Prof. Palmer introduced the speaker, R. C. Bruce, '02, of Tuskegee Institute. His subject was "Freedom through Education," the purpose of his address being to point out the need of a better system of education for the negro.

Various prizes were awarded during May and June. The first undergraduate Bowdoin prize went to H. Askowith, '07, the second to T. F. Jones, '06. The graduate prizes were awarded to G. N. Fuller and to W. J. Musgrove. The Washburn prize was won by J. R. Arnold, '06, the Sales prize by W. C. Ryan, '07, and the Sargent prize for the second time in the last three years by C. T. Ryder, '06. The Garrison prize went to R. E. Rogers, '09.

A brief review of the more important college activities during the past year follows. *Football*. The team, for the first time under a professional coach, was more than ever the centre of undergraduate interest throughout the fall. Though

hampered by injuries to many of the players, Coach Reid and Capt. Hurley turned out a team which, through the first of the season, promised much, and which in a hard-fought contest with Yale in the Stadium, lost 6-0, almost fulfilled its promises. The real disaster of the season was the defeat by U. of Penn., the score being 12-6. — *Hockey*. In spite of the warm weather, which prevented the team from holding adequate practice, Capt. Newhall was able to produce a championship team, winning every game in the schedule. The game with Yale was very close and exciting, the score being 4-3, and three extra periods being required. — *Track*. The University Team defeated Yale by a score of 57½ to 46½ in the dual meet, held in the Stadium. In the inter-collegiate games, Harvard was third, being defeated by Cornell and U. of Penn. New institutions this year were the dual games with Dartmouth, won by Harvard, 101 to 16, and the games between the Freshmen and Brookline High, won by 1909, 58 to 50. — *Baseball*. The season was pretty thoroughly unsuccessful. New men had to be found for most of the positions, and the team throughout showed marked inability at the bat. Yale and Princeton both won in straight games; the best work of the Harvard Nine being a double defeat of U. of Penn. — *Crew*. After years of defeat, the 'Varsity eight defeated Yale in a magnificent race. The work of Coach Wray and Capt. Filley, together with the unusually powerful and experienced men in the boat, combined to form a very remarkable crew. The Freshmen and four-oar races both went to Yale. — *The Crimson*. In charge of N. Kelley, '06, pres., and J. D. Eliot, '06, managing editor, for the first half-year; for the second under J. D. Eliot, pres., and J. H. Ijama, '07, managing editor. — *The Lampoon*. D. C. Bartholomew, '06, began the year as president;

on his leaving college, T. S. Farrelly, '06, took his place, and at the regular mid-year elections, J. H. Breck, '07, was chosen as president. — *The Advocate*. R. W. Beach, '06, was president for the first half-year, J. L. Price, '07, for the second. — *The Monthly*. H. A. Bellows, '06, was president throughout the year. — *The Union*. The active membership was materially increased, the placing of the dues on the term-bills probably being largely responsible for the growth. A new and more rational constitution, altering the make-up of the governing bodies, was adopted. — *Phillips Brooks House*. A new plan of holding informal meetings on Sunday afternoons for any who cared to come was tried, and proved rather unsuccessful. The work of the entertainment troupes, and the fall clothing collections, were notably successful. — *Musical Clubs*. The principal concerts given this year were the dual concerts with Yale and Cornell. The clubs also took a short trip to New York in the spring recess. — *Debating*. The University team lost the debate with Princeton, but won that with Yale. The College prize was awarded to G. J. Hirsch, '07. The Class championship was won by the Juniors, the Pasteur medal awarded at the final debate going to A. Davis, '07. The debt of \$300 with which the Debating Council started the year was paid off, and permanent headquarters for debating were secured on the upper floor of Dane Hall.

H. A. Bellows, '06.

ATHLETICS.

Crew.

After six consecutive years of defeat, the 'Varsity eight won a decisive victory over the Yale crew at New London on June 28. Coach Wray and Capt. Filley, who so nearly turned out a winning crew last year, were once more in charge; and



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Richardson

Fish
Beacon

Glass
Filley
Bogden

Morgan
Newhall

Tappan

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CREW, 1906

four of last year's eight were again in the boat. The crew was picked very early in the season; except for one change early in June, rendered necessary for academic reasons, the same eight men that were rowing together in April rowed against Yale. All this aided greatly in producing a winning crew; the far-sighted policy of Wray and Filley was to a great extent responsible for Harvard's victory.

The first test of the Harvard crew came in the race with Cornell, held on the Charles, May 25. This was scarcely satisfactory, the Cornell eight winning by three lengths over the mile and seven eighths course. The conditions were exceedingly bad, as there was a strong head wind, and the course was strewn with wreckage of one sort and another. Both crews rowed well, but the Cornell eight displayed far more power than the University crew. Cornell's time was 10 m., 41½ s., Harvard's 10 m., 52 s. The crews rowed as follows:

Cornell: Stroke, Foote; 7, Lee; 6, Cox; 5, Dods; 4, Gavett; 3, Stowell; 2, Barton; bow, Newman; cox., Taylor.

Harvard: Stroke, Filley; 7, Newhall; 6, Bacon; 5, Richardson; 4, Glass; 3, Tappan; 2, Fish; bow, Flint; cox., Blagden.

On the same day the Carroll Cup race for single sculls was rowed over a 1 mile course, E. E. Smith, 2 L., winning. His time was 8 m., 15½ s. The next day the annual Henley regatta of the American Rowing Association was held on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia. The University second crew was entered in the race for the Junior Collegiate eight-oared shells for the New England Challenge Cup, rowing against the second crews of U. of Penn. and of Syracuse, the Syracuse crew being victorious. The Freshmen eight was entered in the first eight-oared shell race for the Stewards' Challenge Cup against the U. of Penn. 'Varsity and the Ariel Boat Club of Bal-

timore. The U. of Penn. crew defeated the Freshmen by 4 seconds. The Harvard crews rowed as follows:

Harvard University second eight: Stroke, Morgan; 7, Corlett; 6, Swaim; 5, Emmons; 4, Richards; 3, Tilton; 2, Mason; bow, Gill; cox., Arnold.

Harvard Freshman eight: Stroke, Cutler; 7, Rackemann; 6, Lunt; 5, Faulkner; 4, Mulligan; 3, Severance; 2, Crandall; bow, Ellis; cox., Wise.

The Class races were rowed on May 18, over the mile and seven eighths course, the Freshmen winning. The Seniors came second, the Juniors third, and the Sophomores last. In this race Reece, who later stroked the Freshmen in the race with Yale, was substituted for Cutler, who was ill, with but two days of practice in the Freshman eight.

The Yale Races.

The regatta opened with the informal races on July 27, between the Freshmen fours and the Graduate eights. The Yale Freshmen won the 4-oar event by half a length, covering the mile course in 5 m., 20 s. The Harvard crew rowed as follows: Stroke, Kemp; 3, Hanfstaengl; 2, Butler; bow, Wood; cox., Wise. Immediately after this race the graduate eights rowed over a half-mile course, Harvard winning by a length. After the race the Harvard eight went to the Yale quarters to get the cup offered by A. B. Graves of Yale as the prize to be contested for annually by graduate eights. The crews rowed in the following order:

Harvard: Stroke, Blake, '99; 7, Wood, '98; 6, Perkins, '99; 5, Lawrence, '01; 4, Ayer, '08; 3, Bancroft, '02; 2, Oovell, '02; bow, Marvin, '99; cox., Blagden, '09.

Yale: Stroke, Bogue, '03; 7, Griswold, '99; 6, Hartwell, '99; 5, Graves, '92; 4, Folsom, '93; 3, Judson, '03; 2, Cameron, '01; bow, Williams, '00; cox., Barkalow, '07.

The 28th was hot and clear, the wind blowing upstream with steadily increas-

ing strength. The first race of the day was that between the Freshmen eights, the course starting at the bridge and running upstream to the Navy Yard, a distance of two miles. The first start was a failure, owing to an accident in the Harvard shell, but on the second attempt the crews got away successfully. For the first half-mile the two kept well together, Harvard easily making up Yale's slight advantage at the start. At the mile, Yale led by half a length, a lead which was practically doubled at the mile and one half mark. Here Reece raised the Harvard stroke to 36, and soon the two shells were very nearly even. The spurt was too much for Harvard, however, and when Yale sent the stroke up to 36, the Harvard crew could not hold its position. Crandall, no. 2 in the Harvard boat, was scarcely rowing at all, and the pace had told severely on Rackemann at 3. The Yale crew crossed the line in good condition, leading Harvard by three-quarters of a length. The crews rowed as follows:

HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT.

	Wt.	Ht.	Age
Stroke...F. A. Reece.....	145	5 07½	20
7.....R. M. Faulkner (capt.)	170	5 11	19
6.....L. K. Lunt.....	170	5 10	19
5.....W. R. Severance.....	175	5 11½	19
4.....R. C. Mulligan.....	175	6 01½	18
3.....R. F. Rackemann.....	164	6 01½	19
2.....R. G. Crandall.....	170	5 11½	19
Bow.....R. Ellis.....	157	5 11	20
Cox.....E. E. Wise.....	112	5 07	19

YALE FRESHMAN EIGHT.

	Wt.	Ht.	Age
Stroke...J. Mayer, Jr.....	170	6 02	18
7.....W. E. Dunkle.....	167	6 01	19
6.....H. A. Howe.....	185	6 01	18
5.....J. N. Peyton.....	180	6 02	20
4.....H. Brooks.....	165	5 11	18
3.....W. K. Rice.....	160	6 00	19
2.....L. B. Robbins (capt.)	157	5 10½	18
Bow.....G. G. Dominick.....	150	6 01	19
Cox.....S. C. Rand.....	110	5 06	17

The official time for the race was as follows:

	Yale.	Harvard.
Half mile.....	2.26	2.26
One mile.....	5.05	5.10
One and one-half miles.....	8.20	8.23
Two miles.....	10.39½	10.41

The four-oar race followed immediately after the Freshman race, and was in the nature of a procession. The race started at the Navy Yard, and was rowed upstream for two miles. Harvard started out rowing 36 strokes to the minute, while Yale, rowing but 33, steadily drew ahead. At the half-mile flag there was open water between the boats; and the rest of the race was entirely in Yale's hands. The boats finished ten lengths apart. The crews were as follows:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY FOUR.

	Wt.	Ht.	Age.
Stroke...G. G. Ball, '08.....	158	5 11	20
3.....N. F. Emmons, '07.....	181	6 03½	23
2.....S. B. Swalm, '07.....	177	6 00½	21
Bow.....A. G. Gill, '06 (capt.)	163	5 11	23
Cox.....R. V. Arnold, '08.....	112	5 05	19

YALE UNIVERSITY FOUR.

	Wt.	Ht.	Age.
Stroke...C. T. Schuneman, '07.....	173	6 02	20
3.....H. C. Williams, '06.....	165	6 00	20
2.....W. D. Harris, '06.....	175	5 11½	21
Bow.....S. P. Rockwell, '07.....	167	6 00	19
Cox.....S. W. Holmes, '09.....	109	5 06	18

The official time for the race was as follows:

	Yale.	Harvard.
Half mile.....	2.43	2.45
One mile.....	5.43	5.50
One and one-half miles.....	8.30	8.55
Two miles.....	11.45	12.21

The 'Varsity Race.

The 'Varsity race was started a little after 4 P. M., the four-mile course being downstream, ending at the bridge. Harvard had the west course. Yale got a trifle the better of the start. Boulton made his first spurt at the quarter-mile and Yale soon had a lead of about 40 feet. At the mile flag Yale led by one second. Harvard was rowing an even, steady stroke, without any attempt at a

spurt. For the next mile the two crews kept close together, Harvard gaining a trifle. At the halfway mark the crimson led by one second. This lead was held for the next mile and a half. Yale spurted continually, but could not hold her gains. Filley scarcely varied the stroke, and never attempted to increase the lead. At the $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile flag the Yale crew made a last attempt to catch Harvard. Boulton raised the stroke to 32, but the Yale crew was exhausted, and after a few seconds it went completely to pieces. The stroke went down to 28; Noyes, at 6, was doing no work whatever; Weeks and Morse were both wavering; and Boulton was in bad shape. Meanwhile Harvard had met the Yale spurt, Filley sending the stroke up to 33. Rowing in magnificent form, with scarcely a trace of exhaustion, the Harvard eight shot across the finish line nine seconds ahead of Yale. Yale's crew, with a trifle better watermanship, had been worn out by the tremendous power of the Harvard eight.

The crews rowed as follows:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

	Wt.	Ht.	Age.
Stroke...O. D. Filley, '06 (capt.)	170	6 00	23
7.....D. A. Newhall, '06	175	6 00	21
6.....R. L. Bacon, '07	181	6 01	21
5.....J. Richardson, Jr., '08	180	6 01½	19
4.....G. G. Glass, '06	180	6 01½	19
3.....C. Morgan, Jr., '08	175	5 09½	20
2.....S. W. Fish, '08	171	6 00	21
Row.....R. M. Tappan, '07	168	6 00	21
Cox.....F. M. Blagden, '09	100	5 07½	20

YALE UNIVERSITY EIGHT.

	Wt.	Ht.	Age.
Stroke...H. Boulton, '07	182	6 00	20
7.....C. E. Ide, '08	180	6 00	19
6.....R. H. Noyes, '08	180	6 02	20
5.....R. R. Chase, '06	188	6 02	22
4.....L. H. Biglow, '08	190	6 01½	20
3.....R. C. Morse, '06 (capt.)	165	5 11½	22
2.....H. Graham, '07	164	5 11	19
Row...K. E. Weeks, '08	157	6 01	22
Cox.....D. Barkalow, '07	108	5 08	18

The official time:

	Harvard.	Yale.
Half mile	2.43	2.44
Mile	5.41	5.40
One and a half miles	8.30	8.30
Two miles	11.30	11.31
Two and a half miles	13.55	13.56
Three miles	17.30	17.21
Three and a half miles	20.15	20.16
Four miles	23.02	23.11

ANALYSIS OF STROKES PER MINUTE:

	St.	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	Fin.
Harvard	32	32	31	31	29	30	30	30	33
Yale	34	32	30	30	30	30	30	28	32

After the race the Harvard crew elected R. L. Bacon, '07, captain for next year. The outlook is exceedingly bright, as all of this year's eight except Filley and Newhall will be eligible next year.

Baseball.

The tradition that the Crew could be successful only at the expense of the Nine was certainly borne out this year. The Baseball team began the season badly handicapped by the lack of experienced material. Many of the new men were promising; but there was no nucleus of older players to give the inexperienced confidence. But three of the men who played against Yale this year had faced Yale in baseball before; but one of these was playing his old position; and but one — Dexter — had by consistently good playing earned the confidence of the other players. Leonard was still at third base, and hitting exceedingly well, but his fielding average was low. Capt. Stephenson started the season in his old position as catcher, but his work was anything but satisfactory. He was tried at first base and in the field; in the former position he was distinctly poor, in the latter moderately good. The new men were, almost without exception, very weak at the bat. McCall often played a remarkable game

at second, and showed possibilities of becoming a fine second baseman; but he was sometimes unsteady, and though the best of the new men at the bat, was decidedly erratic in his hitting. Currier played an excellent game behind the plate, but his hitting, except for one or two long drives, was lamentably weak. Burr, who alternated with Stephenson at first base, was a sure fielder, but a mediocre hitter and a very bad base-runner. Simons, like McCall, was at times brilliant; his batting was uniformly bad. Castle, for two years substitute pitcher, showed more improvement than any other man on the team. In both games of the Yale series he pitched well, and his batting average, last year .053, rose to .175. But on the whole, the work of the Nine was most unsatisfactory; a glance at the batting averages — only two men were above .250, and four were below .100 — shows clearly why the record for the season was so poor. The scores were as follows:

April 4.	H., 9; U. of Vermont, 4.
8.	H., 13; Trinity (Conn.), 0.
14.	H., 5; Trinity (N. C.), 6.
18.	H., 7; Randolph-Macon, 3.
21.	H., 4; Annapolis, 2.
25.	H., 4; Bates, 0.
28.	H., 1; Dartmouth, 3.
May 2.	H., 2; Amherst, 1.
5.	H., 2; Holy Cross, 4.
9.	H., 2; Williams, 5.
12.	H., 4; U. of Penn., 1.
14.	H., 2; Andover, 3.
16.	H., 7; Lafayette, 1.
19.	H., 6; Princeton, 8.
23.	H., 5; Brown, 6.
26.	H., 0; Princeton, 5.
29.	H., 8; Exeter, 1.
June 2.	H., 4; Cornell, 5.
6.	H., 1; Brown, 0.
9.	H., 4; U. of Penn., 0.
13.	H., 2; Bowdoin, 0.
15.	H., 0; Holy Cross, 4.
21.	H., 1; Yale, 3.
26.	H., 2; Yale, 3.

Totals.....H., 95; opponents, 68.
Games won.....H., 12; opponents, 12.

The detailed scores of the two games with Yale were as follows:

FIRST YALE GAME

Cambridge, June 21, 1906.

HARVARD

	A.	R.	E.	R.R.	P.O.	A.	R.
Leonard, 3 b.....	3	0	1	0	2	0	
Stephenson, 1 b.....	3	0	0	12	0	0	
Pounds, r. f.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Dexter, l. f.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Simons, s. s.....	4	0	0	3	2	0	
McCall, 2 b.....	3	0	0	2	4	1	
Currier, c.....	3	1	1	7	1	0	
Harvey, c. f.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	
Castle, p.....	3	0	1	0	2	0	
Totals.....	30	1	3	27	11	1	

YALE

	A.	R.	E.	R.R.	P.O.	A.	R.
O'Brien, s. s.....	4	0	2	1	3	1	
Hulakamp, r. f.....	4	2	1	1	0	0	
Kinney, 3 b.....	3	0	1	0	2	1	
Smith, c. f.....	4	1	2	3	0	0	
Camp, 2 b.....	4	0	0	3	5	0	
Jackson, 1 b.....	4	0	2	14	1	0	
Madden, l. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	1	
Jones, c.....	4	0	2	3	2	0	
Myer, p.....	4	0	0	0	4	0	
Totals.....	35	3	10	27	17	3	

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Yale..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0— 3
Harvard..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1

Earned runs: Yale 2. Two-base hit: Smith.
Bases on balls: by Castle, 1; by Myer, 1. Struck out: by Castle, 6; by Myer, 3. Umpire: Smith.
Time: 1 h. 40 m.

SECOND YALE GAME.

New Haven, June 26, 1906.

HARVARD

	A.	R.	E.	R.R.	P.O.	A.	R.
Leonard, 3 b.....	4	0	1	4	5	1	
Stephenson, c. f., c.....	3	0	1	3	0	0	
Dexter, l. f.....	5	0	0	3	0	0	
Pounds, r. f.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Currier, c.....	1	0	0	2	1	1	
Harvey, c. f.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Burr, 1 b.....	4	0	0	13	0	0	
Simons, s. s.....	3	0	0	3	1	0	
McCall, 2 b.....	2	1	2	1	8	1	
Castle, p.....	4	1	0	0	2	0	
Totals.....	34	2	4	29	17	3	

YALE

	A.	B.	R.	E.	P.O.	A.	B.
O'Brien, a. s.	4	0	1	2	4	1	
Hulakamp, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	
Kinney, 3 b.	5	1	0	4	4	0	
Smith, c. f.	5	0	0	4	2	0	
Jackson, 1 b.	4	0	3	12	0	2	
Madden, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Camp, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	3	2	
Jones, c.	4	2	1	5	0	0	
Parsons, p.	4	0	1	1	4	0	

Totals..... 38 3 8 30 17 5

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Yale..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3

Harvard..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Earned runs: Yale, 1. Two-base hits Jones, McCall. Bases on balls: by Castle, 2; by Parsons, 4. Struck out: by Castle, 2; by Parsons, 3. Umpire: Smith. Time: 1 h. 59 m.

The batting and fielding averages of the Team were as follows:

BATTING AVERAGE.

	A.B.	R.E.	AV.
Leonard.....	86	30	.348
Dexter.....	94	28	.297
McCall.....	87	21	.241
McCarty.....	86	8	.222
Stephenson.....	95	20	.210
Hellman.....	43	8	.186
Castle.....	40	7	.175
Pounds.....	39	6	.153
Burr.....	46	7	.152
Harvey.....	67	9	.134
Currier.....	60	7	.116
Simons.....	46	2	.043
Greene.....	26	1	.038
Giles.....	7	0	.000
Hartford.....	8	0	.000

FIELDING AVERAGE.

	P.O.	A.	B.	AV.
Burr, 1 b.....	102	5	0	1.000
Giles, c. f.....	1	0	0	1.000
Dexter, l. f.....	33	4	1	.973
Stephenson, c., 1 b., c. f., r. f.....	206	24	7	.971
Currier, c., r. f.....	67	28	4	.949
McCall, 2 b.....	65	63	7	.943
Castle, p.....	10	25	3	.921
Pounds, r. f.....	11	0	1	.916
Hellman, c. f.....	18	3	2	.913
McCarty, 1 b., r. f.....	46	2	5	.905
Leonard, 3 b.....	29	48	11	.875
Greene, p.....	3	24	4	.870
Simons, a. s.....	18	21	6	.866
Harvey, c. f., 3 b., a. s.....	31	26	13	.814
Hartford, p.....	0	5	2	.714

After the season W. D. Dexter, '07, was elected captain for next year. Dexter has been throughout the season the best player on the Nine. Second in the list of batters, he has knocked a remarkably large percentage of long hits, good for three bases or home runs. His only error was in the second game of the season. The prospects for next year are bright; a new pitcher must be found, but Castle and Stephenson — the latter's position has been rather indefinite — are the only men who will be lost to the Nine. With an added year of experience, the new players this year should develop into an excellent team.

The Freshman team followed the example of the 'Varsity, losing to Yale in straight games, 4-1 and 6-1. Hartford, who had been dropped from the University Nine, was consistently ineffective, except in the first three innings of the first Yale game, in which he struck out eight of the nine men who faced him. In the interclass series, with Bush pitching, the Freshmen won the championship, defeating 1906, 2-1, and 1906, 5-3.

Track.

Though at the beginning of the season the prospects for a strong team were not bright, Coach Lathrop and Capt. Dives, by constant and energetic work, managed to turn out a team of unusual capability. The first hint of its strength was given in the dual games with Dartmouth, won by Harvard 101 to 16. The meet with Yale was held in the Stadium on May 19, Harvard winning by a score of 57½ to 46½. In spite of the exceedingly hot weather, and the strong wind blowing down the stretch, two dual records were broken, M. H. Stone, '07, running the two miles in 9 m. 53½ s., and Sheffield of Yale clearing 23 ft. 7½ in., in the broad jump. The meet was exciting

throughout; the result was uncertain till the last event, the hammer-throw, was finished.

The summary:

100 yd. dash. — Won by Torrey, Y.; second, Lockwood, H.; third, Ford, H. Time, 10 s.

220 yd. dash. — Won by Dodge, H.; second, Robinson, Y.; third, Twitchell, Y. Time, 21½ s.

440 yd. run. — Won by Dives, H.; second, Young, H.; third, Coholan, Y. Time, 50½ s.

880 yd. run. — Won by Whitman, H.; second, Cobb, H.; third, Moore, Y. Time, 2 m., 1 s.

1 mile run. — Won by Minot, H.; second, L'Engle, Y.; third, Turner, H. Time, 4 m., 30 s.

Two mile run. — Won by Stone, H.; second, Hall, Y.; third, Crosby, H. Time, 9 m., 53½ s.

120 yd. hurdles. — Won by Hill, Y.; second, Brinsmade, H.; tied for third, Rand, H., and Howe, Y. Time, 15½ s.

220 yd. hurdles. — Won by Torrey, Y.; second, Rogers, H.; third, Doyle, H. Time, 26½ s.

High jump. — Won by Marshall, Y.; second, Clark, H.; tied for third, Somers, H., and Simon, Y. Height, 6 ft., ½ in.

Broad jump. — Won by Sheffield, Y.; second, Knox, Y.; third, Ford, H. Distance, 23 ft., 7½ in.

Shot put. — Won by Stephenson, H.; second, White, Y.; third, Hawley, H. Distance, 44 ft., 9½ in.

Hammer-throw. — Won by Oveson, H.; second, Kersburg, H.; third, Shevlin, Y. Distance, 141 ft., 7½ in.

Pole vault. — Won by Gilbert, Y.; tied for second, Grant, H., and Hinton, Y. Height, 11 ft., 4 in.

POINTS BY EVENTS.

	H.	Y.
100 yd. dash.....	3	5
220 yd. dash.....	5	3
440 yd. run.....	7	1
880 yd. run.....	7	1
1 mile run.....	6	2
Two mile run.....	6	2
120 yd. hurdles.....	2½	5½
220 yd. hurdles.....	3	5
High jump.....	2½	5½
Broad jump.....	1	7
Shot put.....	6	2
Hammer throw.....	7	1
Pole vault.....	1½	6½
Totals.....	57½	46½

The intercollegiate games, held in the Stadium on May 25 and 26, were easily won by Cornell. Though only a few Cornell men were entered, they secured

first and fourth places in the 440, first and second in the 880, second and third in the mile, first, second, and third in the two-mile, fourth in the 120 yd. hurdles, second in the hammer-throw, and tied for first and third places in the pole vault. Harvard was weaker than had been expected; many of the men were in less good condition than in the Yale games a week before. B. T. Stephenson, '08, was the only Harvard man to win an undisputed first place, defeating Horr of Syracuse by one inch in the shot put. A. G. Grant, '07, tied with Jackson of Cornell for first place in the pole vault, both breaking the intercollegiate record by clearing 11 ft. 10½ in. F. J. W. Ford, S.L., was fourth in the 100 yd. dash, L. P. Dodge, '08, third in the 220, E. J. Dives, '06, second in the 440, A. S. Cobb, '07, fourth in the 880, W. Minot, '07, fourth in the mile, and P. M. Clark, 2 L., and G. E. Roosevelt, '09, tied with Moffitt of U. of Penn. for second place in the high jump. The final score stood — Cornell, 38; U. of Penn., 23; Harvard, 21; Yale, 19, various other colleges following with lower scores. After the games W. Minot, '07, was elected captain of the team for next year. A new institution was the dual meet between the Freshmen and Brookline High School won by the Freshmen, 58 to 50.

A New Weld Boathouse.

Through the beneficence of George W. Weld, '60, who died last year, Harvard is soon to have a new Weld boathouse, which will stand on the site of the old house, near the Boylston St. Bridge.

The new boathouse, of which Peabody & Stearns of Boston are the architects, will in a general way be Old English in style. Concrete piers and arches supported by piles will form the foundation; the frame will be of steel, and the walls

of brick and cement plaster. Granolithic will be the material for the floors, and very little wood-work will appear anywhere in the building. A broad, low effect will be given by the finished building, though the two and one-half stories will be surmounted by a steep tiled roof.

Boats of all kinds will be stored on the first floor of the house, at one end of which will be an ample repair shop. There will also be offices on this floor, near a broad central entrance on the land side. Two central staircases will lead to the second floor, where will be located locker-rooms, bath and toilet-rooms, and rubbing alcoves. An attractive feature of this floor will be a good-sized clubroom. On the third floor will be ample quarters for the janitor of the boathouse. All the latest improvements in the runways and floats will be utilized, and the exits to the floats will be especially wide. Two large balconies on the waterside of the house will overlook the river, and give an extended view in both directions. The new house will be 158 feet long by 78 feet wide, and will cost about \$100,000. Though the building is to be held in trust by the Weld estate, to all intents and purposes Harvard men get the same benefit from it as if the College owned it outright.

It is probable that the old Weld Boathouse, which has already been moved down the river, will be given or loaned to the city of Cambridge, for use by the public school children.

Dates.

It has recently been announced that "Scotty" McMasters, since 1898 trainer of the University teams, has been released. It is as yet uncertain who will be his successor. — The University Tennis team defeated Yale at New Haven on May 26, by a score of 7 matches to 2.

The team was composed of N. W. Niles, '09, F. J. Sulloway, 2 L., R. N. Smither, '06, J. M. Morse, '07, S. W. Howland, 2 L., and S. A. Eiseman, '07. — The College tennis championship was won by N. W. Niles, '09, who defeated J. M. Morse, '07, in the final match. — The various interpaper athletics continue to flourish. The *Lampoon* defeated the *Crimson* in baseball 4-3. The annual interpaper track meet was won by the *Crimson*, with 26½ points; the *Monthly* was second with 22½, the *Lampoon* third with 16. The *Advocate's* score could not be correctly determined, but at all events it was small, and the *Crimson* printed it as "Skidoo." — At a meeting of the four Class presidents, and of representatives of the Boat and Cricket clubs and of the Athletic, Football, Baseball, Lacrosse, and Tennis associations, J. Reynolds, Jr., '07, G. T. Sugden, '07, and G. G. Bacon, '08, were elected undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee. — The University Lacrosse team defeated Columbia, 3-2, and U. of Penn., 3-0; it lost to Cornell, 1-0. E. J. Wendell, '07, was elected captain for the ensuing year. — W. Hickox, '08, won the University golf championship, the Sophomores winning the Class championship. — The Yale chapter of Phi Beta Kappa defeated the Harvard chapter in the annual baseball game by a score of 9 to 5. — The second intercollegiate shoot of the year was held at New Haven on May 12, Yale winning. The Harvard team was fourth. In the dual shoot with Yale, held the day before, Harvard was defeated, 203 to 174. — It was announced late in July that the Harvard University crew would meet the Cambridge University eight in a race on the Thames Sept. 8. Most of the members of the Harvard crew sailed for England on July 26.

H. A. Bellows, '06.

Athletic Committee Minutes.*Meeting of April 2, 1906.*

Voted, that the Crew management be allowed to send two eight-oared crews to the American Henley, provided that the appropriation therefor does not exceed that of last year.

Voted, that the following resolution be adopted and transmitted to the Corporation and Overseers, and to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, together with the appended statement:

The Harvard Athletic Committee, by virtue of the authority delegated to it by the Corporation and Board of Overseers, hereby votes to sanction the game of football at Harvard as an intercollegiate sport for the season of 1906.

The Committee has taken this action after a careful examination of the revised rules for football recently adopted by the National Football Rules Committee. These rules seem to afford a reasonable assurance that a satisfactory game may be played under them, and the Committee considers it desirable and expedient to permit the Harvard team to coöperate with the other University teams in the endeavor to test and exemplify these rules in intercollegiate contests.

Voted, that the Manager of the Harvard Football team be directed, with reference to the inquiry of the manager of the Pennsylvania team, to reply that Harvard declines to open negotiations with the University of Pennsylvania for a football game in 1906.

Voted, that the Committee approve of the nomination by Captain Foster of W. T. Reid, Jr., as head coach of the Football team for 1906, on conditions similar to those of 1905. (See *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, June, 1905, page 682. This appointment was in pursuance of an agreement with Mr. Reid in February, 1905, giving him the option of continuing as coach for 1906 also. In case there should be no intercollegiate football at Harvard in 1906, the conditions were to be equitably readjusted.)

Meeting of April 23, 1906.

The appointment of H. W. Nichols, '07, as Manager of the Varsity Hockey team, and E. B. Stern, '06, as Assistant Manager of the Association Football team was approved.

Voted, that the Basketball team be allowed no more than three contests away from Cambridge, under Article III, Rule 4 of the Regulations; and that the Committee has no objection to the Basketball team continuing in the Basketball League, provided no infraction of the above rule is involved.

Voted, that in accordance with the vote of the Committee on Oct. 25, 1905, Dr. Sargent's request for the use of the tennis courts on Jarvis Field for his pupils be not granted.

That the Chairman acknowledge the communication of Captain Peirce of West Point in regard to the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, and reply that Harvard does not find it desirable to join the movement at the present time.

Voted, that the following communication be sent to the Board of Overseers:

April 23, 1906.

The Board of Overseers, Harvard University, 50 State St., Boston.

Gentlemen, — At a meeting of the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, held April 23rd, it was voted that the following communication be sent to the Board of Overseers:

The Board of Overseers, Harvard University, 50 State St., Boston.

Gentlemen, — In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding of the position of the Athletic Committee in regard to the Communication received from the Board of Overseers communicating their vote of January 10th last regarding football, the Committee makes the following statement:

The vote of the Board of Overseers requested that the Athletic Committee report to the Overseers what changes it proposed in the rules governing the game of football and that the Athletic Committee permit no games until after such re-

port had been made and acted upon by the governing bodies.

The Athletic Committee has already communicated by means of two letters directed to Mr. Francis L. Higginson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Overseers, dated respectively April 9th and April 13th, and copies of which are hereto attached, its views in regard to the rules (accompanied by a copy of the rules themselves) that have been suggested for the intercollegiate football contests of next season, and its determination, that although in the opinion of the Athletic Committee the game should be played, it would allow no positive arrangement to be made for games until after the governing boards had had ample opportunity to act.

To these letters the Athletic Committee desires to add the following :

The action of the Athletic Committee was intended to place itself squarely upon record as in favor of football under the new rules for the season of 1906, and, having come to that decision, to so exercise its administrative power over athletics as not to allow the football team to make any agreements to play intercollegiate football until after the governing boards of the University had had ample time and opportunity to take such action, if any, as they thought best to supersede the action of the Athletic Committee. If within a reasonable time and after full explanation of the Committee's action and the grounds therefor, the governing boards had taken no action superseding the action of the Committee, the Committee was prepared to permit the game.

So far as the vote of the Athletic Committee is susceptible to any interpretation contrary to the foregoing it should be considered amended and is hereby amended to conform to this statement.

Meeting of May 11, 1906.

Voted, that the Freshman crew be allowed to row a race away from Cambridge only on May 26, and that the Second Freshman crew be not allowed to row any race away from Cambridge.

Voted, that the following appointments be approved: L. I. Neale, '06, Manager of the Lacrosse Team; A. H. Elder, '07, Assistant Manager of the Lacrosse Team; E. Dana, '08, Assistant Manager of the Swimming Team; W. C. Chamberlin, '08, Manager of the Basketball Team; P. B. Francis, '09, Assistant Manager of the Basketball Team.

Meeting of May 18, 1906.

Voted, that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to insure the whole of Soldier's Field against accident from this date until June 24, 1906.

Voted, that the Greek Play and Class Day Committees be allowed to store their stage under the Stadium, provided they take out a policy of insurance against any damage that might come to the Stadium as a result of fire.

Voted, that the football management be authorized to arrange a game with the Yale Freshman football team for next fall, under the usual conditions.

The report of the Committee on Insignia awarding numerals to the leading upper class crew in the class races was approved.

Meeting of May 23, 1906.

Permission was granted to the Second Freshman Crew to race the Springfield High School Crew on May 26, on the Charles River.

The appointments were approved of C. C. Stetson, '07, as Manager of the Cricket Team; M. Newhall, '08, as Assistant Manager of the Cricket Team.

Voted, that the rule excluding Graduates and Freshmen from the 'Varsity teams in the major sports be extended to cover all branches of sport, but that the three-year rule shall apply only to the major sports.

Meeting of May 31, 1906.

The Committee authorized the Chairman to revise and publish the rules of the Committee to date.

Voted, that Mr. Lathrop be engaged as track trainer for 1906-07, and that Mr. Quinn be engaged as an assistant.

Voted, that in the opinion of the Committee, a student who is registered in any graduate department shall not be considered eligible for a University team.

The Graduate Manager was instructed to effect the return of all equipment, such as uniforms and other supplies, furnished to the various teams, except insignia, and to take measures for the proper preservation of the same.

The report of the Insignia Committee granting the privilege to the members of the Association Football Team to wear insignia was approved.

Meeting of June 13, 1906.

The Graduate Treasurer was authorized to close contracts with Messrs. Rice and Stephenson, as rowing instructors for next year, at the same salary as the present year.

The appointment of J. J. Rowe, '07, as Manager of the Track Team was approved.

The request of the '06 Class Day Committee was granted to store their stage under the Stadium from year to year, provided the Stadium be insured against any loss from fire.

Voted, that \$10,000 be paid on the Stadium debt.

The appointment of H. S. Thompson as Graduate Treasurer was continued until Jan. 1, 1907.

The Graduate Treasurer was instructed to arrange for painting the steel work of the Stadium.

Meeting of June 21, 1906.

A joint meeting was held of the old and new Committees. Prof. H. S. White was re-elected Chairman, and John Reynolds was elected Secretary of the new Committee. A Committee of three was appointed to discuss the appointment of a paid Secretary and to consider a re-arrangement of the office of Graduate Treasurer.

Voted, that notice be given to John McMasters that his contract as trainer would be terminated with the required three months' notice, and that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized under the direction of the Chairman to pay McMasters half his salary during 1906-07.

Voted, that the Football management be authorized to engage a new trainer for one year, the choice and contract to be subject to the approval of the Chairman and Dr. Nichols.

The re-adjustment of the H. A. A. and Season tickets for next year was referred to the Chairman, Graduate Treasurer, and Football Manager, with power.

The University Football schedule for 1906 was approved as follows:

Sept. 29, Williams.
Oct. 3, Bowdoin.
6, Maine.
10, Bates.
13, Amherst Agricultural College.
20, Springfield.
27, West Point, at West Point.
Nov. 3, Brown.
10, Carleton.
17, Dartmouth.
24, Yale, at New Haven.

The Freshman Football schedule was referred to the Chairman with power, under the usual precedents.

Meeting of July 24, 1906.

Resolved, that the 'Varsity Crew be permitted to row a race with the 'Varsity Crew of Cambridge, England, on the English Thames in September, the Committee not to be responsible financially in any way. The details to be adjusted by agreement with the English crew. The Harvard Crew manager to make an accounting to the Committee of the expenditures of the trip.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

The meetings of the Associated Harvard Clubs have shown from the start steady progress in the interest manifested, the number in attendance, and the results accomplished.

The success of the Tenth Annual meeting held in Chicago on May 25 and 26, 1906, added great impetus to the work and influence of the Association, and places it on an exceedingly permanent basis as a force among the general graduate body.

The work of the Associated Harvard Clubs is along lines of its own, and has been the natural outcome of a general desire on the part of graduates living in the West to present their views in definite form on matters pertaining to Harvard. The Western perspective towards Harvard often differs from that of the men in the East who live nearer the direct University influence, and the views expressed by the Association are especially valuable because of this difference. The graduates living near Harvard are in the majority and will necessarily be the greatest force in the government of the University in the future as in the past. It should be understood, therefore, that the Association is not an organization attempting in any way to usurp the field of work of the long established Alumni Association, but is a body working on lines in accord with and not opposed to that association. Each association desires to see the other strengthen its influence and increase its utility, and is glad to help as it may any work being done to attain such ends. The strength of the University lies largely in its graduate body, and with closer union and organization of the

graduates a greater vitality is given the University and its field of work broadened and enlarged.

The above statement is made for the reason that many inquiries have come concerning the work of the Associated Harvard Clubs as contrasted with that of the Alumni Association. As interest in both organizations seems to be greatly on the increase, the point of view of these organizations should be thoroughly understood.

The Associated Harvard Clubs welcomed with great pleasure the delegation from Boston that came out to the Chicago meeting. These were Prof. L. B. R. Briggs, '75, Major H. L. Higginson, ['55], F. S. Mead, '87, E. W. Atkinson, '81, H. M. Williams, '85, I. T. Burr, '79, R. S. Gorham, '85, Robert Homans, '94, Albert Thorndike, '81, R. F. Herrick, '90, J. A. Burgess, '04, R. D. Weston-Smith, '86. In this delegation were represented the University, the Corporation, and the leading workers in the Alumni Association of Harvard College. The attendance at the meeting was representative of the whole country, men coming from the far West, the far South, as well as guests from New York and delegates from the Harvard Clubs of New Jersey and Philadelphia. 310 men registered during the session, but there were others who failed to register, and the total attendance at the meeting was from 330 to 350 men, by far the largest number that have ever been present at a meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

The entertainment provided by the Harvard Club of Chicago for all visiting Harvard men was most excellently managed in all details and the various committees in charge are to be complimented on the able carrying out of their plans.

The meeting of the Council was held at a dinner given at the University Club on Friday evening, at which was discussed the order of business and the subjects that were to be brought up at the business session the following day. The delegates and visitors were first brought together at a smoker given at the University Club on the evening of Friday, May 25. This informal gathering proved an exceedingly pleasant and jolly occasion with many songs by soloists and improvised choruses.

At 9.30 on Saturday morning all were taken by special train from Chicago to Lake Forest to the Onwentsia Country Club, where the business meeting was held. After the opening address by Pres. G. D. Markham, '81, of St. Louis, in which he most forcibly brought out the purpose and usefulness of the Associated Harvard Clubs, H. M. Williams, '86, of Boston was asked to present the general scheme proposed for putting new life into the Alumni Association of Harvard College. Mr. Williams outlined the changes (since adopted) and the advantages of establishing a bureau in Boston that would keep in touch with all the various graduate clubs and stimulate interest in Harvard matters among the graduates and keep them informed as to what is going on at the University.

T. W. Slocum, '90, Secretary of the Harvard Club of New York, then spoke of what his club had done to help the graduate body in New York, and urged a larger non-resident membership for his club.

The chief subjects before the meeting were the two reports submitted by the Committees on Secondary Schools and the Three Years' Course. The report on Secondary Schools, submitted by the Committee, consisting of Merritt Starr, '81, chairman, W. H. Siebert, '89, and A. B. Hart, '80, indicated the work that

had been done by that committee in gathering statistics relative to Secondary Schools preparing for Harvard, and embodied suggestions as to the way schools can be kept in closer touch with Harvard and Harvard requirements. This report is extremely complete, and the committee has spent much time and labor in gathering information that is very valuable and will help greatly to accomplish good results. The report is printed and has been widely distributed among the head masters of Secondary Schools.

The report on the Three Years' Course submitted by the committee, consisting of R. G. Brown, '84, chairman, W. C. Boyden, '86, and C. B. Wilby, '70, is undoubtedly the most noteworthy report that has been made to the Associated Harvard Clubs both in the care with which the committee has considered the subject, and in the importance of the change suggested. In this report the committee definitely recommends that the regular course for a Harvard A.B. be reduced to three years, and the requirements changed from 17 or 17½ hours, as at present, to 15 hours. The reasons for the conclusions arrived at are ably presented in the report, which is printed for distribution, and should be read by all interested in Harvard's development. A detailed summary of it appeared in the *June Graduates' Magazine*.

In order to obtain greater uniformity in the organizations of the various clubs constituting the Associated Harvard Clubs, and to increase interest in the local work of such clubs, a committee consisting of F. W. Burlingham, '91, of Chicago, chairman, M. O. Simons, '91, of Cleveland, and D. F. Carpenter, '00, of Colorado Springs, was appointed to assist the local clubs to obtain greater uniformity of organization, and to recommend plans followed with success by other clubs to increase interest and usefulness in their

respective localities. This committee was also asked to report results of their work at the next meeting.

A committee consisting of Benjamin Carpenter, '88, of Chicago, chairman, V. M. Porter, '92, of St. Louis, and Rev. W. A. Smith, '95, of Milwaukee, was appointed to hold office between conventions to recommend to the Council of the Associated Harvard Clubs nominations for Overseer, the Council to report them to the Alumni Association.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Pres., R. G. Brown, '84, of Minneapolis; vice-pres., Stewart Shillito, '79, of Cincinnati; sec. and treas., V. H. May, '95, of Milwaukee.

An invitation for the next meeting was given by Detroit, and subsequent vote of the Council has decided on Detroit for the meeting in May, 1907.

After the meeting, luncheon was served at the Club House, and during the afternoon "soft ball" games were played by various nines under the generalship of F. W. Burlingham, '91. While no prizes were given it was generally conceded that Prof. Briggs played a very wonderful game at third base. At the end of the afternoon a special train conveyed the delegates back to Chicago, and dinner was held that evening at 7.30 at the Auditorium Hotel. At this dinner there were about 340 present. It was held in the extremely artistic surroundings of the Auditorium banquet-hall. R. J. Cary, '90, of Chicago, president of the Chicago Harvard Club, presided, and E. H. Pendleton, '82, of Cincinnati, acted as leader of the Glee Club, which proved one of the most interesting features of the dinner, the choruses led by Mr. Pendleton bringing forth the highest praise from Major Higginson.

The speeches of Major Higginson and Professor Briggs were delightful in their wit and humor, and in their strong inter-

est and feeling for Harvard's best welfare. They were speeches such as one only hears on rare occasions.

In urging the Associated Clubs to be outspoken Major Higginson said:

"We are very glad to know what those at the head think and say, but we want to know what you think. There is a saying that you cannot dance with a girl unless you ask her. Now we want to know what you are thinking about. We want to know how you feel about things, and if you don't tell us we won't know. Don't suppose we don't want to know what you think and feel, but there is no promise whatever that we will do what you want. We know a great many things you don't know, and you know a great many things we don't know. I ask once more if you have anything to say, say it; if you don't say it we cannot know it."

H. M. Williams, '85, was asked to impress again upon the men present the work that the Alumni Association was doing, and he did so in a short speech.

G. D. Markham, '81, of St. Louis, R. G. Brown, '84, of Minneapolis, E. W. Atkinson, '81, of Boston, I. T. Burr, '79, of Boston, A. E. Willson, '69, of Louisville, T. W. Slocum, '90, of New York, C. T. Greve, '84, of Cincinnati, and Dr. A. T. Holbrook, '92, of Milwaukee, also spoke. There were many songs throughout the dinner including solos by Jacob Wendell, Jr., '91, C. R. Falk, '93, Walter Cary, '93, S. L. Swarts, '88, E. H. Pendleton, '82, Dr. A. T. Holbrook, '92, Benjamin and George Carpenter, '88, and Nathaniel Brigham, '80.

The dinner in its speeches, songs and appointments was a fitting climax to the meeting.

A printed report giving the speeches made at both the business meeting and the dinner, together with the reports of the Committees on Secondary Schools

and the Three Years' Course, have been distributed to members of the various clubs constituting the Associated Harvard Clubs. I shall be glad to send copies to others who desire the same. Address, 623 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Valentine H. May, '95, Sec.

ANDOVER.

On June 14, the Club held an "Old Fashioned Supper" at the North Andover Country Club, invitation to which was extended to all Harvard men living in Lawrence, North Andover, and Haverhill. About 35 men were present and everything was carried on in an informal way. The evening was spent in such an enjoyable manner that everybody present thought it best to make the meeting an annual affair. With that end in view those present decided to form themselves into the Merrimac Valley Harvard Club.

Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, Sec.

CHICAGO.

On May 25 and 26 the Club acted as the host of the Associated Harvard Clubs on the occasion of their decennial celebration. More than 300 Harvard men took part in this reunion. Its distinctive feature was the splendid enthusiasm shown for all things Harvard. In consequence the several committees in charge of the program were delighted beyond measure to witness the execution of each successive feature of the entertainment with a spontaneous finish that they had hardly dared to hope for. The smoker, for instance, fairly swamped the University Club and inaugurated its own program for making the evening memorable.

The march at Lake Forest behind the brass band from the train to the Onwentsia Club suggested at times the en-

try into a country town of Barnum's allied shows. The true climax was reached at the dinner on Saturday evening in the really fine choral singing developed under the wonderful leadership of Elliott Pendleton, of Cincinnati. Major Higginson's compliment to Pendleton in suggesting that he become the new leader of the Boston Orchestra is perhaps the best commentary on the excellency of his work.

The official program covered a schedule which began with the smoker Friday evening and ended with the dinner on Saturday. In fact, however, during all of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday we had a great number of visitors with us. Special mention should be made of the twelve men who came from Boston to join us in the celebration. Major Higginson was the representative of the Corporation, and Dean Briggs came to us from the University. H. M. Williams, '85, addressed the Associated Clubs on the plan of the new Alumni Association.

It has been most gratifying to the members of the Chicago Club to discover how easily and enthusiastically the plans for entertaining the Associated Clubs were matured and carried out. One of the features of greatest value of the Associated Harvard Clubs is the activity for Harvard affairs stirred up in each locality visited by the Association. The Harvard Club of Chicago has received a lasting benefit from the May meeting.

Robert J. Cary, '90, Pres.

FALL RIVER.

At the annual meeting of the Club, held Jan. 27, 1906, the following officers were elected: Pres., J. M. Morton, Jr., '91; vice-pres., Dr. H. G. Wilbur, '86; sec., W. C. Gray, '96; treas., W. L. S. Brayton, '96; chorister, Dr. S. M. Gordon, m '85; member of executive com-

mittee for three years, C. F. Wellington, '00; membership committee, Israel Brayton, '96, Dr. W. W. Marvel, d '00, C. E. Smith, '95. Nine new members were elected.

The 19th annual dinner was held on Feb. 22, with an attendance of about 50 members. The University was represented by Assistant Dean Edgar H. Wells and W. T. Reid, Jr. Besides the addresses by the guests from Cambridge, speeches were given by President Morton, Hon. Milton Reed, Dr. L. W. Bacon for Yale, W. H. Beattie, for the Sons of Brown University in Fall River, Ellis Gifford, '06, the Club "baby," R. W. French, '07, secretary of the Fall River Club of Harvard, and Dr. M. X. Sullivan. College songs were sung by the chorus led by Chorister Gordon, and several members gave solos.

On the evening of April 27, the Club gave a very successful ladies' night, with an attendance of about 90 members and guests. The Hon. Milton Reed gave an address on the "Personal Element in Literature." After the address a collation was served, and the rest of the evening was spent very pleasantly in social intercourse with an informal program of college songs by the chorus and solos by several members and guests.

William C. Gray, '96, Sec.

FITCHBURG.

A dinner and meeting of the Fitchburg Harvard Club was held in Fitchburg at the Johnsonia, on June 16, Pres. Miller, '72, presiding. The gathering was very enthusiastic and successful in every respect. At the close of the banquet, the business meeting was held, and a committee of five (of which the President shall be one) is to be appointed by the President to draft a new constitution to be presented at the next meeting of the Club for action. It was unani-

mously voted that the Club join the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and that the President and one other member be a committee to represent the Club at all meetings of the Federation. The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year: Pres., E. P. Pierce, '77; vice-pres., Alvah Crocker, '79; exec. committee, C. H. Blood, '79, J. F. McGrath, '95, and Frederick Wallace, '02; sec. and treas., H. I. Wallace, '77.

At the close of the business meeting, Pres. Miller very happily introduced Prof. E. S. Sheldon, '72, who spoke very interestingly of different phases of Harvard growth, referring to the exchange of professors with Germany, the Greek play, the Graduate School of Science, the new buildings of the Medical School, and the changes in the length of the course in the academic department, etc. Nearly every member present spoke, and all pledged themselves to work for Harvard and Harvard ideas. Present: C. E. Wood, '50, Dr. F. H. Thompson, '65, G. N. Procter, '65, Dr. E. P. Miller, '72, Dr. J. W. Palmer, '72, C. F. Baker, '72, E. S. Sheldon, '72, Judge E. P. Pierce, '77, H. I. Wallace, '77, J. A. Stiles, '77, Alvah Crocker, '79, Dr. A. P. Mason, '79, Hon. C. H. Blood, '79, G. A. Black, '79, Rev. A. L. Snell, '86, Dr. W. F. Sawyer, '91, Dr. A. H. Pierce, '92, A. W. Bancroft, '95, J. F. McGrath, '95, Dr. F. H. Thompson, Jr., '98, W. D. Smith, '99, W. H. Dooley, '01, Frederick Wallace, '02, Richard Miller, '05, Alvah Crocker, Jr., '05, and James McNamara, '05.

H. I. Wallace, '77, Sec.

KEENE, N. H.

The Keene Harvard Club held its first ladies' night on July 27. Dinner was served in the large dining-room of the Cheshire House, covers being laid for 34.

H. S. Mackintosh, '60, president of the Club, presided. Hon. Joseph Shippen, '60, of Seattle, Wash., gave interesting reminiscences of his college days and sang songs in Greek and English. Prof. F. W. Hooper, '75, director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, spoke on "The Position of Harvard among the Universities." Chancellor Woodward of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., dealt with the progress of collegiate education and memories of his own college days. Rev. J. L. Seward, '68, spoke briefly of the losses recently suffered by the Club and its members through death. The Club's oldest member, G. A. Wheelock, '36, and Mrs. E. A. Renouf and Mrs. Lemuel Hayward have died within the past few months. The Club directed the president to send letters of sympathy to Messrs. Renouf and Hayward and to the relatives of Mr. Wheelock. College songs completed the evening's pleasure, Dr. E. G. Dearborn presiding at the piano. R. E. Faulkner acted as marshal and led the cheering. Small Harvard flags were placed at the tables as favors. The Harvard men present were: Joseph Shippen, '60; C. M. Woodward, '60; H. S. Mackintosh, '60; J. L. Seward, '68; F. S. Wheeler, '72, Chicago; W. H. Elliot, '72; F. W. Hooper, '75; J. B. Hyland, *m* '84; Betram Ellis, '84; J. J. Colony, '85; H. K. Faulkner, *m* '85; J. C. Faulkner, '86; R. E. Faulkner, '90; R. L. Manning, '95, Manchester; J. E. Allen, *l* '98; K. McG. Martin, *s* '00; E. G. Dearborn, *m* '04; P. H. Faulkner, '05; H. E. Rowley, '06. Mr. Van Rensselaer Wheeler of Minneapolis, Minn., was a guest. The ladies at the dinner were: Mrs. H. S. Mackintosh, Miss H. W. Preston, Mrs. F. W. Hooper, Miss R. L. Hooper (Radcliffe, 1900), Mrs. R. E. Faulkner, Mrs. W. P. J. Dinsmoor (Denver), Miss Lucy Lowell (Boston), Mrs. F. S. Wheeler, Mrs. W. H. Elliot,

Mrs. Betram Ellis Mrs. C. T. Colony, Mrs. J. C. Faulkner, Mrs. C. C. Abbott, and Miss Marian L. Hastings.

MANILA.

At a recent meeting of Harvard men interested there was formed the "Harvard Club of Manila." The objects of this organization are to promote good-fellowship among Harvard men in Manila and the Philippines and to insure a welcome to all members of the University who may come to the Islands.

It was decided that an annual banquet be held in Manila during the month of June of each year. The following officers and members now appear upon the rolls: Pres., Hon. W. C. Forbes, '92; vice-pres., W. Green, '01; treas., E. N. Stevens, '05, sec., H. E. Wescott, '04; Roger Derby, '05, D. D. L. McGrew, '08, H. S. Forbes, '05, J. Bowditch, '05.

MERRIMAC VALLEY.

Thirty-five Harvard men living in Andover, North Andover, Lawrence, and Haverhill, dined together at the North Andover Country Club on June 14, and decided to form themselves into an association to be known as the Merrimac Valley Harvard Club. The purpose of this Club is to cement the bonds of good fellowship among all Harvard men in this vicinity, and to aid our University in every way possible. All Harvard Clubs, or men, situated in or living in Massachusetts along the Merrimac Valley are eligible to membership in this Club, and it is hoped that they will communicate with the Secretary.

The Secretary was instructed to send the greetings and congratulations of those present at the supper to the Rev. J. W. Cross, '28, the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, who was to celebrate his 98th birthday on June 16.

The following officers were elected for

the ensuing year: Honorary. pres., Rev. J. W. Cross, '28, of Lawrence; pres., Judge H. R. Dow, '84, of North Andover; vice-pres., M. A. Taylor, '89, of Haverhill; sec., B. H. Hayes, '98, of Andover; treas., P. G. Carleton, '99, of Lawrence.

Bartlett H. Hayes, '98, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

The decorating of Harvard Hall is taking the attention of the officers and members of the Club. Two fine moose heads are over the fireplaces, and it is planned to put a fine specimen of the Alaska mountain sheep between them. These have been shot, and loaned or given to the Club, by members.

The following paintings are hung in Harvard Hall, and remind one of Cambridge, which is so very far away from many men here: Pres. C. W. Eliot, '53, by R. G. Hardie; Dr. A. P. Peabody, '26, by W. M. Rice; Hon. J. R. Lowell, '38, by D. W. Keith; Hon. J. C. Carter, '50, by J. S. Sargent; Hon. J. H. Choate, '52, by J. S. Sargent; Hon. C. S. Fairchild, '63, by Cecilia Beaux; Samuel Eliot, copied in 1905, by Emil Bublitz, of Berlin, Germany, from Healy's copy (owned by Harvard University) of original by Gilbert Stuart, owned by Pres. C. W. Eliot; Nicholas Boylston, copied in 1905 by Emil Bublitz from original in possession of Harvard University; John Winthrop, H. C. 1732, copied in 1905, by Emil Bublitz from original in possession of Harvard University; Charles Chauncy, second President of Harvard College, copied in 1906, by Emil Bublitz from original in possession of Harvard University; Hon. John Adams, H. C. 1755, President of United States, copied in 1906, by Emil Bublitz from original in possession of Harvard University; William H. Baldwin, Jr., '85.

The attendance at the Club has held

up remarkably well during the warm weather, averaging about 90 at dinner, with all the bedrooms filled.

The Club now numbers 2700 members, and as the net gain in membership during the past year was 400, we should reach the 3000 mark before another year passes.

Thirty-four years ago, the Club numbered 139 members, so that its growth keeps step with the University, and is characteristic of the Metropolis.

Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Sec.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Following is a list of the members of this Club: E. H. Archibald, p '00; C. W. Andrews, '82; W. S. Andrews, '77; W. M. Booth, s '93; J. L. Boysen, '98; C. W. Cabeen, p '92; S. R. Calthrop; C. H. Carter, p '02; G. E. Dana, '54'; H. A. Eaton, '93; J. M. Falker, '01; W. F. Hodge, '95; C. H. King, '02; J. L. King, '71; L. Krumbhaar; F. J. Kaufmann, m '87; W. R. Kimball, '88; J. C. Kullmer, '00; M. M. Leiter, '96; F. D. Losey, p '99; W. R. Mackenzie, p '05; W. W. Magee, '89; E. F. Metcalf, Sp. '00; E. C. Morris, p '94; L. W. Mott, '96; T. M. Osborne, '84; A. S. Patterson, p '98; J. D. Pennock, '83; I. J. Peritz, p '93; P. O. Place, '94; H. C. Porter, p '01; E. D. Roe, '85; W. M. Ross, l '77; W. M. Smallwood, p '02; E. F. Southworth, '97; H. B. Wilbur, ['97]; L. B. Williams, '91; A. M. Wose, m '01.

¹ Deceased, 11 April, 1906.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it.

Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1828.

On June 16, the Rev. J. W. Cross, the Senior Alumnus, celebrated his 98th birthday in good health at his home in Lawrence. He died on Aug. 18.

1834.

Samuel William Rodman died at Lincoln, on June 1, 1906; he was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1814. He was the last survivor of the Class, and had been its secretary since the death of Thomas Cushing, in 1895. The Class had 52 members of whom few attained to more than a local distinction. J. H. Williams was governor of Maine, Edward Fox, a justice of the U. S. District Court for Maine; B. E. Cotting was well known in Boston as curator of the Lowell Institute, Thomas Cushing as master of Chauncey Hall School, and Dr. C. E. Ware as a physician; S. M. Felton, of Philadelphia, had charge of the transportation of troops over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R.R., during the Civil War; J. W. Randall, poet, recluse, and philanthropist, is commemorated in Randall Hall at Harvard.

1836.

George Alexander Wheelock died at Keene, N. H., on June 17, 1906. He was born near Keene in 1816 and came to Cambridge to be educated. After graduating in 1836, he studied law and having been admitted to the bar he opened an

office in Keene with his brother-in-law, J. H. Elliot. As Mr. Wheelock was a man of considerable means he practised little, preferring to devote his time to an outdoor life. He was greatly interested in natural history and spent a large part of his time among children or in the fields. He also was a firm friend of the schools, and for a long term was a member of the Keene School Board. For many years he was president of the Ashuelot National Bank of Keene, of which he had been elected a director in the fifties. His memory in Keene will be perpetuated by a large tract of woodland of 50 acres called Wheelock Park; but this was not his only gift to Keene, for another tract of 12 acres to be forever preserved as a forest is known as Children's Wood, while adjacent to it is still another tract of 85 acres known as Robinwood Forest. About the time he gave Wheelock Park to the city, Mr. Wheelock was made park commissioner, a position which he held up to the time of his death. He never married. The Class has now only two survivors, I. M. Spelman of Cambridge, and S. G. Ward of Washington, D. C.

1839.

DR. E. E. HALE, Sec.,
39 Highland St., Roxbury.

Charles Dudley Miller died Feb. 2, 1896, at Geneva, N. Y. At our request, his widow has sent to our collection of portraits a beautiful picture of Miller as he was when he was a member of our Class in 1835 and 1836, at Cambridge. After that time he lived in western New York and his name does not appear in the Quinquennial Catalogue because he did not take a degree. He filled a large part, however, in the history of the state. He was one of a little group of men who came to us from western New York and made a very valuable element in our class and college life. — John Clarke

Adams, from Lyons, N. Y., was one of our first scholars. He was a great favorite with the Class and delivered the oration on Class Day. While he was at the Law School, he was the College instructor in elocution and he was a tutor in College in 1843. He returned to New York about 1844, to join his father in some great enterprises of internal improvement in which they were engaged. And he died in 1874 without having attained the distinction in public life which we all took for granted on Class Day. — Elliott Evans, another of this group, became the distinguished professor of law, history, civil polity, and political economy at Hamilton College. He died in 1891. — John Ganson was, I suppose, the name best known to the country at large of the whole group. He was a consistent and intelligent War Democrat in the Civil War and represented his district with great distinction in Congress. I had been personally intimate with Ganson in College and after we had returned together from our class supper, at the end of the college term, as the sun was rising we bade each other good-bye, at the gateway between Massachusetts and Harvard. I remembered for years how Ganson said, "Good-bye, God knows when we shall meet again," and we reminded each other of that phrase 23 or 24 years afterwards when, as a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, he led me to the speaker's desk where I was to preach, in the middle of the Civil War. These men were all specially allied with James Gore King, afterward a judge of the Supreme Court of New York. In Miller's case the detail is not such as is apt to get into the books. Lord Roberts said of one of his contemporaries, if he had killed a hundred or two men they would have made him Knight of the Bath. But as he only made peace for a million or two people and organized a

new and happy nation, the English Government had no honors for such as he. Something the same thought came across me when I brought together some of the details of Col. Miller's life. Here was a Colonel, but he had not killed anybody. If he had, his name would have been in the Biographical Dictionary. He had done his part in maintaining the organization of the militia of New York. The country knows how important a part that was and is. But he had not been in battle, so he was not in the written history of his time.

"Only a cheerful city stands
Bulldozed by his hardened hands."

Such are his monuments and such alone. Mr. Miller married, on Oct. 13, 1843, Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of the great philanthropist Gerrit Smith, who was in every sense the leader of the Liberty party or the Abolitionists of the state of New York. From that time till Mr. Smith died, Miller was closely allied with him in the management of his immense property. This generation does not remember as it should that Gerrit Smith was one of the largest landholders in the United States, as his father Peter Smith had been before him. But all the same he hated, not to say dreaded, land monopoly, and in the midst of his other achievements and attempts, for instance in the Underground Railroad and in political affairs in Congress, and in the prosecution of the war, he found time and opportunity to give away 200,000 acres of land, mostly among poor men, black and white, in parcels averaging nearly 50 acres each. In the detail of such enterprises, his son-in-law, Miller, was an active coadjutor with him. And of both of them it might be said that they always advocated "a larger liberty of opinion and freedom from the bondage of sect." Mr. Miller had an exquisite taste in music. After the death of Mr. Smith he re-

moved to Geneva, where he was honored and beloved by young and old.

1841.

J. S. KEYES, *Sec.*,
Concord.

The three oldest classes present at this year's Commencement were each represented only by their secretaries, C. H. Parker of '35, Dr. E. E. Hale of '39, H. F. Bond of '40.—The Class of '41 were invited by the Secretary to a class meeting and dinner on this 65th anniversary. It has 7 survivors. Three of these were present at Cambridge, Harlow, the oldest, now in his 90th year, was too feeble to attend the exercises or walk in the graduates' procession, or stay to the dinner. T. W. Higginson, the youngest, and the Secretary represented the Class at all the functions of the day. Finding that they were the only ones of the 7 to dine, each agreed to bring his wife to the Thorndike where the dinner was served at 7 P. M. This was at a round table in the same room where the Class had dined on their 50th, 55th, and 60th anniversaries. The Class Book was looked over and each read aloud to the ladies the brief memoir in that book written by him 65 years before. After this introduction, Mrs. Higginson and Mrs. Keyes were unanimously adopted as honorary members of the Class, and with a toast to the old and to the new classmates, the 65th and perhaps the last anniversary pleasantly ended.

1842.

Dr. Andrew Delaval Blanchard, Secretary of the Class, died at his home in Melrose on June 11, after a short illness. He was born in Medford, March 4, 1823. He fitted for college under private tutors in his native town and graduated from Harvard University in 1842. Of a class

of 56 only four are now living. He received his degree of M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1846 and in the same year began to practise medicine in Lawrence. He gave up practice after a brief interval and established a drug-store in what was known as Merrimac Block on Jackson St. At the breaking-out of the Civil War he disposed of his interest in the drug business to the late Charles Clarke and served as a volunteer surgeon during the war, being stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va., and Portsmouth Grove, R. I. At the close of the war he returned to Lawrence and engaged in business until his removal to Melrose in 1891. Mr. Blanchard in the early days of Lawrence served in the government and as a member of the school committee. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church; of Grecian lodge A. F. & A. M. and he had the distinction of holding the longest membership in the lodge, having joined in 1850. He was also a charter member of Lawrence Council, 17, Royal Arcanum. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sarah M. Blanchard, and two daughters, Miss Mary A. and Miss Annie R. Blanchard, who reside in Melrose, and one son, Denman Blanchard of North Andover.

1848.

D. R. WHITNEY, *Sec.*,
68 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Edward James Young died in Waltham, on June 24, 1906. He was born in Boston, April 1, 1829, the son of the Rev. Alexander Young. He studied first at the Chauncey Hall School, then at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard in 1844. After graduating, he was usher for two years in the Brimmer School. From 1850 to 1852 he was at the Harvard Divinity School. Then he spent four years abroad, chiefly in Germany, where he attended the Universities of Göttin-

gen and Halle. On his return, he was ordained minister of the Channing (Unitarian) Church at Newton, 1857, where he served until 1869; the next eleven years, he was Hancock Professor of Hebrew at Harvard. In 1880 he resigned, and became minister of the First Parish Church, Waltham, where he served until 1892, when he retired. In 1859 he married, in Newton, Mary C. Blake, who died Oct. 21, 1901. He leaves three children, Edward B. of St. Paul, Minn., Herbert E. and Charles F. of Waltham. He was a Fellow of the American Academy, for 22 years secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a member of the American Oriental Society, and for several years he was the president of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education. Tufts College conferred the degree of S.T.D. on him in 1887.

1850.

JOHN NOBLE, Sec.

Court House, Boston.

Six of the Class, Hobbs, Noble, Richardson, Robinson, Suter, and Williams, met on Commencement Day at Matthews 5, our mustering place for many years, — the oldest Class to meet as a body and heading the lengthening list in the *Advertiser*. Accepting the invitation of '56, they were at the Lunch in Phillips Brooks House. The six answered the roll-call of the classes at Old Massachusetts, and marched to the College Yard Gate, where they fell out of the procession to Memorial Hall, and as bystanders reviewed the ever increasing host of graduates as it went by, — the old Harvard spirit in the Class of loyalty and love not dulled by the years but stronger and stronger with each added year. — Charles Carroll Bombaugh died at Baltimore, Md., May 24, 1906. He was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 10,

1828. He came of German stock on the paternal side, George Bombaugh, the founder of the American branch of the family, coming from the Palatinate and settling in Pennsylvania about 1740. His great-grandfather, Conrad, served in the War of the Revolution, and was chief burgess of Harrisburg in 1794. On his mother's side he was of English descent, the Lloyds being among the early settlers of Pennsylvania and Delaware. He fitted for college at the Military Academy of Capt. Alden Partridge, formerly superintendent at West Point. Entering College in 1846, he graduated in 1850, having stood well in scholarship through his college course. He was not identified with the large college clubs or societies, but was a most genial fellow, fond of society and popular, with a wide circle of friends. He kept up a strong interest in the College and in the Class through his life; he was always counted upon at our five-year suppers, and often enlivened them with original verses, in which he had a decided facility. The last he attended was in 1900. On leaving College he entered Jefferson Medical College, taking the degree of M.D. in 1853, and in 1855 the degree of A.M. at Harvard. He followed his profession assiduously till the breaking-out of the Civil War, when at the solicitation of Col. E. C. Baker, afterward killed at Ball's Bluff, he entered the service and was commissioned surgeon of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment in August, 1861. He served in Gen. Stone's Division on the Potomac, and later in Gen. Sedgwick's Division in the Peninsular Campaign. At Harrisburg Landing he nearly succumbed to typho-malarial fever brought on by overwork and exposure in McClellan's retreat to the James. After service in hospital duty in Philadelphia, he was ordered on his own request to Baltimore on special

duty in April, 1864, where he remained till the end of the war. Impaired health forced him to give up general practice, and he became medical examiner for several leading insurance companies, and engaged in journalism and literary pursuits. He was for a time on the staff of the *Baltimore American*, and in 1865, he established and for 33 years conducted with marked ability and success the *Baltimore Underwriter*, a leading insurance paper. He was the poet at the centennial celebration of the founding of Harrisburg and the county of Dauphin. He had an especial fondness for the by-ways of literature, and reveled in the quaint, the curious, and the obscure and little known. A result appeared in his two volumes, "Gleanings for the Curious," and "Facts and Fancies for the Curious," works showing wide research in compilation and meeting with great interest and success. His most important original work was the "Stratagems and Conspiracies to Defraud Insurance Companies," which contained an authentic record of all the most remarkable cases. He took an active interest in the work of the American Academy of Medicine, and labored earnestly for higher standards of preliminary education and the lengthening of medical college and hospital courses, to keep up with the advance of medical science. He was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and of the American Medical Association. He also belonged to the Harvard and University Clubs of Baltimore, the Orders of the Loyal Legion, the Maryland Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and to many other societies and associations. A widow and two daughters survive him. His death leaves 20 members of the Class living out of the original 67.

1851.

PROF. H. W. HAYNES, Sec.,
239 Beacon St., Boston.

Christopher Columbus Langdell was born in New Boston, N. H., May 22, 1826, and died in Cambridge July 6, 1906. His father's name was John, and his mother's Lydia Beard. His paternal great-grandfather came to this country from England, settled first in Beverly, Mass., and afterwards removed to New Boston. His maternal great-grandfather was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents, who settled in New Boston. Mr. Langdell went to Phillips Academy, Exeter, in 1845, and remained until 1848, when he entered the Harvard Class of 1851, in its Sophomore year. At the end of the Junior year he was obliged to leave College, but the Corporation, at the request of his classmates, in 1870 placed his name upon their roll of membership. In 1852 he entered the Dane Law School, was made librarian, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1853. The following year the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the College. In the winter of 1854, he removed to New York, and continued in the practice of law there 15 years, when, upon the retirement of Prof. Parsons, he was made Dane Professor in the Law School, and in 1870, Dean of the School. His remarkable career in that service and the revolution made by him in the method of teaching law need be only alluded to here. For 30 years he held the Dane professorship, till 1900, when he was made Professor *Emeritus*, and for 25 of these years he had been Dean of the Law School. In 1895, in recognition of his great services to the Law School and to his profession, a special celebration was made of the 25th anniversary of his appointment as professor by a dinner, at the

annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association. This was largely attended by many of the most eminent members of the legal profession in this country, including Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Gray of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Justice Holmes, then of the Mass. Supreme Court. Sir Frederick Pollock, of England, and others of the distinguished guests, joined in laudatory addresses in his honor. Since his retirement, in 1900, an impairment of vision has hindered, without precluding, the continuance of his legal writings. On Sept. 22, 1890, he was married to Ellen Huson, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Huson, at Coldwater, Mich., who survives him. They have had no children. In his honor the new building of the Harvard Law School is to be called Langdell Hall.

1852.

H. G. DENNY, *Sec.*,
68 Devonshire St., Boston.

Elijah Swift died at his home in Falmouth on July 17. He was the son of Oliver C. and Eliza Swift, and was born in Falmouth, in 1831, in the same house in which he died. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy. In 1852 he was graduated from Harvard College and returned for another year of graduate work. After a year spent in travel in Europe, he went to Boston and was in an importing business for a year or two until an opportunity came for him to go South into the business of furnishing live-oak to the navy. He spent several successful years in the South, but when the war broke out in 1861 he came North. In 1862 he enlisted in the 38th Mass. Vols., and served until the end of the war. Then he went West and engaged in the buying and selling of pine-lands in Wisconsin, where he lived until three years ago,

when he returned to Falmouth. He was twice married: in 1869 to Myra Bliss, who died in 1880, and in 1889 to Fannie Wetherbee, who survives him. Two sons, Carlton Bliss of Denver, Colo., and E. Kent Swift, of Whitinsville, and a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Chute, of Boston, also survive. Mr. Swift served his church in Wisconsin as trustee for many years; he was also for many years a trustee of Beloit College and a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was a member of B. F. Jones Post, G. A. R., of Falmouth.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, *Sec.*,
49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

David Henshaw Ward, son of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward of Newton, died in Oakland, Cal., June 29, 1890. He was born in Boston, June 23, 1830. For many years he had been connected with large enterprises in the industrial development of California and also in the management of large trust estates. He was much interested in antiquarian and genealogical researches.

1854.

D. H. COOLIDGE, *Sec.*,
80 State St., Boston.

Dr. Hall Curtis died at Beverly Farms on June 1, 1906. He was son of Nathaniel Curtis, Jr. (H. C. 1818), and Emily M. Hall, and was born in Boston, July 7, 1834. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. After graduating in 1854, he entered the Harvard Medical School, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1857. He was surgical interne in the Mass. General Hospital; then spent three years in Europe pursuing his medical studies. When the Civil War came he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the 24th Mass. Vols. and served 3 years

with that and as surgeon of the 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery. In 1865 he married Alice D. Silsbee of Salem. He practised in Boston. For many years he was connected with the Mass. General Hospital, the Boston Dispensary, and the Boston City Hospital. He served for seven years on the Boston School Board. His widow and two children, Mrs. R. C. Heaton and John S. Curtis, survive him. — George Eames Dana, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dana, born in Lowell, Feb. 5, 1834, died at Syracuse, N. Y., April 18, 1906. He fitted for college in private schools at Lowell and Concord. After leaving college he studied law for 18 months in the office of D. S. & W. A. Richardson, at Lowell; then he took up his father's copper business, under the firm name of Wilder & Dana. In 1860 he was a member of the Lowell City Council. In 1861 he helped to organize the Richardson Light Infantry and was commissioned 2d lieutenant. From 1862 to 1864 he was connected as a civilian with the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at New Berne. In 1864 he was with the 10th Army Corps at Petersburg, then with Grant at City Point; after the war, at Baltimore, Md., and at Fort Riley, Kan. Resigned in 1867 and settled in Syracuse, N. Y., with George Barnes & Co., manufacturers of knives, etc., for mowers and reapers. On consolidation with an Akron, O., firm, his house became Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., of which he was secretary, vice-president, and president. On resigning as president, in 1902, he was chairman of the directors. He was a director in several banks, trust companies, etc., and for four years was president of the Syracuse Police Commissioners. He married, in 1863, Cornelia Cogswell of Syracuse, who died in 1870, leaving two daughters

one of whom married Prof. A. N. Jan-naris, of London.

1856.

D. A. GLEASON, *Sec.*,
152 Causeway St., Boston.

The Class dined at the Hotel Vendôme, Boston, June 26, at 7 P. M., at the invitation of Classmate Kimball. 19 classmates were present: C. F. Adams, R. E. Babson, J. Brooks, A. A. Brown, D. Casares, E. T. Fisher, W. E. Fuller, B. M. Harrod, C. Hunt, B. B. Huntoon, D. P. Kimball, T. J. Morris, B. H. Nash, C. Noyes, F. B. Rice, A. Searle, J. Smith, R. H. Weld, H. G. Wheelock. Casares came from Yucatan, Harrod from Washington, on his way to the Isthmus of Panama, Hunt from New Orleans, Huntoon from Louisville, Morris from Baltimore, to be present at the Commencement exercises. There were no formal proceedings and no speech-making, but an evening of pure social enjoyment was passed. Reminiscences of the olden time, relations of personal experiences of classmates during the 50 years since graduation, regrets for the absence of those whom illness or distance had kept away, a kindly remembrance of the many who have gone before, — occupied the evening; and in the memory of those present the 50th anniversary dinner will take its place with the most noticeable of the many reunions which have preceded it. In continuance of the practice of the last few years, the Class offered the hospitality of Commencement Day to members of classes of an earlier date of graduation. By the courtesy of the managing committee, Phillips Brooks House was placed at the disposal of the Class for this purpose. Luncheon was served from 12 to 2 P. M., and two or three hundred of the older graduates and specially invited guests were present some part of the time. The admirable adaptation of the building for this purpose was the subject of

universal commendation, and called forth especial approval from the older graduates. At each recurring Commencement the graduates of 50 and more years' standing have good reason to be thankful for the generosity of the founders of this house, and the liberal use of it permitted by the managers. — A special Class Report has been prepared as a memorial of the 50th anniversary of graduation. Accident prevented its completion in time for distribution on Commencement Day, but it was ready about August 10. The Report contains half-tone reproductions of the pictures of 90 of the Class taken at graduation, and of 62 taken in recent years, mostly between 1896 and 1900. It contains the sketches prepared by Burrage for the Class Report of 1899 with such additions as events since that time require. Sketches are added of most of the non-graduate members of the Class. It also contains memoranda of class meetings and many of the matters of class action; Greenough's Latin Hymn for Commencement; reproduction of the programs of the two Junior exhibitions in which the Class took part; and the program for Commencement Day, 1856; making altogether a volume of about 350 pages. — Edgar Buckingham Holden died at home in Albany, N. Y., March 26, 1906. He was son of Ezra and Almira (Lincoln) Holden, and was born June 4, 1836. About a year after graduation from college he entered the store of H. Bazin & Co., dealers in perfumery, Philadelphia; in the summer of 1858 he became a member of the firm of P. B. Spear & Co., importers of perfumery and druggists' articles, Philadelphia. About 1859 he moved to New York, where he was in the business of wholesale perfumery. He was a private in the 7th Reg. N. Y. National Guards at the beginning of the war,

and went to Washington with the regiment. On the return of the regiment he served in the paymaster's department and afterwards in the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He then went to Cleveland, O., and engaged in the book business. In 1871 he moved to Albany, being at first connected with the business of John G. White and Son, maltsters, and of late had been secretary and treasurer of the E. W. Howell Co., dealers in coal and wood. In 1903 he gave up business on account of ill health. The progress of his disease (an affection of the heart) restricted him to one floor of his house for the last month of his life. He was married, July 18, 1867, to Anna White, daughter of John G. and Hannah J. White, of Albany, N. Y. They had three children: Edgar Buckingham Holden, Jr., born May 6, 1870, who graduated at Cornell with the degree of mechanical and electrical engineer; Helen Antoinette, born Sept. 3, 1873; and Ruth Lincoln, born April 12, 1877.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, Sec.,
28 State St., Boston.

There was a Class Dinner at the Somerset Club on June 26 and the usual meeting at Stoughton 12 on Commencement Day. — George Gorham died at Buffalo, N. Y., June 2, 1906. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., May 25, 1837, his parents being Nathaniel and Mary (Parsons) Gorham. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Gorham, was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Constitutional Convention. Gorham fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. After graduating, he entered the law office of Smith & Lapham at Canandaigua, was admitted to the bar, June 8, 1858. In 1860 he opened an office for himself, removing to Buffalo

in 1861. He was clerk of the U. S. District Court till 1867, when he devoted himself to private practice. From 1870 to 1879 he was a partner of E. C. Sprague, '43. He was at various times notary public, commissioner of deeds, treasurer of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, recording secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, and U. S. Commissioner. He was also president of the Buffalo City Club and of the Buffalo Harvard Club, treasurer of the Bar Association and vice-president of the Young Men's Library Association. He married (1) Emily A. Hall, daughter of the U. S. Postmaster-General under Pres. Fillmore, Oct. 24, 1860, who died in 1863; and (2) Ellen Marvine, June 14, 1866, who died in 1887. He had one daughter by his first wife, and two sons and three daughters by his second.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

The Class met as usual at Stoughton 8 on Commencement Day, and there were present 12 of the 37 survivors. During the past year there have died three of the Class who graduated: Dr. J. G. Park, J. P. Treadwell, and G. A. Wentworth; and two of those who had been members, — F. L. Lowndes and S. H. Emery. Notices of Park, Treadwell, and Emery have appeared in previous issues. — George Albert Wentworth died suddenly at Exeter, N. H., on May 24, of heart disease, with which he had long been afflicted, and funeral services were held at his house in Exeter, N. H., on May 27. Born in Wakefield, N. H., July 31, 1835, he married on Aug. 2, 1864, Emily Johnson (daughter of Daniel G. Hatch, of Covington, Ky.), who died May 1, 1895. Two sons and a daughter survive him. In the spring before graduation he was appointed instructor and the following

year professor of mathematics at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was fitted for college, and where he remained until 1891, when he resigned. In April, 1899, he was elected a trustee of the Academy and until his death remained a valued member, having been thus identified with the institution for 45 years. He was an indefatigable worker, being actively engaged in the revision and publication of his books at the time of his death, and it was to his devotion and zeal in keeping up the high standard of his text-books that they have attained so well-earned a reputation and brought to him such large pecuniary returns. He was the author of "Wentworth's Series of Mathematics," consisting of both elementary and advanced works, now generally accepted as standard books by schools and colleges throughout the country. — Francis Lewis Lowndes died May 4, at Pasadena, Cal., after an operation for appendicitis. He was born Sept. 10, 1837, son of Wm. P. Lowndes, formerly of Charleston, S. C. He entered our Class at the second term of the Freshman year and left during the second Junior term. He attended the Columbia Law School, from which he received in 1861 his degree; was admitted to the bar in May of that year and studied in the office of Alexander Hamilton. He never married. For the last ten years he had passed most of his time in California, where he had a residence at Upland.

1859.

C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

Rev. D. A. W. Smith, of Insein, Burma, returned to this country in May on a short furlough.

1861.

DR. J. E. WRIGHT, *Sec.*,
Montpelier, Vt.

W. P. Garrison retired from the editor-

ship of *The Nation*, June 28, after 41 years of service. He is now taking one of the very few vacations of his busy life. — The resignation of H. P. Bowditch, as George Higginson Professor of Physiology, took effect at the close of the academic year; he had served on the Faculty of the Harvard Medical School 35 years. — 18 members of the Class celebrated their 45th anniversary by dining at the Union Club on June 26. J. P. Hopkinson was chosen treasurer, upon A. H. Hardy's resignation of that office; and the Class testified by a vote of thanks their appreciation of Hardy's long and faithful service. — Among those present at the dinner was Flavel Coolidge Stratton, whose sudden death on July 23 we have now to record. He was born in Cambridgeport, Feb. 14, 1840. After graduation he was engaged in business pursuits, for some ten years in Evansburg and Erie, Pa., and for 18 months with Belding, Keith & Co., bankers, in London. After his father's death in 1873, he returned to Cambridge, where he lived with his mother till 1890; but since her decease, early in that year, his home has been with his sister, Mrs. D. W. Ensign, at 6 Bigelow St. He has not been actively engaged in business in recent years, and was never married.

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*,
30 Court St., Boston.

On Commencement Day the Class voted to have its quinquennial dinner next June, 1907.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Acting Sec.*,
23 Central St., Boston.

Twenty-three members of the Class were present at 19 Holworthy on Commencement Day. Among them R. N. Verplanck, now living at Orange, N. J.,

who does not appear to have been at Commencement before since 1869, and J. D. Hall, whose last appearance at one of our meetings was in 1877. After 38 years in the service of the Government as surgeon in the Army, Hall was retired March 17, 1906, with the rank of colonel. From 1868 to 1898 he had a varied experience of Indian war service in Arizona, Texas, Montana, and Dakota. In 1898 at Gettysburg, Pa., and at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., he did good service for the troops engaged for the Cuban campaign. Afterwards for four years he was in charge of the Medical Supply Depot in San Francisco. In 1902 Colonel Hall took charge of the Medical Department of the Visayas, doing much effective work during the cholera epidemic. In 1904 he became Chief Surgeon of the Department of Luzon, and in July of that year was appointed Chief Surgeon of the Philippines. He was afterwards assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon of the Department of California, which position he held until his retirement. He intends to make his home in or near Boston. He has a son in the Army and one at Harvard College. — Edmund Augustus Ward, member of the Class during a part of the course only, died at Richfield Springs, N. Y., June 16, 1906. He was son of Augustus H. and Ann Maria (Williston) Ward, and was born in New York City, Jan. 11, 1843. He fitted for college with Mr. George S. Parker in New York, and with Mr. E. H. Abbot, '55, in Cambridge. He left College in the beginning of Sophomore year; was second lieutenant in the First New York Cavalry for some ten months during the Civil War; was afterwards attached to the United States Legation at Rome. In 1876 was one of the New York electors on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. He was a lawyer by profession, but devoted most of his

time to his estate at Richfield Springs, and to visits to Europe. He was married Oct. 16, 1869, to Frances King, daughter of Gen. Rufus King, then minister to Italy, by whom he had five children, a son who died in infancy, and four daughters. His wife and daughters survive him. — Letters received from Comte and from Stetson since the San Francisco fire show that their homes were saved, their offices with their contents destroyed; and that they are confronting the problems of the future with good heart. Fire came within 60 feet on all sides of Comte's house, and the heat cracked the glass in the windows. Stetson lives at San Rafael, but went to his office in San Francisco at 11 o'clock on the morning after the earthquake, and found things all right there. The fire afterwards destroyed everything, and the contents of his safe was charcoal.

1864.

DR. W. L. RICHARDSON, *Sec.*,
225 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

Charles Coxe is secretary of the United Service Club of Philadelphia. — Prof. G. H. Palmer received the degree of LL. D. at Commencement. — Woodward Emery has retired as chairman of the Boston Harbor Commissioners. — Hon. G. G. Crocker has been renominated member of the Transit Commission. — The annual Class Supper was held at Young's Hotel on June 26; present, 26 members.

1865.

G. A. GODDARD, *Sec.*,
10 Tremont St., Boston.

W. B. Durant, after serving seven years on the Cambridge Water Board, has declined a reappointment. — The Class dined at the Algonquin Club, on June 26.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,
68 Devonshire St., Boston.

On Tuesday morning, June 26, nearly 60 members of the Class, with their wives, children and some grandchildren, took the train to Lincoln, where they were entertained by Moorfield Storey. In the evening, over 40 members attended the Class Dinner at the Exchange Club. On Commencement, the Class meeting was held at the house of Prof. W. G. Farlow, 24 Quincy St.

1867.

F. H. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
53 State St., Boston.

Twenty-nine members of the Class attended the triennial Class Supper at the Hotel Vendôme the night before Commencement. The interest was equal to any similar meetings in the past and it was the expressed wish of those present to observe in a similar way the fortieth anniversary next year. — E. C. Clarke was chosen to fill a vacancy on the Class Committee.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

The Rev. C. F. Dole is to deliver the Ingersoll Lecture on Immortality this year; Bowdoin College has conferred on him the degree of D.D.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, *Sec.*,
24 Nat. Bank, Boston.

The Class dined on June 26 at the Algonquin Club; 27 men present.

1870.

T. B. TICKNOR, *Sec.*,
18 Highland St., Boston.

R. H. Soule is a member of the Corporation of the Mass. Institute of Tech-

nology. — A. A. Lawrence is an Overseer.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,

1294 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

The address of H. H. D. Peirce, U. S. Minister to Norway, is American Legation, Christiania. — W. E. Byerly has been appointed Perkins Professor of Mathematics at Harvard. — Prof. E. Emerton is spending his sabbatical year in Europe.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.,

126 State St., Boston.

J. S. Cram is chairman of the general committee of Tammany Hall. — Arthur Holland has retired from business and has taken up his residence at Concord. — C. G. Kidder is president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. — L. C. Ledyard has been appointed a New York rapid transit commissioner by Mayor McClellan. — Arthur Lord has been appointed by Gov. Guild one of the Massachusetts Commissioners at the Jamestown Exposition. — Henry Augustus Muhlenberg died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Reading, Pa., May 14 last. He was born in Reading, Oct. 27, 1848, and had lived there all his life. His father, H. A. Muhlenberg, 2d, was a lawyer and a member of Congress when he died at the age of 30. His mother was Annie Hall Muhlenberg, daughter of a celebrated physician, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, afterwards Mrs. G. A. Nicolls. A half-brother, F. W. Nicolls, '92, survives him. Amongst other noted ancestors was Gen. Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame. He was educated in the schools of Reading and at Gettysburg College and received his final fitting for Harvard from the Rev. J. H. Allen, '40, of Cambridge. He was a member of

the Institute, Hasty Pudding, and O. K., and was a frequent contributor to the *Harvard Advocate*. He was graduated with honors in history and political economy. After graduation he spent some time in Europe and then read law in the office of G. F. Baer, being admitted to the bar of Berks County in 1875. For some time he was actively engaged in the practice of the law, but during the latter years of his life he retired from active work and devoted himself to the management of various corporations of which he was a director or trustee. He was one of the originators of the Reading City Passenger Railway Co. and for many years its secretary and treasurer. He was a director of the Reading Trust Co., Farmers' Bank and Gravity Railroad, and a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Co. He was also a member of the Valley Forge Commission. He ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1892, but was defeated. He was a life-long member of the Trinity Lutheran Church and for some years a trustee thereof. He was a man of scholarly attainments and natural refinement, of determination and courage, kind in spirit, and generous in action. He was unmarried. — The annual dinner was given at the Union Club, Boston, June 26, E. C. Sherburne presiding in his usual happy way. There were present Almy, Babbitt, Beaman, W. Burgess, Callender, F. R. Hall, R. S. Hall, E. N. Hill, Holland, Hutchins, Kidder, Keith, Lincoln, A. Lord, Loring, Parkhurst, Pousland, Sheldon, E. C. Sherburne, F. S. Sherburne, Tufts, White, Wyman, Young, J. M. Allen, R. F. Fisk, E. L. Parks. There was an exchange of courtesies with the classes of '55 and '78, and it was nearly 12 o'clock when the Class separated. The Class met as usual at Thayer 3 on Commencement. The an-

nual reports of the Secretary were accepted and a memorial presented of H. A. Muhlenberg. Three members of the Class were present who were not at the dinner, making the largest number represented at our meetings since our 25th anniversary.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, *Sec.*,
940 Exchange Building, Boston.

The annual Class Dinner took place at the St. Botolph Club, Boston, on June 26. 35 classmates were present. The speeches were informal and the music was as usual in charge of Foote, who also attended to the other arrangements for the dinner. — The annual Commencement meeting was held in Holworthy 4 at 12.30 P. M. The usual formal business was transacted, and in addition, after discussion, it was voted to continue to have the annual class dinners at the expense of the class fund. And to solicit further subscriptions to this fund, so that all class expenditures shall be paid from income. The ultimate disposition of the class fund is to be considered at the 35th anniversary celebration of the Class in 1909. — Frank Thaxter Wendell died at Hull, July 12, 1906. He was born in Boston, Jan. 31, 1852, the son of Mark R. and Kate (Thaxter) Wendell. After graduating he was with an iron company in New York for a year; then with Hogg, Brown & Taylor, dry goods, in Boston. From 1877 he was with the Wendell, Fay & Co., dry goods commission merchants and sellers for the Middlesex and other mills, and became a partner in 1883. He married Helen Staniford, at Roxbury, June 3, 1880, and had six children. His oldest son, Mark T., graduated in 1903, and his second son, John W., is now at Harvard.

1875.

W. A. REED, *Sec.*,
Brookton.

The Rev. Charles James Wood, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, York, Pa., died suddenly in his rectory on May 9, 1906. His health began to fail five or six years ago, and for most of this period he was unable to perform any active work. A large part of the past year he was confined to the house. The immediate cause of his death was a lesion of the heart. He was the son of Charles Lansing and Marion (Davis) Wood, and was born at Cleveland, O., July 4, 1854. He fitted for college at Central High School, Cleveland, and with the Rev. Frederick Brooks. After graduation he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, receiving the degree of S.T.B. in 1878, and being ordained deacon in July of that year. In the following spring he took charge of Trinity Church, Michigan City, Ind., and was ordained to the priesthood in 1880. Returned to the East after about three years, and continued ministerial work in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In 1886 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Lock Haven, Pa., where he resided until 1894. Under his rectorate of 11 years, St. John's Parish, in York, showed an unprecedented growth; it includes three chapels in the city and a mission church in the country, and requires the ministration of two curates. He was honorary secretary of Egypt Exploration Fund, and lectured upon Egyptology. He was trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, of the Museum of Arts and Sciences, and an active member of the American Academy. He was active in Masonic circles, having been Eminent Commander of the York Lodge of Templars. In 1894 he published "Survivals in Christianity," a

collection of lectures delivered by him before the Episcopal Theological Seminary, of Cambridge, in 1892. He was for years on the staff of the *Critic* and the *Outlook* and contributed papers to the Folk-Lore Society, Victoria Institute, Archaeological Society, and the like. — F. P. Fish was elected an Overseer on Commencement. — The degree of LL.D was conferred on Dean L. B. R. Briggs by Western Reserve University, by Pres. Thwing, in this formula: "Upon LeBaron Russell Briggs, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences of Harvard University, president of Radcliffe College, friend of every man and helper of good causes, interpreter of the mind of the undergraduate, counselor of parents, author and speaker of wisdom and inspiration, showing forth in each relation the worth of good-fellowship, is conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws." Dean Briggs delivered the Commencement address at Mt. Holyoke College.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*,

19 Milk St., Boston.

On June 26 the Class met at Horticultural Hall, Boston, and took coaches for a drive through the parks to the Country Club. 43 attended the dinner. Speeches were made by F. C. Lowell, C. F. Thwing, E. M. Wheelwright, D. W. Abercrombie, and the Secretary. While W. M. Bradley was reproducing some of the Harvard characters of our day, the Class of 1893, dining below, appeared, bearing gifts, and joined in the fun and the music. — Hiram Roberts Mills, son of George Mills and Mary J. (Roberts) Mills, was born at Bloomfield, Ct., Oct. 28, 1853, died suddenly at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1906. He prepared for college at Lexington and at the Chauncey Hall School, Boston. He began the

study of law in the office of Chamberlain, White & Mills, Hartford, Ct., and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He soon became a member of the firm, and after the deaths of the other partners, the business of the firm devolved upon Mr. Mills and he was one of the hardest worked lawyers at the Hartford Bar. Of late years he paid special attention to patent and to trade-mark cases and practised before the U. S. Supreme Court, the Court of the Patent Office, and the U. S. Circuit Court. His cases were always prepared with thoroughness and close attention to detail. He is survived by a wife who was Miss J. Elgitha Wyckoff and to whom he was married Sept. 20, 1882, and by a son, Hiram Wyckoff Mills, Harvard, 1906. — N. A. Thompson is in the wine business as importer's agent at 24 Milk St., Boston. — Dr. J. H. Bullard has given up his practice of medicine. — Dr. J. E. Giles is no longer consulting surgeon for Roger Williams Hospital, New York. — F. H. Kidder's address is 18 Tremont St., Boston. — Judge M. P. Bennett retired from the bench of the Superior Court, El Dorado County, Cal., and is now practising law at Plainville, Cal. — T. W. Barnes spent last year in China; his address is Metropolitan Club, N. Y. — E. Bicknell is connected with the Windsor Spring, at Lewiston, Me. — W. H. Atkinson is a minister at Walden, Me. — A. W. Longfellow returned on June 30 from a journey to Spain, France, and England. He renewed his youth in the Latin Quarter. — A. S. Eddy's address is 67 Bonair St., Somerville. — William Albert Brownlow, son of Joseph and Mary Brownlow, was born at Cambridge, Mar. 19, 1854, and died in Boston, Oct. 30, 1905. He prepared for College at the Cambridge High School. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1878 and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, Nov. 15,

1879. In 1885 he gave up the practice of law and accepted the position of assistant weigher in the Boston Custom House. He held this place at the time of his death. He was married on June 20, 1894, to Emma Linda Bonney, who died before him. He was a member of Aberdeen Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*,

73 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Jonathan Bourne, Rep., has been elected U. S. Senator for Oregon. — Ripley Hitchcock has withdrawn from his association with A. S. Barnes & Co. and is now connected with Harper & Bros. — Henry Oscar Houghton died on June 14 at Swampscott, after a brief attack of pneumonia. He was born in Cambridge, Feb. 18, 1856, the son of H. O. Houghton, founder of The Riverside Press and of the great publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. He fitted for College in Cambridge. After graduating, he joined his father's house and was soon admitted to the firm. For many years past he had had special charge of The Riverside Press. He was a director in John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co., the Whiting and the Industrial Mutual Fire Ins. Cos., and of the Cambridge Hospital. He was a member of the University, Oakley, and Colonial Clubs, the Citizens' Trade Association, the Eastern Yacht, Misery Island, Tedesco (president), Home Market (director), Commercial, and Middlesex Clubs, all of Boston and vicinity, and of the University, Harvard, and Strollers' Clubs, of New York. He married, Dec. 6, 1884, Rose Rysse, daughter of Arthur Gilman, of Cambridge, by whom he had three children. — F. B. Tiffany is an alderman of St. Paul, Minn.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*,

53 State St., Boston.

At the dinner held at the Union Club the evening before Commencement there were 36 men present, one coming in later. There were no set speeches. At the meeting held at Stoughton 4, on Commencement Day, it was voted, that "a committee consisting of Smyth and Cushing be appointed to secure such change in the position of the clock, given by the Class to the Harvard Union, as they may deem desirable." — Gen. W. A. Bancroft is president of the trustees of Lawrence Academy, Groton.

1879.

REV. EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,

Chestnut Hill.

The Class celebrated Commencement with a golf tournament and lunch at Oakley on Tuesday and an informal dinner Tuesday evening at the Exchange Club, Boston. Some 50 members were in Cambridge on Commencement Day, about half of whom attended the speaking in Memorial Hall in the afternoon. — C. W. Andrews has been elected president of the American Library Association. — W. B. Van Rensselaer has been reelected president of the New York Association of Savings Banks. — \$215 have been received from 24 members of the Class toward maintaining and enlarging the collection of books originally given by the Class for the use of the Department of Economics. Of this amount \$200 have already been paid to the Treasurer of the University. The account will be kept open a little longer in case there are any others who wish to contribute to the fund.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,

14 Beacon St., Boston.

During the absence of Sec. Root in

South America, Robert Bacon has been Acting Secretary of State. — Rev. Sherard Billings has resigned as assistant rector of St. Paul's Church in Boston and has returned to his former position at Groton School. — John Laurie Martin, temp., was born in New York City on Oct. 8, 1857. He was the son of William Runyon and Sarah Frances (Bacon) Martin. He prepared for college at a private school and New York University, where he spent one year. He was obliged to be absent from Cambridge during our Senior year, but returned in 1881 for his degree. After leaving College he was for several years interested in cattle-raising, at first in New York State and then on a ranch in Nebraska. In 1885 he sold out his interest in the ranch and moved to Morganton, N. C., where he was interested in the Piedmont Lumber, Ranch and Mining Co. Since 1888 he has had his office in New York City and has been interested in promoting numerous business enterprises. For some years he has been engaged in the real estate business in New York where he also resided. He was present throughout our reunion last year, and thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity of meeting his classmates, many of whom he had not seen since our College days. He had planned a delightful holiday for himself and family in Europe, but on account of a business engagement, sent his wife and two boys on a steamer sailing on June 7, intending to follow them on June 14. On the day after his family sailed he was taken ill with what was thought to be appendicitis, and removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, but pleuro-pneumonia appeared, and he died on Sunday morning, June 13. — Rev. G. B. Hatch, of Three Oaks, Mich., has accepted a call to the East Congregational Church of Ware. — C. E. Fish is superintendent of schools at Amesbury.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, Sec.,
103 Walker St., Cambridge.

Rev. C. H. Atkins has removed to Everett. — E. H. Baker has been appointed by Gov. Guild chairman of the new Excise Commission of Boston. — A. Coolidge, Jr., has been appointed assistant professor of laryngology at the Harvard Medical School. — John Laurie Martin died at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, June 13, 1906, of pneumonia. He was born at New York, Oct. 8, 1857, the son of William R. and Sarah F. B. Martin. He entered college with the Class of 1880 and was graduated with the Class of 1881. — E. P. Mason has removed to Seattle, Wash. — Prof. M. H. Morgan will spend the next year on leave of absence, mainly in Italy. — W. R. Thayer has been appointed a delegate to the Congress of Modern Italian History, to meet in Milan, and will be absent from September to January, 1907. — W. H. Wade has removed to 99 State St., Boston. — The program for the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Class in June was successfully carried out. On Sunday, June 24, there was a service in Trinity Church, Boston, at which the Rev. J. W. Suter and Rev. Prescott Evarts officiated, the sermon being by the Rev. G. A. Gordon. After the service, the Class and their wives were entertained at tea at the house of E. W. Atkinson, Brookline. Monday was spent at the delightful country-house of Gardiner M. Lane, at Manchester, the ladies being at a luncheon given by Mrs. C. H. W. Foster, at Marblehead. The Class and their wives attended various dinners in Boston and vicinity, and in the evening an enjoyable entertainment at Copley Hall, Boston, concluded the day. On Tuesday, Gov. and Mrs. Guild gave a reception at the State

House to the Class and their wives, who afterwards took cars for Cambridge, where a short time was spent in visiting the grounds and buildings. The Class photograph, including 133 men, was taken at noon, and the men then repaired to luncheon at the Harvard Union, the ladies being entertained at Mrs. W. R. Thayer's. A tea was also given for the ladies at Bertram Hall at 4 P. M. In the evening the anniversary dinner took place at the Algonquin Club, Boston, at which 146 men were present. Gov. Guild presided, and speeches were made by A. L. Mills, M. Starr, R. C. Sturgis, H. Elliott, and E. Reynolds. A poem was read by W. R. Thayer; also verses by C. T. Dazey, and an ode by Prescott Evarts. On Wednesday there were no especial features in the usual Commencement program, but the attendance of the Class was large. The Sixth Report of the Secretary was given to the Class in a preliminary form during the celebration, and will be issued, complete, in September. [The Report, which fills a large octavo volume of 300 pages, is altogether the most exhaustive that any Secretary has issued for the jubilee of his Class. It contains full biographical records of every member, graduate or temporary; a 25-page bibliography; a political record; vital statistics; reports of class meetings and dinners; and a residence directory. Portraits of the men taken in 1881 and recently are printed side by side, and furnish interesting material for studying physiognomy. Of the 198 graduates only 17, or 8.6 per cent., have died; 157 have been married and have had 328 children. — ED.]

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.,

89 State St., Boston.

The Class dined at the Parker House,

Boston, on Commencement evening. 54 were present. — The Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman has resigned his rectorship in New York City, and has spent the summer at South Framingham. — H. D. Sedgwick is living temporarily at Santa Barbara, Cal., where he went in the spring.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,

2 Joy St., Boston.

The Class Dinner was held at the University Club, and was made as informal as possible, the 50 men present changing seats as the spirit moved them, to interview different classmates or to get nearer the piano where Codman, Dorr, Hamlin, and Soren sang lustily and frequently. Brackett presided and there were no set speeches, but Justice Edward Kent held court for a few amusing minutes, and H. M. Lloyd, who was chiefly instrumental in getting up the New York dinner in March, and had come on to thank the Boston men for their coöperation, was more than equal to the occasion. A message of amity was sent through a committee of "three discreet men," with C. S. Hamlin as chairman, to the Class of '73, who were dining upstairs, and this courtesy was reciprocated later by a call from Judge Robert Grant and J. M. Olmstead. A letter was read from E. W. Sawyer, who told of an '83 man's success in a fight for clean political methods in Nova Scotia. — Baron Chokichi Kikkawa returned in the spring for a short visit to America, and his first since graduation, as a representative of the Japanese Imperial Board of Education, which desires to introduce into the national school system the most advanced methods of our modern scientific educational scheme. While in Boston, the members of the Class in that city gave him an enjoyable dinner at the University Club, on May 9, at which were present Pres. Eliot, '53,

Gov. Guild, '81, and some Chauncey Hall schoolfellows of Kikkawa's time. In New York, also, his classmates of the Harvard Club showed him the same hospitality. — C. H. Kip received at Commencement his A.B. degree, as of the Class of 1883. His notable work in connection with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and with the licensing of newsboys and the improvement of their condition, had set an example of faithful public service which all his classmates rejoice to see recognized. — The Rev. A. M. Lord received at the Commencement of Brown University the honorary degree of D.D., being designated as "Scholarly interpreter and prophet, of wide vision and large charity, helper of all things that are excellent, leader and teacher of historic church." — J. F. Moors returned on July 15, from San Francisco, where for six weeks he had acted as a relief worker, representing the Mass. Association for California Relief. He was chairman of one of the seven sections into which the city was divided, and helped to distribute \$400,000 in accordance with the latest, scientific methods of effective relief work.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, *Sec.*,
222 Boylston St., Boston.

The Commencement Day Class Meeting was held at 24 Holworthy at 12 o'clock. T. K. Cummins was elected permanent secretary of the Class. C. H. Clapp, F. H. Darling, and T. L. Frothingham were made a committee to prepare resolutions appropriate to the death of the late secretary, E. A. Hibbard. Letters written in memory of E. A. Hibbard and B. E. Bates were read. — W. F. Dana has been appointed by Gov. Guild to the Superior Court Bench of Massachusetts, taking the chair of the late E. B. Maynard. — F.

C. Cobb has been made instructor in laryngology at the Harvard Medical School. — R. G. Brown was one of the committee of three appointed by the Associated Harvard Clubs to report on the question of establishing at Harvard a three years' course for the degree of A.B. The Secretary has a number of copies of the report of the committee for distribution which he will be glad to forward upon request. — E. L. Conant has changed his headquarters from Havana to New York, continuing his office in Havana as before in the firm name of Conant & Wright; his New York address is 32 Liberty St. — Benjamin Edward Bates died in Brookline, May 14, 1906. He was born in Boston, Dec. 27, 1862. He prepared for college at Mr. Hopkinson's School in Boston. After graduation from Harvard College he entered the Harvard Law School from which he graduated in 1887 with the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar and took up the practice of law, being at first a partner with W. F. Dana and subsequently an associate with him with J. P. Parmenter, '81 (now Judge Parmenter), and with J. D. Colt. He was a member of the Chestnut Hill Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Abstract Club. He was also, at one time, a lieutenant in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade. For several years prior to his death he was a trustee of Bates College, of which his father was the founder. — W. C. Sturgis is dean of the newly organized Colorado School of Forestry.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,
16 State St., Boston.

The members of the Class present at the Class Room on Commencement sat down to a regular course lunch in place of having the customary standing lunch of sandwiches, etc. The innovation met

with general approval. — H. M. Williams was elected one of the directors of the Alumni Association, and was one of the speakers at the overflow meeting on Commencement. — Dr. J. G. Mumford as instructor of surgery has been made one of the Faculty of the Medical School. — J. S. Phillips has severed his connection with *McClure's* and with other writers has formed the Phillips Publishing Co. This new company has purchased the *American Magazine*, long known as *Leslie's Monthly*. — C. M. Harrington attended the 25th reunion of the graduation of his old class at Exeter Academy. — G. W. Rolfe has again been in Porto Rico on business connected with sugar-raising. — J. J. Storrow is one of the executive committee of the (Boston) Metropolitan Improvement League.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.,
126 W. 85th St., New York, N. Y.

The 20th reunion began on Sunday, June 24, with a memorial service in Trinity Church, in which the '86 men were the guests of '81. On Monday, the Class met in the forenoon at the Somerset and went directly to the Country Club, where luncheon was served. The afternoon was given up to a soft ball game between '86 and '96, in which '86 under the leadership of F. S. Churchill was victorious. Tennis and golf took up the time and energy of many of the rest of the Class. In the evening there was an informal dinner on the veranda of the club, and later '86 shared with '91 and '96 in the enjoyment of an outdoor vaudeville, one feature of which was the consolidation of the Class of '96 in the famous Society of the Cup and Key. On the 26th, the Class met at the Somerset and took automobiles for a singularly beautiful ride along the shore to Hamilton, where they were the guests for lunch of A. P. Gardner, '86. On the

way down, separate detachments were entertained at the Salem Club and at the houses of some of the members, and on the return, at the Myopia Club. In the evening the formal Class Dinner was held at the Exchange Club. Gordon Woodbury presided, and among the speakers were Huddleston, T. T. Baldwin, Boyden, Weston-Smith, Merriam, Howard Taylor, W. L. Smith, O. B. Roberts, E. H. Nichols and A. H. Vogel. On Commencement Day there was the usual informal gathering at 4 Hollis, a successful photograph was taken in front of the Class Gate, and a class meeting was held, at which the resignation of J. A. Frye, as chairman of the Class Committee was accepted. W. C. Boyden was elected a member of the Class Committee and it was voted to increase the Class Committee by two additional members, to be chosen by mail ballot. The reunion was declared the most successful yet held and over 100 members attended the various functions. — C. von Klenze has been appointed professor of German at Brown University, Providence, R. I. — Changes of addresses: E. T. Lee, 107 Dearborn St., Chicago; G. G. Bradford, 40 State St., Boston; W. A. Stone, 35 Congress St., Boston, care of Merrill, Oldham & Co.; W. F. Osgood, 74 Avon Hill St., Cambridge; E. E. Rankin, Brighton Road, Ben Avon, Allegheny Co., Pa.; L. J. Phelps, 69 East 82d St., New York City; D. H. Coolidge, Tremont Bldg., Boston; T. Sedgwick, 533 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; J. M. Thompson, 134 Huntington Ave., Boston; H. C. Ward, 52d & Summit Sts., Kansas City, Mo.; B. C. Henry, 92 Brook St., Wollaston; J. M. Merriam, 99 State St., Boston; F. S. Churchill, 439 No. State St., Chicago; G. B. Harris, 87 Seaver St., Brookline; I. L. Winter, Hubbard Park, Cambridge; Elliot Bright, 309 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis. In making up the Report,

deaths of the following temporary and associate members have been noted: W. H. Cole, J. W. Bemis, F. L. Torrey, W. H. Noyes, G. H. Fisk, E. J. Hall.—J. M. Merriam has removed to 99 State St., Boston.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
340 South Station, Boston.

The usual informal Dinner of the Class was held at the Athletic Club, Boston, on June 26; 25 members were present. — Addresses: W. T. Gray, "Niagara-on-the-Lake," Ontario, Canada; G. J. Putnam, 70 State St., Boston; C. E. Shattuck, 19 Congress St., Boston. — The firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, lawyers, was dissolved on May 1, 1906, by the withdrawal of Mr. Guthrie, and the business will be continued by the remaining partners under the name of Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorff. — James Willard Dudley died of pulmonary tuberculosis at Los Angeles, Cal., July 12, 1906.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
413 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

C. E. Edson has been appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the University of Colorado. He has resigned the professorship of therapeutics at the Denver & Gross College of Medicine. On June 2 he delivered the address at the second Commencement exercises of the Alpha Chapter of the Colorado Phi Beta Kappa Association in the chapel of the University of Colorado. — C. A. Ewald is now at Seattle, Wash., engaged in building a shingle-mill. He has been in the shingle manufacturing business near Granite Falls, Wash., for the last four years. In 1900 he spent a season at Nome. — C. A. Porter has been ap-

pointed an instructor in surgery and member of the faculty at the Medical School. At the meeting of the American Surgical Association in Cleveland in June, he read a paper on "Tetanus and its Treatment." — E. W. Taylor has been appointed an instructor in neurology and member of the faculty at the Medical School. — About 30 members of the Class spent Tuesday before Commencement at the Hoosic-Whisick Golf Club at Canton. The trip was made in automobiles, and the men spent the day playing at golf, tennis, and baseball, and industriously sitting on the club piazza. There was an informal luncheon at noon. At the meeting of the Class on Commencement, a resolution, on the death of Frank Lewis Fales, was unanimously adopted. — Asaph Churchill, H. M. Clarke, and J. A. Bailey, Jr., were elected as a local committee to assist the Secretary in the management of future reunions. — Addresses: M. E. Kelley, 15 Wall St., New York City; Rev. Herman Page, 5036 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill. — The Secretary desires the address of E. B. Gordon. — G. A. Carpenter, Rep., is judge of the Chicago Circuit Court.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New addresses: W. T. Hodges, Nahant; P. F. Hall, 60 State St., Boston; V. M. Harding (home), 4143 Bosworth Ave., Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill. (business), 131 La Salle St., Chicago; A. K. K. Mackay, Lenox; E. C. Pfeiffer, 818 State St., Santa Barbara, Cal.; J. B. Chittenden, 163 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. M. Brooks, 3 Chester St., Watertown. — The informal clambake held on June 26, was a great and glowing success. Kodaks of the occasion taken by Holliday can be seen at the Secretary's

office. The race of motor dories to the beach was highly exciting. The baseball game between the "Debbys" and the "Honeys" was bewilderingly wonderful. The clams, lobsters, mackerel, watermelon, and whiterock were exuberantly delicious. The return to Boston at 9 P.M. was eventful and cheerful. The following men attended: J. W. Merrill, Brooks Shuman, B. C. Weld, Prescott, Townsend, Whitney, Howe, Hodges, W. C. Green, Reuben, Derby, Grew, Brewster, White, F. Greene, Burr, Holliday, Bunker, Goodwin, Balch, Cogswell, Hooper, Shattuck, Raymond, Bigelow, George, Marsh, Slattery, Coulson, Taylor, Reynolds, DeBlois, Hunneman, Proctor, Warren, Durfee, Crocker. On Commencement Day in addition to those '89 men who also attended the clambake, the following '89 men turned up at Hollis 12: Faxon, F. W. Thayer, Darling, Wilder, P. S. Sears, Newell, Morse, Forbes, Ward, Painter, Perry, Latimer, Ropes, Maynadier, Leavitt, Keyes, Hathaway. I have opened a book for registration of all men present at Commencements and other festivities, which will serve as a record of the interest taken by the Class in its reunions. — R. E. Bassett is associate professor of Romance Languages, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. — R. C. Cabot is on the Medical Faculty of the Harvard Medical School; he conducted a class of 100 doctors at the Annual Convention of the Medical Society held in Boston in June. — A. Goadby is secretary and treasurer of the Colorado Fruit Products Co. — A. P. Hebard sends to the Secretary a "Hymn Book, Edition de Fluxe" used at the Harvard Club Dinner in St. Louis last spring. — P. F. Hall has delivered a lecture on Immigration before the American Social Science Association; a second edition of his recent book on immigration has just been published. — S. D.

Oppenheim received degrees of LL.M. and J.D. at New York University in June. — G. Perry is a director in the Southern Cross Steamship Co., the Egerton Tramway Co., and the Pollock Milling & Mining Co. — A. C. Potter has resumed his work at the Harvard College Library. — E. C. Pfeiffer is with the Merchants Mutual Electric Light & Power Co. in Santa Barbara. He writes: 'If everyone of the whole Class were to come to Santa Barbara, none would ever 'shuffle off.' ' — P. D. Trafford and J. G. King, with Hoffman Miller and W. G. Lane, have formed a new law firm under the name of Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, occupying the offices at 80 Broadway, New York, formerly occupied by Peckham, Miller & King. — Change of address: M. A. Kilvert, Apartado 85, City of Mexico; C. D. Farquharson, business, 801 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; C. S. Martin, home, Ridgewood, N. J. — G. E. Wright delivered an address at the Washington State Bar Association Annual Meeting on "Some Questions on the Law of Real Estate." — Wm. Atkinson is with Codman & Despradelles, architects, at 31 Beacon St., Boston.

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.,
84 State St., Boston.

M. C. Sloss of San Francisco has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of California. — P. S. Parker is a selectman of Brookline.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,
112 Water St., Boston.

The program for the 15th anniversary celebration was enthusiastically carried out. — Gov. Guild has appointed H. H. Baker to be judge of the new Juvenile Court of Boston. — R. L. O'Brien is

editor of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, of which he was long the successful Washington correspondent. — F. A. Huntress's address is 107 Main St., Worcester. — The Secretary issued at Commencement his Fourth Report, a substantial volume of over 260 pages. It contains, besides Class biographies and statistics, half-tone views of the new buildings. 19 members and 12 non-graduates have died.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,
Andover.

Samuel Adams has recently been appointed by Mayor Dunne of Chicago special legal adviser of the city administration with reference to traction affairs. — The Boston Association of Harvard '92 held a dinner at the Boston Yacht Club rooms, June 26. — W. J. Brown has bought a seat on the Boston Stock Exchange, and has opened an office at 27 State St., Room 47, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks and bonds. — W. H. Wiggin, Jr., is on the staff of the *Northwestern Miller*, Minneapolis, Minn., and is also interested in the new paper, *The Bellman*, published in the same city. — Dr. W. H. Wyatt-Hannath is medical expert and inspector in the Department of Health of the State of New York; he still retains his professorship in the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York. — W. E. Travis is president and general manager of the Idaho, Nevada & California Stage Co., 603 McKay Building, Portland, Ore. — New addresses: W. E. Travis, care of Arlington Club, Portland, Ore.; H. F. Gould, 150 High St., Boston; Dr. W. H. Wyatt-Hannath, 126 West 45th St., New York City. — C. M. Draper has been chairman of the Boston Board of Aldermen.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

J. P. Dimmick has been appointed postmaster at Montgomery, Ala., the youngest occupant who has ever held the position. — L. Fraser reports: "I have been very busy assisting in the organization of the Green Mountain Park and Home Association, and the Spring Water Ice Co.; address, care of J. B. Reynolds, 26 Broadway, New York City." — Harold Hutchinson died on July 15, 1906, of ulceration of the bowels, at his home in Newton. He was born at Brunswick, Me., May 30, 1871, the son of Winfield S. and Adelaide L. (Berry) Hutchinson. He fitted at the Newton High School. Immediately after graduation *cum laude* he was attacked by the illness that finally proved fatal to him, and at the same time he became partially deaf. Notwithstanding, he took a year's post-graduate work, in history and political economy, studied at the Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. For thirteen years he combated his mortal disease with extraordinary pluck and cheerfulness. Unable to do much regular practice, though thoroughly successful in what he undertook, he interested himself heartily in varied avocations. He was an expert at small arms, won many prizes, and was for several years Secretary of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. He was a scientific photographer, and contributed several articles to leading photographic journals. From constant study of his own case, he attained a remarkable knowledge of dietetics, and amused himself by writing for the cookery magazines. He always had a warm interest in the affairs of the Class, and attended its gatherings whenever his condition permitted. Feb. 16, 1903, he

married Susan Abbey Rogers, daughter of Gen. James C. Rogers, of New York, who survives him. He had no children. — P. T. Jackson writes from Lowell: "I am just preparing to move the Lowell Weaving Co., into new and larger quarters, and am also starting up a new mill in Le Roy, N. Y." — T. A. Jaggar has resigned as assistant professor of Geology in order to give more time to research work and to his instruction at the Institute of Technology, where he is head of the Department of Geology. — J. M. Kendricken has removed his law offices to 626-628 Exchange Building, Boston. — L. J. Malone is raising poultry at Wells Beach, Me.; specialty, "Barred Plymouth Rocks; heavy laying and vigorous stock, fancy and utility combined." — H. G. Pearson has removed from Weston to Dudley Road, Newton Centre. — C. W. Purington "is a member of the firm of Doveton & Purington, mining and metallurgical engineers, 217 McPhee Building, Denver, Colo. Has made examinations of mining property from the Yukon to Sonora, designed reduction plants, etc., the largest being the 100-stamp mill for the Tonopah Mining Co., now in process of erection. Is president for this year of the Rocky Mountain Club." — G. L. Sheldon is "still farming, and meddling in politics some" at Nehawka, Neb. — W. P. Smith writes from the California State Normal School, Los Angeles: "Have changed my location and also my style of work. Am at the head of the department, but doing most of my teaching in the History of Education, with students of the grade of college Sophs. It is decidedly more agreeable than secondary school work." — T. H. Soren reports: "I am still with the Construction Department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and

concerned directly with the electrification of the New York Central Railway system between 42d St. and Croton. There are very few Harvard men in Schenectady. There was a Yale dinner here a short time ago that mustered 26 men. It is a strange situation; with the opportunity this Company affords, I do not quite understand why we do not have more Harvard men here." — J. E. Spurr reports: "I have resigned from the government service to accept a higher-salaried position as geologist for the companies represented by the Guggenheim interests of New York. My new work has been in Mexico, and there is plenty of it. My address with them will be 71 Broadway, New York City." — F. U. Stearns is with the Renfrew Mfg. Co. of Adams; New York address, care of Converse & Co., 79 Worth St. — J. I. Straus is still with R. H. Macy & Co., Broadway and 34th St., New York City. — A. TePaske of the law firm of Orr & TePaske, reports from Sioux Centre, Ia.: "Held the office of Mayor from 1900 to 1906. Now but a plain citizen — out of office, out of the poor-house, and out of prison; not even eligible to the Appendixless Club." — J. C. Taussig reports: "I am still practising law and my offices are still in the Rialto Building, St. Louis. I have been very well and at times fairly busy. I still keep up my interest in politics; and one of these days when all my time is not taken up in keeping the wolf from the door, I hope to have an opportunity of rendering some political service." — P. W. Davis has an office at 93 Federal St., Boston, for the general practice of engineering. — O. G. Villard received the degree of Litt. D. from Washington and Lee at its last Commencement. — Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dearborn are "at home," after October 1, at 28 St. Nicholas Place, New York City.

— C. H. Pierce, after several years of newspaper work in New York City, has been teaching young men how to prepare for such work, and also has developed a course in the teaching of salesmen, at the 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Building. — Henry Ware has been appointed a Special Justice of the Municipal Court of Brookline.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.,

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class met on the night before Commencement for what everybody voted its most successful dinner yet. About 40 were present, including Bond from Baltimore and Gallert from New York. Homans was toastmaster and called on several speakers, including Ellis, Saltonstall, Shays, Kennedy, Bond, Whitney, Gallert, Magrath, and the Secretary, who presented the recently published Decennial Volume. A toast was proposed to the memory of the late Dean Shaler, a name always to be cherished by our Class, and by all of Harvard's classes. — A. J. Wellington and J. A. McDonald are members of the Mass. House of Representatives. — Dr. R. Opdyke is adjunct-professor at the N. Y. Postgraduate Medical School; F. A. Dorman is on the faculty of the same institution. — W. J. Pelo has been elected superintendent of the schools of Swampscott, and will also next year continue his studies at the Harvard Graduate School. Last year he was assistant professor of education at the University of Kansas. — R. K. Shaw is at the Free Public Library of Worcester. — J. Underhill is U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, at Idaho Springs, Colorado. He has made various researches on the geology of the country, discovering a method of figuring rock analyses with the microscope by the

help of tables. He has been a member of the graduate department of the University of Colorado for the past two years, receiving the degree of M.A. and attaining membership in the Sigma Xi in 1905, and receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1906. His dissertation, entitled "Areal Geology of Lower Clear Creek" appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Colorado Scientific Society for 1906. He has printed a series of articles on mineral land surveying which have been used as a textbook in the Colorado School of Mines. With Dr. R. P. Gahl and H. C. Parmelee, he is in charge of the Denver Laboratories, assayers, analysts and electrochemists. — A. von W. Leslie is headmaster of the Blake Tutoring School, 537 Fifth Ave., New York, and of the Summer Tutoring School of Long Island. — In California, where, it would seem, none of our classmates were seriously affected by the recent disaster, may be found, besides those whose addresses have not changed, G. B. Wilson, Cufia; R. S. Knapp, Yreka; E. T. Houghton, 1740 Pine St., San Francisco; D. F. Farquharson, 3220 Jackson St., San Francisco; H. C. Quinby, 306 14th St., Oakland, "during the insurance situation and consequent litigation." — Other new addresses are: H. L. Prescott, 1511 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. H. G. Spooner, 96 Pinckney St., Boston; G. C. Chaney, 35 Congress St., Boston; W. J. Pelo, 20 Prescott St., Cambridge; G. L. Burditt, 49 Lee St., Cambridge; B. W. Mack, 103 W. 54th St., New York; W. J. Moore, 32 Nassau St., New York; P. H. de Mauriac, Carlton Chambers, Boston. — B. Sidis is one of the associate editors of the recently established *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, edited by Dr. Morton Prince.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.,
16 Congress St., Boston.

About 40 men attended the subscription dinner at the Riding and Driving Club, Watertown, Commencement evening. No speeches were made and the informality of the occasion was enjoyed. — The following new addresses are to be noted: Rev. G. G. Bartlett, 6307 Sherwood Road, Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert Mann, 220 Franklin St., Boston; A. M. Morse, Box 111, Boston; Dr. A. J. Ostheimer, 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. B. Smith, 368 South Grant Ave., Denver, Colo.; W. E. Stark, 94 Hamilton Place, New York City; Dr. Wilder Tileston, 117 Beacon St., Boston; D. F. Turnbull, Empire Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. — Herbert Baldwin Foster died at Pittsburg, Pa., June 5, 1906, after a short illness of typhoid fever. He was born at Andover, Nov. 12, 1874, and prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He was valedictorian of the class of 1892 at Andover and entered Harvard '95 in the sophomore year. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa in college. After graduating *summa cum laude*, he studied one year in the Harvard Graduate School and was instructor the next year in French and German at the Brooklyn Latin School. From 1897 to 1900 he was a student at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1900. After a year as acting professor of Greek at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., he became, in 1901, professor of Greek at the University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S. D. During the three years of his residence there, he was of great assistance in the amateur theatricals given by the faculty and the students; and in emergencies, he took charge of the Latin and French

departments of the University. In 1904-05 he was acting professor of Greek at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. From 1905 until his death he was teacher of Greek and Latin in the Pittsburg High School, Pittsburg, Pa. He translated from the Greek, "Dio Cassius's Roman History," published in six volumes, 1906. He was a member of the American Philological Association and of the Archaeological Institute of America. — Dr. Walter Burlingame Odiorne died at Cambridge July 15, 1906, of heart trouble. He was born at Cambridge, Dec. 3, 1872, and prepared for college at the Cambridge Latin School. In college he belonged to the Institute of 1770, the D. K. E., and the Hasty Pudding; he was also manager of the '95 baseball and football teams. After graduation he studied four years at the Harvard Medical School, graduating in June, 1899. He was house surgeon at the Mass. General Hospital from December, 1898, to April, 1900. In July, 1900, he began the practice of medicine as assistant to Dr. J. C. Warren of Boston, and continued to be associated with Dr. Warren until his own death. In April, 1905, he was appointed surgeon to out-patients at the Mass. General Hospital. — Prof. J. S. Pray has formed with H. V. Hubbard and H. P. White a partnership under the firm name of Pray, Hubbard & White, for the practice of landscape architecture; offices, 15 Ashburton Pl., Boston. — Rev. L. W. Snell has been doing independent religious work, during the past year, among working-men in New York City factories; residence and address, Tuckahoe, N. Y. — F. P. Thompson is representing the Rail Joint Co., with offices in the English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga. — Frederic Yorston is managing editor of *The Standard Montreal*, P. Q.

1896.

It is extremely unfortunate that at the time when this notice must go to press, our Class should be without a Secretary.¹ H. R. Storrs resigned June 25, and the new Secretary has not yet been elected. The following brief description of our Decennial Celebration is merely intended to give those men who were unable to attend an outline of what took place. Many men came on for Class Day and the Yale Game, but the majority appeared on June 25, when the Class formally met at 11.40 A. M. at Hotel Victoria and registered in the book kept for our reunions. At 12.30 we distributed ourselves into about 50 automobiles which were lined up on Dartmouth St., and after pictures had been taken were off for the Brookline Country Club. Here we found '86 and '91, and after exchange of greetings, the three classes had lunch together. The afternoon was taken up with golf and baseball, and at four o'clock '96 played '91 an old-time Class ball-game. With the score 11 to 4 against us '96 won the game 12 to 11 in the last half of the ninth inning. The tennis and golf matches against '86 and '91 also resulted in our favor. The three classes dined separately at 6.30 P. M. in the club-house. In the evening there was a band concert and open-air vaudeville show. The vaudeville talent was purely local, being drawn from the three classes. T. H. Russell, 2d, '96, made the hit of the evening as a ventriloquist artist. Tuesday morning our Class assembled at Central Wharf, Boston, and accompanied by a band, went by special steamer to the Point of Pines, where we had sole possession of the beach and grounds. Shortly after our arrival the Class, arrayed in orange and black tights, took its Decennial bath. A clambake

was served on the beach and various sports followed. Later a special train was taken to Revere Beach, where the various shows of "Wonderland" were visited, and return to Boston was made in time for the Dinner at the Exchange Club. The regular speakers at the dinner were Toastmaster S. Heckscher, J. D. Greene, E. H. Clark, F. R. Steward, E. R. Mathews. Impromptu speeches were made by E. M. Grossman, A. R. Sheriff, and J. J. Hayes. There were 208 men present. Wednesday, Commencement Day, the Class had Holden Chapel as its headquarters, and lunch was served there. A picture of the Class was taken at noon. In the afternoon came the exodus to New London and elsewhere, after a most enjoyable celebration, the feeling in each one being that '96 was solidly together, and that the time given to the occasion was well worth while. — *R. H. H.* — The former Secretary issued a Class Report in time for the Decennial meeting. — E. W. Ames has resigned as secretary of the U. S. legation at Santiago, Chile, to take up business there. — The Rev. J. E. Le Bosquet will spend this year at the Divinity School. — P. R. Dean has been teaching Vacation School No. 147 in New York City. — Dr. E. N. Tobey, of West Somerville, has been appointed from the Harvard Medical School as title research assistant at the school of tropical medicine in Liverpool. — Dr. H. R. Storrs will practise medicine in the Far West. — A. S. Todd is principal of Berlin, N. H., High School. — William Augustus Russell died at his summer home at Manchester, June 7, after a long and painful illness. He was born at Lawrence, Dec. 10, 1873, the son of the Hon. W. A. Russell, and immediately after graduation he became associated with his father in the latter's various paper and pulp mill

¹ J. J. Hayes was elected Secretary on Aug. 15. Address, 112 Water St., Boston. Ed.

interests. He was president of the Androscoggin Pulp Co., the Bellows Falls Canal Co., the Mt. Tom Sulphite Pulp Co., the Fall Mountain Electric Light and Power Co., the Russell Co., and the Yaryan Chemical Refining Co., besides being a director in the International Paper Co., the American Straw Board Co., the Uncas Paper Co., the United Box Board and Paper Co., the Arlington Mills, the City Trust Co., the Russell Coal Mining Co., and the Provident Institution for Savings. He married on Sept. 18, 1905, Mary Lovering Head.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

Notification has been received of the death of Moses Hannibal Wright on June 8, 1906. The Secretary will be grateful for any further information. — D. Sullivan has changed his address to 44 East 30th St., New York City, and A. Walker should be addressed at 55 West 44th St., New York City. — W. N. Poland is practising law at 161 Devonshire St., Boston. — H. T. White has been devoting himself to farming at Devon, Pa., during the past year, but intends to resume his banking duties as a partner of Moffat & White, 5 Nassau St., New York City, in the near future. — H. V. Hubbard has become a member of the firm of Pray, Hubbard & White, landscape architects, with offices at 15 Ashburton Pl., Boston. — G. H. Dorr is a lecturer at the Columbia Law School. — On Tuesday, June 26, an informal dinner was held at Hotel Nottingham, Boston. 66 men were present, some of them coming from a distance. Three members of the Class made their initial appearance at a Class dinner, and every one voted the occasion a success. Plans for the Decennial Celebration of next year were discussed, but no definite decisions were reached. It was the

sense of the meeting, however, that a small executive committee, to be selected by the Class Committee, would be the most effective body to undertake the Decennial arrangements; and that subcommittees might be appointed by this body to carry out special parts of the general plan. It was also agreed that co-operation with the classes of '87 and '92 would be desirable, especially on one of the field days. The Secretary wishes to state that suggestions bearing upon the Decennial Celebration will be most welcome, particularly from men living at a distance from Cambridge. — Mayor Fitzgerald has appointed Dr. D. D. Scannell a trustee of the pauper institutions of Boston. — A. A. Bryant is teaching classics at the Jefferson School for Boys, Baltimore, Md. — R. P. Angier has accepted an instructorship in Psychology at Yale for 1906-07. — L. K. Smith spent last year at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge. — N. P. Hallowell is in the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, Boston.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

The Class held an informal dinner at the Boston Athletic Association on June 18, which proved to be a very enjoyable occasion. About 35 or 40 fellows were present. — The usual Commencement Spread was held in 23 Holworthy and many of the Class turned up there. The Class Report, which your Secretary had hoped to publish by Commencement Day, has been delayed because only a few over half of the Class have sent in their "Life" blanks. Temporary members are the greatest offenders. The list of lost men is still too large and each member of the Class should do his utmost to find out information concerning these men. They are as follows:

George Gordon Bronson, Edward Byrnes, John Gray Clarke, Eben Creighton, Jacob Howard Cropley, Moses Leonard Fraizier, William McClintoch Gardiner, Albert Toof Jennings, Louis Henry Martin, James Walter Meyer, George Palmer Morey, Charles Edwin Paine, Ralph Taylor Prall, Israel Euclid Rabinovitch, William Henry Records, Edwin Baker Spargo, Willard S. Bass, Dr. Edward J. Belt (dead), Harold C. Burdett, Dr. Charles Edgerton Carter, Joseph A. Cone, Frank Rogers Cooper, Samuel Hazlett, Jr., Charles Hernaheim, Herbert Lyman, Howard C. Mason, John Francis McJennett, Wm. B. Meacham, Ulysses H. Nicholson, Henry Sells Patterson, Edwin B. Perry, Hugh T. Reynolds, Edwin W. Rich, Charles S. Scanlan, Henry T. Stephenson, Ellery C. Stowell, Nelson W. Willard. — L. A. Brown has become a member of the law firm of Barnes & Foster, Old South Bldg., Boston. — G. C. Ward is a member of Gov. Winthrop's ('97) cabinet in Porto Rico and also holds numerous other public offices. — A. S. McDaniel is assistant librarian of the Association of the Bar of New York. — Lieut. E. D. Powers is stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. — P. F. Gierasch is in the New York office of the Publicity Bureau, 333 4th Ave., New York City, and is also connected with several of the newspapers there. — W. H. Hawkins is practising law in San Juan, Porto Rico. — G. L. Sawyer is in the shoe business with offices at 1211 2d Ave., Seattle, Wash. — Thomas Bond is managing editor of the *Syracuse Journal*, Syracuse, N. Y. — A. A. Boyden has left *McClure's Magazine* and is now connected with the *American Magazine*. — Clovis Gylcino is in the engineering business in S. Paulo, Brazil. — Francis Solano (Paul Daniel) Rooney, has become a Franciscan monk

and at present is at The Old Mission, Santa Barbara, Cal. — L. E. Bristol is practising law at Babb, Mont. — F. L. Ames has been made a director in the Butte Electric & Power Co. — Philip Hayward is in the pig iron and coke business at 73 Carew Bldg., Cincinnati, O. — E. P. Dearborn is with the A. Hambach Co., plumbing supplies, Seattle, Wash. — Paul Chalfin, who won the Lazarus Scholarship for the study of mural painting, is studying in Perugia, Italy. — J. W. Wood is teaching physics at the Cambridge Manual Training School. — Scott E. Beer is a lawyer at 320 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La. — G. W. Bouvé, B. H. Hayes, and Herbert A. Tucker (Amherst 1882) have formed a partnership under the name of Tucker, Hayes & Co., to conduct a stock brokerage and banking business, with offices at 8 Congress St., Boston. — R. P. Utter is instructor in English at Amherst. — W. B. Donham is a vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. — E. A. Starbuck has been teaching at Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

Bridgham Curtis is with Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, lawyers, 62 Cedar St., New York City. — G. A. Goodridge's address is 233 Washington St., Winchester. — C. H. Knowlton is at 120 Boylston St., Boston. — E. K. Haskell is with Freeman & Co., 34 Pine St., New York City. — C. C. Mann is at 118 Hudson St., New York City. — E. B. Stanwood is with Hayden, Stone & Co., brokers, 87 Milk St., Boston. — M. D. Whitman is a partner in Harding, Whitman & Co., dry goods, 78 Chauncey St., Boston. — Pliny Jewell, 2d, is dealer in investment securities, 35 Congress St., Boston. — Dr. Chandler Robbins has an

office at 483 Beacon St., Boston. — Dr. Howard Clapp is at 130 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — Dr. P. H. Cook has moved his office to 771 Main St., Worcester. — Welles Meriam is assistant engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.; address, Wells St. Station, Chicago, Ill. — C. J. Smerdon passed the examinations for admission to the Massachusetts Bar in July, 1906. — Arthur Adams is vice-president of the City Trust Co., 50 State St., Boston, and S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., is assistant secretary of the same company. — Roger Wolcott has opened a law office at 60 State St., Boston.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,
66 Lincoln St., Boston.

The second Class Report has been issued and sent to the men answering the inquiries of the Secretary. Members desiring copies who have not already received them can secure a copy by applying to the Secretary. He also has a few extra badges, souvenir menu cards, etc., which he will be glad to furnish as long as they last. The Secretary also has a few copies of the first Class Report and Baccalaureate Sermon and these will be sent on application. The Secretary has 25 copies of the Class Album which he will be glad to dispose of to the men at the regular price of \$4.00. — J. J. Peckham has been admitted to the law firm of Peckham, Packard, ApMadoc & Walsh, 1050 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. — F. H. Beals has been made professor of physics at Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal. — J. P. White is engaged in writing essays and expects to spend the next two years traveling. — J. B. G. Rinehart is quoted in the New York papers, June 25, as saying: "Ridicule is the last weapon of a retreating foe in a combat of wits. The Sullivans have attempted to present

my entrance into the politics of the 3d assembly district as a joke. Before the battle is over the Democratic leaders will know they have taken part in a serious engagement." — J. E. MacCloskey, Jr., is at 530 East End Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. — F. W. Aldred's address is care of B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co., Providence, R. I. — Edwin Euston's address is care of the Chicago Linoleum Co., Chicago, Ill. — J. N. Trainer is circulation manager of the *American Magazine*. — H. D. VanDusen is chief clerk in the Hospital Division of the Health Department of the Isthmian Canal Commission; address, Ancon, Canal Zone. — B. J. O'Neil is traveling for the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. in Mexico. — Wesley Johnson Gardner of Montana, a forest assistant in the forest service, died in Washington, D. C., June 15, after a surgical operation. He graduated at Harvard in 1900, and at the Yale Forestry School in 1903, and then secured a government position.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

F. G. Fitzpatrick is instructor in Fine Arts at Harvard. — W. A. Oldfather, former principal of the Charlestown, Ky., public schools, has sailed, with his wife and child, for Germany, to study at the University of Munich. — Lieut. C. D. Daly has resigned from the U. S. Army to accept a position with the Minneapolis Gen. Electric Co. — William Appleton, Jr., died in Boston on June 6, after a long and painful illness. He was the son of Dr. Wm. Appleton, m '77, and Miss Hammond, and was born in 1879. — Elmer Edward Coolidge of Natick, youngest son of the late William Leander Coolidge and Sarah Isabella Coolidge, a member of the Harvard Class of 1901, died June 4, at Altadena, Cal. He was born in Natick, April 11, 1879. While

in College he was prominent in athletics, playing on the 'Varsity nine four years; he was also a member of the Hasty Pudding, of the *Crimson*, and of the Debating Society. After his graduation from the Law School, in 1903, he became a member of the legal staff of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and continued in its service until January, 1905, when he was troubled with a severe cold and went West to aid his recovery. After spending some time at Colorado Springs, he went to Phenix, Arizona, and about a fortnight ago went to California, where he died. His mother and two brothers, W. Coolidge, '81, of Boston, and L. A. Coolidge, '83, of Washington, survive him. — Members of the Class should make the following changes in their address books dated 1902: — R. S. Hardy is in the rubber business, address, Apartado 176, Torreon Coah, Mexico. — Charles Boyden, 28 State St., Boston. — Sumner Crosby, 1252 Hawthorne St., Alameda, Cal. — C. E. Peck, 18 Magnolia St., Dorchester. — M. T. Nichols, care of Nichols & Brown Co., 17 Central Ave., Lynn. — M. J. Wall, care of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. — J. V. Freeman, Jacksonville, Fla. — G. H. Gerrish, 29 Holmes St., Malden. — W. G. Lee, 1897 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill. — H. F. Baker, 419 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. — W. T. Jones, Atlanta, Ga. — O. W. Billings, 23 Tower St., Somerville. — F. W. Hitchings, M.D., 1462 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. — C. A. McAlpine, 231 Kenwood Ave., Rochester, N. Y. — J. B. Davis, 211 So. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. — M. A. Sullivan, 83 E. Haverhill St., Lawrence. — G. E. Higgins, 541 Lexington Ave., New York City. — R. S. H. Dyer, 33 Gainsborough St., Boston. — W. L. Cropley, 33 Pine St., New York City. — W. T. Maher, High St., Sharon. — G. B. Colesworthy, 1654 Mass.

Ave., Cambridge. — Warwick Greene is secretary to Hon. W. C. Forbes, Manila, P. I. — J. C. Kellogg, 49 Wall St., New York City. — A. J. Boynton, 1104 Tennessee St., Lawrence, Kan. — W. H. Bussey (in winter), 520 W. 123d St., New York; (in summer) after July 1, 646 Hinsmore Ave., Evanston, Ill. — W. E. Hocking, Berkeley, Cal. — H. R. Chamberlin, 73 Lothrop St., Beverly. — C. F. Shaw, 195 W. Grand St., Rahway, N. J. — C. C. Shippee, 120 Broadway, New York. — B. Borland, 1508 Borland Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — J. D. Kent, Jr., P. O. Box 152, Quincy. — E. C. Peyser, 4419 Forest Park Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — E. A. Gray, 125 Milk St., Boston, care of Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co. — F. C. Williams, Grant's Pass, Ore. — A. H. Wadsworth, care Amer. Woolen Co., Lawrence. — Vandever Custis, Box 34, University Station, Seattle, Wash. — R. M. Black, 392 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. — Thornton Gerish, care of Franklin Trust Co., Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — H. W. O'Leary, 47 Vinal Ave., Somerville. — Rev. T. L. Frost, Rumford Falls, Me. — J. H. Caldwell, 707 So. Walnut St., Springfield, Ill. — J. R. Bertolf, 929 18th Ave., North Seattle, Wash. — A. Pope, 6 Garden St., until Oct. 1, after that 10 Concord Ave., Cambridge. — F. R. Crosby, Finance Dept., Ottawa, Canada. — H. P. Chandler, 33 Hitchcock Hall, Chicago, Ill., care of Univ. of Chicago. — C. H. Howe, North Billerica. — Dr. T. N. Pease, 251 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — B. G. Brockway, Haworth, N. J. — H. W. Taggart, Bliss, Ida. — W. G. Good, Bohemian Club, San Francisco, Cal. — G. O. Chase, Piedmont, Alameda Co., Cal. — W. T. Reid, Walnut Pl., Brookline. — H. M. Brooks, 532 Hyde Block, Spokane, Wash. — Frederick Shute, 6201 Howe St., Pittsburg, Pa. — S. Cunningham, Jr., Ma-

maroneck, N. Y. — G. W. Swift, care of *Brockton Times*, Brockton. — F. Pope, 2d, Port Malcomb, Cape Breton, N. S. — J. S. Chipman, Riverbank Court, Cambridge. — S. N. Castle, 182 36th St., Milwaukee, Wis. — A. E. M. Spiller, 37 Winthrop St., Hillside, Medford. — C. I. Pettengell, 9 Market Sq., Amesbury. — C. H. Wyman, 19 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. — P. M. Lansdale, care of Hoag & Lansdale, San Francisco, Cal. — D. R. Cross, 128 Hanover St., Providence, R. I. — G. P. Milne, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. — G. H. Montague, 215 W. 23d St., New York City. — L. J. Logan, 3 Welsergasse, Innsbruck, Austria. — A. J. Harper, 1128 Tremont Bldg., Boston. — S. A. Holyoke, 192 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis. — W. A. Heilprin, 116 E. 20th St., New York City. — J. Lawrence, Jr., Walnut St., Milton. — A. W. Krey, 56 Virginia St., Dorchester. — Lucius Wilmerding has formed a partnership with W. F. Morgan, Jr., and J. B. Chaffee, for the transaction of a general stock brokerage and banking business, with offices at 20 Broad St., New York. — J. M. Hunnewell's address is 340 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., *Sec.*,
353 Marlboro St., Boston.

D. C. Campbell is with the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., Carterville, Mo. — G. E. Carleton, has opened an office for Curtis & Sanger, note brokers, in New York. — A. L. Devens is with Devens, Lyman & Co., bankers, Post Office Square, Boston. — Aldrich Durant is a mechanical engineer at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. — Channing Frothingham, Jr., is a house officer at the Boston City Hospital. — R. M. Green is a house officer, Mass. General Hospital. — W. E. Ladd is a

house officer, Boston City Hospital. — J. O. Low is with Moffatt & White, bankers, 5 Nassau St., New York. — R. D. Pruyn is with Redmond & Co., bankers, Wall St., New York. — C. H. Schweppe is manager of the Chicago office of Lee, Higginson & Co.; address, The Rookery, Chicago. — E. E. Smith is with Perry, Coffin & Burr, bond brokers, 60 State St., Boston. — H. K. Stockton is at 53 E. 18th St., New York. — Delano Wight is practising law; address, Tremont Bldg., Boston. — Frank Burgess, son of Sydney Burgess, died in Boston of typhoid fever on June 29, 1906. Since leaving College he had been engaged in coal-mining at Colgate, Indian T.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*,
48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

The Triennial proved very successful, and every one seemed to have a good time. About 250 men attended the dinner at the Exchange Club on June 25, by far the largest number that any Class has ever had. R. P. Kernan was toastmaster, and informal speeches were made by Richard Derby, Grenville Clark, and R. W. Child. The Class crew, stroked by S. H. Wolcott and captained by E. B. Roberts, defeated the 1900 crew by half a length in a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile race on June 25. On June 26 the entire class went on a picnic with 1900 to the Brookline Country Club, where after track-games and scrub baseball, the Class nine, captained by Kernan, defeated 1900 by the score of 4 to 2. Many of the men went to the "Pops" in the evening. — E. S. Lazarus graduated from Tulane Law School in May and was valedictorian of the class. He will practise with his father at 830 Common St., New Orleans, La. — The following men graduated in June from the Harvard Law School: H. S. Allen, A. Ames,

H. B. Baker, A. F. Bigelow, A. Black, W. A. Chadbourne, R. W. Child, E. N. Clark, G. Clark, R. S. Coutant, C. R. Cross, A. Derby, R. Ernst, E. C. Froehlich, J. E. Haigh, G. W. Hinckley, R. Inglis, H. C. Jones, V. K. Keesey, A. King, P. V. Lawrence, M. M. Lemann, A. Leventall, A. R. Little, M. B. Lynch, S. T. McCall, S. R. Miller, P. B. Olney, R. W. Page, L. P. Pieper, W. T. Rochefort, J. E. Sedman, P. C. Stanwood, I. P. Veazey, C. H. Walker, R. Wellman. — J. F. Dever, Jr., has charge of the office of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers, at New Haven, Conn.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.,
Freeport, N. Y.

About 150 men attended the Class Spread in Thayer 51 last Commencement; the Union had provided a good spread, and we all enjoyed ourselves. There was a very general feeling that the Class would return in large numbers for the Triennial next June; several plans for a good time were discussed. One suggestion that seemed valuable was that of having the 1904 men in both New York and Boston meet once or twice during the coming year for informal dinners, the Boston men in some hotel, the New York men at the Harvard Club. It was thought that some of the Boston fellows would attend the New York dinners, and some of the New York men the Boston dinners. These ought to be happy social occasions in themselves, and would pave the way for a rousing Triennial. — S. C. Legh takes up work in New College, Oxford, this fall; address, High Legh Hall, Cheshire, England. — E. O. Hall is assistant registrar of the Kamehameha School for Hawaiian boys; address, 1708 Nuwanu Ave., Honolulu, H. I. — H. Le G. Hilton is a civil engineer in the City Department, Bangor, Me.; address, 23 Sid-

ney St., Bangor, Me. — V. A. Tsanoff is connected with the Associated Press, 195 Broadway, New York City; he returned recently to this country after serving a term in the Bulgarian Army. — A. Hunt passed the bar examinations in Chicago last June; the summer he spent in England, studying landscape architecture, to which he expects to give his attention henceforth. — C. H. Rockwell graduated from West Point last June, and is now stationed at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. — N. Feld is with P. H. Feld Cotton Co., cotton buyers, Vicksburg, Miss. — C. Brown is amalgamator with Llanos de Oro Mining and Milling Co., Santa Ana, Mexico. — G. C. Cunningham is in the office of the auditor of freight receipts, Denver & Rio Grande R.R., Denver, Colo. — P. S. Estes is with Dana Estes & Co., publishers, 212 Summer St., Boston. — R. H. Keniston is a tutor in the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. — E. R. Ray is employed by Morgan & Walls, architects, Los Angeles, Cal. — J. W. Scott graduated from the University of California with the degree of LL.B. last May, and has posted his shingle with Myrick and Deering in their temporary offices at 2324 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal. — H. Bartlett is working for the Wabash R. R. in Chicago, Ill.; address, 40 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago. — J. E. Gardner is in the mechanical department of the C. B. & Q. R. R., and is residing at 222 Benton St., Aurora, Ill. — H. F. C. Dewing is principal of the Allegany County Academy, Cumberland, Md. — J. A. Hayward graduated last June from the Boston University Medical School. — C. E. Clapp is of Bradlee, Cutler & Clapp, bankers and brokers, 53 State St., Boston. — M. M. Burke is clerk in the U. S. Customs Service, Boston. — E. A. Stevens, Jr., is in the engineering department of the American Tel.

& Tel. Co., 15 Dey St., New York City. — P. Hanford graduated from the New York University Law School last May. — M. K. Hart is engaged in the manufacture of boilers and radiators; he is vice-president of the Hart & Crouse Co., and secretary of the New York Radiator Co., Utica, N. Y. — K. K. Smith is a wool dealer, at 170 Summer St., Boston. — R. L. Shewell is clerk with the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., 87 Milk St., Boston. — A. W. Godfrey is with the L. N. Godfrey Co., wholesale lumber merchants, Boston. — C. A. Stevens is a member of the firm of F. U. Prior & Co., wool dealers, 200 Summer St., Boston. — A. Wait is now Western manager for Wm. F. Mosser & Co., leather dealers; his office is at 915 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. — T. H. Miller is with E. Rollins Morse & Bro., bankers and brokers, 6 Wall St., New York City. — W. Grainger is the minister-in-charge of Christ Church, Susquehanna, Pa. — H. G. Esselen is a salesman with Nightingale & Childs, steam pipes, boilers, etc., 310 Congress St., Boston. — E. R. McCarthy is with the Hannah-McCarthy Shoe Co., Auburn, N. Y., in the wholesale shoe business. — J. K. Jackson is head of voice department, Tarkio College, Tarkio, Mo. — W. E. Maddock is city superintendent of schools, Superior, Wis. — F. W. Murphy is chief chemist of the American Sugar Refining Co.'s Standard Refinery, Granite St., Boston. — C. E. Greenwood is with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 3 Head Pl., Boston. — H. L. Adams is draughtsman and inspector of Government Buildings in the Philippines; address, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. — R. N. Woodworth is foreman for the Azure Mining Co.'s turquoise and copper mines at Leopold, Grant County, New Mexico. — L. Brooks is in the real estate business with Blake & Pond at 2 Kilby St., Boston. —

H. B. Bigelow is manager of the Engelke and Bigelow Transfer Co., Columbus, O. — J. H. Densmore is with Hayden, Stone & Co., bankers and brokers, 87 Milk St., Boston. — J. H. Hazard is teaching at the Manor School, Stamford, Conn. — H. La R. Brown, E. Field, and W. F. Murray, Jr., have formed a partnership for the practice of law in Boston. — F. W. Piper is with the Barton Shoe Co., Newburyport. — J. G. Wolff is in the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. — W. I. Nottage is with Warren & Garfield, 60 State St., Boston. — D. A. McCabe will do graduate work at Johns Hopkins this winter. — D. L. Furness is with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. — G. R. Jones is with the Library Bureau, Boston. — W. M. Wright is shipping clerk with Dwinell, Wright & Co., 311 Summer St., Boston. — R. H. Hallett is with Elder, McCusick & Burdick, 6 Beacon St., Boston. — A. D. Ficke is studying law at the University of Iowa. — W. L. Tufts is with Faulkner, Page & Co., dry goods, Worth St., New York City. — J. B. Winward is with the American Woolen Co., 66 Leonard St., New York City — Carl Haynes died in a hospital in Boston, May 1, 1906; he was born at Lancaster, N. H., Feb. 1, 1880.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,
Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

W. Bellamy's permanent address is care of Hodgman Rubber Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y. — Sidney Curtis will enter the Law School this fall. — R. Olmsted's address is 329 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. — J. R. Lewis is in the Electrical Sales Department of the Allis Chalmers Co., at Cincinnati, O.; his address is 4917 Forest Ave., Norwood, Cincinnati, O. — Howard Cary died on May 4, 1906, at London, England. He was 24 years

old, the son of Clarence Cary of New York City.

1906.

N. KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

The members of the Class report their probable occupations and addresses as follows:

Ministry: E. T. Clements, Nutley, N. J.; A. N. Foster, 22 Vine St., Lynn; R. C. Hatch, 10 Wendell St., Cambridge; J. W. Hood (Princeton Theological Sem.), 96 Magazine St., Cambridge; R. H. Lord, Plans, Ill.; D. A. Pearson, 205 Park St., West Roxbury; S. W. Roberts, 15 Kidder Ave., West Somerville; H. H. Rowland, 179 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; T. F. Savage, 271 High St., Newburyport; O. Schoonmaker, 16 N. Harvard St., Boston.

Medicine: P. C. Ackerman, 742 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Le S. Andrews (Harv. Dental Sch.), 1044 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge; R. W. Beach, Wayland; G. F. H. Bowers, 287 Chestnut St., Clinton; F. G. Cheney, 51 Brattle St., Cambridge; A. M. Cook, Laconia, N. H.; T. E. Cunningham, 847 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge; H. K. Faber, 344 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; R. Fitz (Harv. Med. Sch.), 18 Arlington St., Boston; H. E. Garceau, 66 Vose St., Woonsocket, R. I.; E. D. Gardner, Holliston; W. T. Garfield (Harv. Med. Sch.), 37 Irving St., Cambridge; H. P. Greeley, Lexington; R. R. Hellmann (Harv. Med. Sch.), 1327 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.; W. J. Howard, Jr., 100 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; F. S. Kellogg, 1084 Boylston St., Boston; I. H. Lazarus, 224 Shawmut Ave., Boston; M. McBurney (Col. of Phys. and Surgeons), 38 E. 31 St., New York City; J. A. McCreary, 350 Lexington Ave., New York City; D. Macomber, 131 Newbury St., Boston; W. A. Noonan (Harv. Med. Sch.), 109

Otis St., Cambridge; M. B. Palmer, 923 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; W. S. Parker (Harv. Med. Sch.), Piqua, O.; W. D. Reid, 36 Hyde Ave., Newton; C. T. Ryder, Andover.

Journalism: P. Bellamy, 111 North St., Springfield; H. A. Bellows, 12 Story St., Cambridge; H. M. Hall, 211 Lake View Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.; H. Kantz 26 Jefferson St., New York City; J. T. Sullivan, *Boston Globe*, Boston; G. C. Townsend, Nutley, N. J.

Chemistry: F. A. Brown, Deposit, N. Y.; S. M. Carver, Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; P. Castleman, 755 Shawmut Ave., Roxbury; H. A. Flint, 2 Upham Terrace, Malden; H. M. Greenwald, Cobleskill, N. Y.; E. De P. Hamilton, 712 Newcastle St., Beaufort, S. C.; W. E. Hartwell, Jr., 16 Summer St., Haverhill; W. C. Holmes, Bridgewater, Mass.; P. A. Kober, Freedom, Beaver Co., Pa.; C. M. Kohler, 17 Claremont Ave., Arlington; P. R. Manahan, 14 Newbury St., Boston; C. Monro, 16 Elm St., North Andover; F. W. Murphy, 24 Athelwold St., Dorchester; H. M. Paull, Glover St., Woodbury, N. J.; H. C. Platts, Holbrook; M. R. Porter, Emerson Hill, Stapleton, N. Y.; A. L. Pouleur, Windsor, Conn.

Teaching: A. Ahrens, Public Schools, Quincy, Ill., add., 518 Main St., Weehawken, N. J.; F. W. Aldred, 61 Cushing St., Waltham; C. L. Ames, Middlesex School, Concord; J. R. Arnold, 38 Coddington St., Quincy; C. H. Beall, Morgantown, W. Va.; W. F. Bradbury, 429 Park Ave., Louisville, Ky.; H. E. Brennick, Rockland Military Academy, add., 110 Draper St., Dorchester; J. De Q. Briggs, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.; H. I. Brown, 562 Trapelo Rd., Waverley; R. W. Brown, 776 Weld St., Roxbury; H. I. Buttrick, 9 Wendell St., Cambridge; E. R. Colpitt, 9 Sherman St., Everett; P. W. L. Cox,

80 Appleton St., Malden; F. E. Currier, 38 Putnam St., Somerville; M. S. Donlan, 6 Conrad St., Dorchester; E. Finberg, George Junior Republic, add., 52 Hollander St., Roxbury; R. M. Gallagher, Middlesex School, Concord; H. H. Harbour, 3 Bowdoin Ave., Dorchester; R. E. Hartsock, 514 Summit Ave., Girard, Kan.; H. L. Healy, 1306 Waterloo St., Los Angeles, Cal.; R. W. Hughes, Lima, Ind.; C. Jones, Box 61, Milton, N. H.; C. M. Kelley, care of C. E. Kelley, Milton, N. H.; C. I. Lewis, 58 Main St., Bradford; O. A. Mather, Aurora, Neb.; P. V. Norwood, Beverly; C. J. O'Sullivan, 164 Salem St., Lawrence; M. Percival, 1505 S. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.; G. I. Pettengill, 107 Newbury St., Roslindale; D. T. Pottinger, 116 Princeton St., E. Boston; C. R. Reed, Malden; F. H. Sawyer, 16 Sparhawk St., Brighton; E. G. Sherwin, Concord School, add., Hyde Park, Vt.; F. Sicha, Jr., 2519 40th St., S. E., Cleveland, O.; C. Snow, 2669 Madison Ave., Ogden, Utah; H. J. Spinden (Assistant at Harvard), Cambridge; B. H. Squires, St. John's, Newfoundland; D. W. Swiggett, Morrow, O.; G. W. Thayer, 304 Oak St., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.; O. J. Todd, 53 Dunster St., Cambridge; J. R. Trimble, Pettaconic, New Brunswick; W. G. Vinal, Mount Blue; C. B. Walsh, 408 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. W. Watkins, 41 Exchange St., Milford; F. C. Wheeler, Box 654, Newport, Vt.; A. J. White, 95 Museum St., Cambridge; P. E. Wye, Needham.

Engineering: R. Amory, Jr., mechanical, 279 Beacon St., Boston; L. A. Andrus, civil, Dixon, Ill.; S. Bergson, electrical (Stone & Webster), 73 Toplift St., Dorchester; W. H. Blake, mining, 37 Carleton St., Brookline; Q. A. Brackett, electrical, 17 Highland St., Woburn; J. H. Bucke, electrical, 10 Andrews St., Cambridge; A. H. Burns, mining, 102 Merrick St., Worcester; W. F. Clapp (New Eng. Tel. & Tel. Co.) 94 Boston Ave., West Medford; H. B. Coburn, civil, 275 Andover St., Lowell; C. R. Craig, Concord; A. Dana, 118 Brattle St., Cambridge; H. H. Diamond, civil, 63 Allen St., Boston; H. E. Ditmars, 227 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. R. Dodge, 55 White St., Haverhill; J. H. Eaton, civil, 43 So. Prospect St., Burlington, Vt.; H. S. Farnham, 6 Arlington St., Cambridge; R. F. Gowen, electrical, 9 Maurice Ave., Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.; R. F. Griffiths, mining, 5430 Baywood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. L. Haggin, Hurd & Haggin, 316 Hudson St., New York City; C. M. Holland, civil, 53 Ellery St., Cambridge; M. W. Jopling, electrical, Marquette, Mich.; E. Keith, mechanical, Box 673, Bridgewater; H. E. Kersburg, mining, Medina, N. Y.; J. B. Lewis, Jr., mining, Walpole; H. L. Lincoln, electrical, 27 Cedar Rd., Belmont; M. H. Litchfield, mechanical, 43 Prospect St., Wollaston; U. J. Lupien, 11 Prospect St., Cohituate; G. T. McClure, 1919 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. R. Mandigo, civil, 799 Iglehart St., St. Paul, Minn.; P. L. Moses, electrical, 747 Washington St., Brookline; J. R. Nichols, civil, 6 Westwood Rd., Somerville; A. H. Perkins, mining; F. R. Pleasonton, mechanical, 918 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Roth, Jr., Vineyard Haven; J. Siddall, electrical; H. C. Smith, 150 Rock St., Fall River; R. N. Smither, electrical, Pittsfield; T. G. Spencer, electrical (Stromby-Carlson Telephone Co.), 24 S. Union St., Rochester, N. Y.; W. A. Spencer, electrical, 2 Craigie St., Cambridge; R. T. Sullivan, electrical, 300 Elliott St., Newton Upper Falls; H. M. Turner, civil, 10 Francis Ave., Cambridge; M. T. Whiting, 145 Essex St., Longwood; H. K. Wilson, civil, 1014 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

Law: E. Q. Abbot (Harv. Law Sch.), 38 William St., Worcester; J. O. Bailey (Harv. Law Sch.), Grinnell, Iowa; G. K. Baker, Lancaster, Pa.; J. L. Barry, 23 Tudor St., Lynn; A. C. Blagden, (Harv. Law Sch.) 16 E. 10th St., New York City; G. R. J. Boggs, Washington, D. C.; T. L. Breslau, Oroville, Cal.; W. A. Brown, 120 W. 72nd St., New York City; C. Burlingham (Harv. Law Sch.) 140 E. 38 St., New York City; J. L. Burns, 49 Summer St., Andover; R. O. Butz (N. W. Univ. Law Sch.), Winnetka, Ill.; E. F. Byrnes, 832 Broadway, Waterbury Conn.; C. R. Carleton, 1 Summit Ave., Haverhill; A. L. Castle, Honolulu, Hawaii; L. W. Clark, Jr., Clinton Ave., New Brighton, Staten I., N. Y.; R. H. Clarke, care of S. B. Clarke, 32 Nassau St., New York City; W. C. Cogswell, Jr., 32 Paul St., Newton Centre; C. D. Coughlin, 72 W. Union St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; A. P. Crum, "The Briars," Kent Rd., Euclid Heights, Cleveland, O.; M. J. Dorgan, Lawrence; A. Ellenbogen, 130 First St., Troy, N. Y.; G. L. Ellsworth, 30 Eastman St., Dorchester; F. Farley; E. M. Fuller, 48 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; L. F. Gilbert, 51 Harvard Ave., Brookline; E. B. Ginsberg, 19 Clinton St., Cambridge; F. A. Goodhue, 15 School St., Andover; E. L. Grant, Franklin; W. G. Graves, 779 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.; R. L. Hale, 26 Elmwood Ave., Cambridge; C. F. Haynsworth, 769 No. Main St., Greenville, S. C.; L. S. Hicks (Boston Univ. Law Sch.), 23 Harwich St., Boston; I. J. Hobbs, Rochester, N. H.; H. McI. Holmes, 146 Walnut St., Malden; F. W. Jockel, Jr., 265 Central Park West, New York City; M. Kabatchnick, 409 Penn. Ave., Scranton, Pa.; P. Ketchum, Ridgely Hall, Cambridge; L. Lazarus, 14 Holyoke St., Boston; S. D. Leman (Harv. Law Sch.), 337 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.;

B. O. Levy, 19 Schiller St., Roxbury; W. Loewenthal, 50 W. 86th St., New York City; H. S. Lyon, West Bridgewater, Mass.; W. J. McCormick, 605 Spruce St., Missoula, Montana; V. H. McCutcheon, Plainfield, N. J.; W. S. Mendel, 1464 Second St., Louisville, Ky.; A. R. Merrill, 18 Jefferson St., Bangor, Me.; F. Q. Morton, 1942 3d St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; F. H. Nesmith, 38 Hildreth Bldg., Lowell; A. M. Newald (Harv. Law Sch.), 261 9th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; P. H. Noyes (Harv. Law Sch.), Tenafly, N. J.; W. J. Nutter, Y. M. C. A., Chelsea; R. Payson, 28 Bowdoin St., Portland, Me.; J. D. Peabody, 224 Madison Ave., New York City; J. W. Plaisted, 2d, 443 Park Ave., Worcester; C. H. Poor, Jr., (Harv. Law Sch.), Chestnut Hill Ave., Brookline; J. W. Russell, 6 Sacramento St., Cambridge; W. Sabine (Harv. Law Sch.), 30 Irving St., Brookline; M. L. Sampliner, 1425 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.; A. A. Schaefer (Harv. Law Sch.), Middletown, Conn.; F. W. von Schrader (St. Louis Law Sch.), care of Col. F. W. von Schrader, Quarter Master's Dept., St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Sharon; W. M. Shohl, 2929 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati, O.; N. O. Simard (Harv. Law Sch.), 16 Roxbury St., Worcester; R. W. Skinner, Jr., 200 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. D. Sloan, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.; F. C. Taylor (Harv. Law Sch.), 7422 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. E. Tibbetts, Albion, N. Y.; S. Titcomb, 66 Stone St., Augusta, Me.; H. M. Trieber, 923 W. 2nd St., Little Rock, Ark.; A. F. Veenfiet, St. Mary's, O.; J. E. Warner, 12 Walnut St., Taunton; P. L. Warren, 273 Middle St., Portland, Me.; F. D. Webster, Hotel Somerset, Boston; A. L. White, 71 Cheney St., Roxbury; N. Wolfman, 19 Cooper St., Boston.

Business: L. R. Ach, 817 Walnut St.,

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Nye, telephone, Bournedale; H. A. Osgood, railroading, 1713 P. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; M. J. Page, mining, 1048 Walnut St., Newton Highlands; H. W. Paine, advertising, 13 Astor Place, New York City; A. A. Parker, Carrington, North Dakota; H. W. Parker, mfg. shoe leather, 1804 Beacon St., Brookline; R. E. Parks, wholesale grocery, Martinsville, Ind.; G. Q. Peters, banking (Kidder, Peabody & Co.), 37 Mountfort St., Boston; T. F. Pierce, railroading, 40 Vandeventer Pl., St. Louis, Mo.; R. M. Poor, banking, Lexington Ave., New York City; W. T. Poulterer, telephone, 2019 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. R. Pratt, wool, Wellesley Hills; G. W. Proctor, 44 Spring St., Somerville; A. N. Reggio, real estate, 43 Tremont St., Boston; E. B. Robbins, insurance, 315 Kent St., Brookline; H. E. Rowley, wholesale grocery, 187 Court St., Keene, N. H.; E. E. Savory, Portland cement, Elmwood Park, Newtonville; H. B. Sawyer, wool, 8 Bellevue Ave., Melrose; W. H. Schmidt, 719 Michigan St., Toledo, O.; C. P. Scott, railroading, 1617 Dill St., Burlington, Iowa; O. H. Seifert, lumber, 552 W. 6th St., Davenport, Iowa; R. A. Shepard, lumber, Clark Rd., Brookline; F. E. Shirk, hardware, 114 E. Jackson St., Muncie, Ind.; J. H. Silver, electric railroading, 1064 Case Ave., Cleveland, O.; H. W. Smith, hotel, 929 Middle St., Bath, Me.; R. L. Smith, lumber, 41 Dana St., Cambridge; S. B. Smith, accountant, Bisbee, Ariz.; A. W. Soule, banking (Blodget, Merritt & Co.), Beacon St., Brookline; R. E. Sperry (A. G. Spaulding & Bros.), 839 West End Ave., New York City; E. Stanton, Jr., publishing, Lake Forest, Ill.; S. W. Stern, commercial, 5115 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. B. Stetson, Jr., mfg. hats, Ashbourne, Pa.; N. Storms, grain, 604 1st St., Evansville, Ind.; L. Strauss, merchant, Hotel Som-

ersett, Boston; M. J. Strauss, commercial, 51 W. 69th St., New York City; C. H. Sutherland, Brunswick, Me.; F. H. Swift, mfg., 378 County St., New Bedford; W. A. Taft, Jr., lumber export, 609 Exchange Bldg., Boston; H. L. F. Terhune, banking, 235 W. 75th St., New York City; N. L. Tilney, banking, Orange, N. J.; E. W. Vidaud, 161 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Wallace telephone, 93 Forest St., Clinton; M. Wertheim, publishing, 763 5th Ave., New York City; K. M. Whitcomb, mfg., "The Lindens," West Philadelphia, Pa.; L. W. White, banking and brokerage, Milton; H. H. Whitman, banking, Goddard Ave., Brookline; F. S. Whitney, 175 Humboldt Ave., Roxbury; T. T. Whitney, brokerage (Stone & Webster), Milton, Mass.; M. Williams, wool, 186 Marlborough St., Boston; R. S. Woodbridge, banking, 201 W. 79th St., New York City.

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91 Glen Rd., Jamaica Plain; J. I. Eldridge, 7 Ingleside Ave., Winthrop; P. V. R. Ellis, 69 Monmouth St., Brookline; W. P. Fargo, 56 Park Ave., New York City; W. L. Franklin, Jr., 24 E. Mt. Vernon Pl., Baltimore, Md.; A. G. Gill, 411 Marlborough St., Boston; A. P. Gilson, Wellesley Hills; L. I. Goldberg, 17 Walnut St., Chelsea; B. D. M. Greene, Box 37, Berkeley, Cal.; H. H. Harter, Mansfield, O.; W. V. Hawkins, 1518 Broadway Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Hinckley, 166 E. 61st St., New York City; L. H. Hoffman, Portland, Oregon; W. C. Holmes, Lincoln Ave., Wollaston; A. M. Hurlin, Jackson, N. H.; A. E. Hutchinson, 308 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; F. C. Irving, "The Maples," Ogdensburg, N. Y.; E. N. Jenckes, Jr., E. Douglas; E. D. King, 2 East 45th St., New York City; G. S. Leonard, 232 Summer St., Boston; Henry S. Lord, Plymouth; A. R. Magruder, 1739 H. St., Washington, D. C.; B. E. Marean, 151 Brattle St., Cambridge; J. Mattison, 54 Dunster St., Cambridge; B. Merrill, Jr., Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; C. Mitchell, Brandon Hall, Beacon St., Brookline; C. D. Morgan, Plymouth; L. I. Neale, 525 No. Main St., Butler, Pa.; L. S. Newell, East Liverpool, O.; D. A. Newhall, care of D. S. Newhall, Room 50, Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. D. Nichols, 18 W. 122d St., New York City; P. J. Patten, Palatine, Ill.; A. Perry, Jr., 10 Marlborough St., Boston; S. M. Peyser, 64 W. 91st St., New York City; R. E. Pierce, Pride's Crossing; H. K. Pomeroy, 307 Huron St., Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Potts, Dykington Inn, Kansas City, Mo.; S. D. Preston, 56 Park Ave., New York City; H. T. Read, 2422 Western Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; A. L. Risley, Newburyport; H. A. Seipt, West Point, Pa.; H. S. Shaw, Jr., Box 83, Essex St. Station, Boston; H. R. Shurtleff, 33 Green St.,

Concord, N. H.; L. A. Sloper, 17 Forest Ave., Natick; L. P. Soule, 508 Washington St., Dorchester; B. K. Stephenson, Brookline; K. Taussig, 4241 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; E. B. Towne, Palo Alto, Cal.; C. S. Waldo, Jr., 54 Burroughs St., Jamaica Plain; F. M. Walsh, 56 Moseley St., Dorchester; C. E. Ware, Jr., 158 Prichard St., Fitchburg; H. L. Warren, Alborene, Va.; H. C. Washburn, 71 W. 124th St., New York City; J. B. West, Jr., care of Keepe, Davidson Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. Williams, 40 Fruit St., Worcester.

Architecture: M. C. Beebe, 355 Pennsylvania St., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Boyd, Jr., 52 Harrison St., Brookline; G. M. Champney, 954 Main St., No. Woburn; D. W. Clark, Jr., 63 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; H. L. Converse, 39 Florence Ave., Arlington Heights; E. Cross, Newfoundland, N. J.; W. B. Dinamoore, 15 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain; A. B. Geeson, 47 Butler Rd., Quincy; H. F. Kellogg, 16 Garfield St., Cambridge; C. King, 17 Marlborough St., Boston; O. F. Langmann, 121 W. 57th St., New York City; C. D. Loomis, Linden Ave., Englewood, N. J.; C. L. Pitkin, 51 Strathmore Rd., Brookline; C. W. Porter, Sherborn; C. D. Proctor, West Derby, N. H.; J. D. Shaw (landscape), 4 Fayston St., Roxbury; H. V. Skene, 25 Warren Ave., Somerville; W. Soule, 1571 Beacon St., Brookline; R. R. Stanwood, 189 Bay State Road, Boston; W. W. Stickney, 101 Orman Ave., Pueblo, Colo.; R. Wheelwright (landscape), Glen Road, Jamaica Plain.

Further Study: H. K. Alden (L. S. S.), Oneonta, N. Y.; T. Barbour, Agassiz Museum, Cambridge; L. Bloomfield, Elkhart Lake, Wis.; S. B. Booth, 149 Tulpehocken St., Germantown, Pa.; T. F. Burns, Grad. Sch., 19 Putnam Ave., Cambridge; S. R. Cate (in Europe) 892 Watertown St., West Newton;

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Miscellaneous: E. S. Bryant, forestry, Cohasset; W. F. Burr, agriculture, 151 W. 74th St., New York City; W. A. Clark, forestry, 63 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; T. B. Eastland, capitalist, 426 Rialto Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Field, capitalist, 452 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; S. S. Gordon, violinist, 24 Porter St., Malden; F. H. Grey, musician, 3 Brantwood Rd., Arlington; R. F. Hammatt, forestry, 30 Norway Park, Hyde Park; D. C. Hyde, horticulturalist, 171 Hancock St., Cambridge; M. A. Libbey, U. S. Navy, 14 Parsons St., West Newton; R. Merrill, U. S. Army, 4 Copley St., Newton; L. J. de G. de Milhan, anthropology, National Arts Club, New York City; J. T. Mulroy, director Roxbury League, (boy's club), 49 Adams St., Roxbury; J. Murdock, Jr., forestry, 31 Grays Hall, Cambridge; D. P. Myers, diplomatic service, care of City Editor, *Boston Herald*; E. R. Perry, librarian, 118 Vernon St., Worcester; C. P. Wood, 236 Winthrop St., Taunton.

Death: Charles Julius Stevens, a temporary member of the Class, died at his home in Worcester on June 27, 1906.

NON-ACADEMIC.

PERMANENT ADDRESSES AND PROBABLE
OCCUPATIONS.

Scientific School, 1906. — S. K. Becker, 71 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.; with Lackawanna Steel Co. — S. R. Crosse, 25 Ware St., Cambridge; with International Instrument Co., 23 Church St. Cambridge, and asst. at Scient. Sch. — H. L. Terhune, 235 W. 75th St., New York; railroading. — J. H. Bucke; assistant engineer, Boston Elevated Ry. Co. — H. F. Kellogg, 35 Congress St., Boston; architect. — H. V. Skene, 25 Warren Ave., Somerville; asst. in architecture. — W. G. Vinal, Mount Blue; Grad. Sch. teaching. — E. D. Congdon, Lima, N. Y. — A. M. Banta, 100 Banta St., Franklin, Ind.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — C. M. Holland, New York City; asst. engineer with N. Y. Rapid Transit Commission. — A. P. Wilson, Wellesley Hills; asst. at Scient. Sch. — E. F. Sampson, 957 Washington St., Newtonville; Harv. Med. School. — H. S. Farnham, 6 Arlington St., Cambridge; telephone engineering. — G. D. Scholl, Reading, Pa.; mining engineer.

Graduate School, 1906. H. L. Drury, 13 Hastings Hall; study in Scient. Sch. — H. M. Kallen, 16 Hall St., Boston; teacher of philosophy. — P. B. Wells, 80 Washington Ave., Plainfield, N. J.; teaching. — C. W. Wilder, Worcester Academy, Worcester; instructor in history. — Christian Larsen, Salt Lake City, Utah; teaching. — P. C. Stanwood, 479 Beacon St., Boston; lawyer. — F. W. Stearns, 371 Harvard St., Cambridge; Episcopal Theolog. Sch., Cambridge. — P. H. Sylvester, 866 Beacon St., Newton Centre; physician. — L. H. Whitney, 177 E. Haverhill St., Lawrence; analytical chemist with A. D. Little, Boston. — M. R. Cohen, 58 E. 106th St., New York; tutor in College

of City of New York. — S. P. Chase, 151 Pearl St., Portland, Me.; teaching. — H. H. Blossom, 7 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; landscape architect. — G. A. Cushman, 46 Dudley St., Roxbury; business or teaching. — Trevor Kincaid, 4526 18th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.; professor of zoölogy, Univ. of Washington. — W. S. Barnes, Washington, N. H.; teaching. — Clarence Perkins, 1017 Harrison St., Syracuse, N. Y.; traveling fellow in history, 1906-07. — C. M. Brewster, Chagrin Falls, O.; teacher. — Wm. Jackman, Burlington, Vt.; instructor in Univ. of Vermont. — John Daniels, Grafton, Vt. — F. W. Shulenberger, 248 E. 34th St., New York; settlement work. — J. M. Adams, 5 Howland St., Cambridge; asst. in physics and student in Grad. Sch. — H. E. Woodbridge, Williamstown; teaching. — Donald McFadon, 1651 Maine St., Quincy, Ill.; lumber. — E. C. Bentley, Jackson, O.; banking in New York City. — W. O. Sypherd, Delaware College, Newark, Del.; professor of English history. — C. H. May, Kingston, O.; teacher. — H. W. Hastings, Agawam; teaching. — C. S. Larzelere, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; teacher of history, State Normal School. — Abraham Flexner, care of Bernard Flexner, Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; teacher. — M. C. Bates, 391 N. Cherry St., Galesburg, Ill.; teacher of English. — Henry Peterson, Cambridge; teaching. — W. M. Barrows, Agricultural College, Mich.; teaching. — W. T. Hastings, Feeding Hills; Grad. Sch. — C. H. Toll, 1654 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; student in Germany. — J. S. Kenyon, Medina, O.; teaching. — C. W. Nichols, New Haven, Conn.; teaching. — S. B. Clark, Union City, Mich.; teaching. — C. E. Payne, Terre Haute, Ind.; teaching. — F. W. Stewart, 42 Prince St., Rochester, N. Y.; teaching. — F. W. Ohl, 25 N. 50th St.,

- Philadelphia, Pa.; instructor in classics, Phillips Brooks School, Phila. — W. J. Newton, Amherst; asst. professor of mathematics and philosophy, Amherst Coll. — M. A. Hines, 506 Main St., North Adams; chemist, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. — E. W. Davis, Harv. Grad. Sch. — Du Bois Tooker, 65 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; teaching classics, Staten Island Academy, New Brighton, N. Y. — S. B. Serviss, 107 Spring St., Amsterdam, N. Y.; asst. in physics at Harvard. — W. A. Clark, 63 Mt. Vernon St., Boston; forester. — I. D. Hyskell, Smicksburg, Pa.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — R. E. Bruce, 12 Somerset St., Boston; teacher. — C. H. Smith, 42 Kirkland St., Cambridge; teacher. — Leonard Withington, Prospect and Alapai Sts., Honolulu, H. I.; journalism. — Michael Minassian, 380 Atlantic Ave., Boston; editor. — E. P. Morton, '92, Bloomington, Ind.; asst. professor of English in Indiana University. — F. G. Jackson, 25 Follen St., Cambridge; studying chemistry in Europe. — J. M. O. Smith, Napoleon, O.; law student, Univ. of Michigan. — Arthur Mitchell, 881 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge; teacher. — G. E. Ramadell, East Hebron, Me.; teaching. — H. C. Chapin, 97 Lake View Ave., Cambridge; chemist. — R. N. Wilson, Lenoir, N. C.; teacher. — H. T. Baker, 10 Franklin St., Rockland, Me.; teaching in college. — L. E. Emerson, 47 Capisic St., Portland, Me.; teaching. — F. W. Johnston, 7 Oakview Terrace, Jamaica Plain; teaching. — A. H. Pierce, 52 Pierce St., Hyde Park; industrial chemistry. — Daishiro Fukuzawa, 2 Mita, Shiba, Tokyo, Japan; banking. — J. C. Williams, 536 Washington St., Dedham; teaching in preparatory school. — G. W. Thayer, 304 Oak St., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.; Harv. Grad. Sch. — C. D. Zdanowicz, American Express Co., 11 Rue Scribe, Paris; Harris Fellow. — E. O. Wood, Jr., De Kalb, Ill.; teacher.
- Law School, 1906.* Felix Frankfurter, 931 Park Ave., New York; law clerk. — L. S. Hill, Jr., 221 Broad St., Providence, R. I.; lawyer. — V. K. Keesey, York, Pa.; lawyer. — M. M. Lemann, 6317 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La.; lawyer. — J. W. Weinig, 1244 Ross Ave., Pine Hill, Cincinnati, O.; attorney. — W. M. Hall, 44 Dana St., Cambridge; lawyer. — R. L. Black, Baker Pl., Madison Road, Cincinnati, O.; lawyer. — A. W. Coolidge, 176 Coyle St., Woodford, Me.; lawyer at Room 70, 89 State St., Boston. — F. H. Horlbeck, 13 Pitt St., Charleston, S. C.; attorney. — H. F. Stambaugh, 1315 Derry St., Harrisburg, Pa. — G. M. Peters, Kansas City, Mo.; lawyer. — E. E. Smith, Foxboro; with bond house. — F. S. Kent, 891 Mass. Ave., Cambridge; lawyer. — C. F. Robinson, 214 Maine St., Brunswick, Me.; attorney, Room 77, Ames Bldg., Boston. — T. A. Lothrop, 35 Columbia St., Brookline; lawyer. — E. A. Brodeur, Barre; lawyer. — J. E. Haigh, 61 Abbott St., Lawrence; in law office. — J. H. Hilliard, Oldtown, Me.; lawyer. — W. H. Peckham, 35 E. 53d St., New York; lawyer. — W. D. Conrad, Winchester, Va.; lawyer. — Casper Schenk, Waterloo, Ia.; lawyer. — J. E. Johnson, 507 E. 7th St., Little Rock, Ark.; lawyer. — R. J. Hastings, 31 William St., Worcester; lawyer. — Archibald King, 1611 23th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; lawyer. — R. N. Miller, 521 Hill St., Louisville, Ky.; lawyer. — R. B. Coolidge, 89 State St., Room 75, Boston. — R. B. Hamilton, New York City; lawyer. — W. L. Robinson, Mt. Vernon, O.; lawyer. — E. G. Templeton, Exeter, N. H.; lawyer. — C. P. Warren, 72 Pearl St., Springfield; lawyer in Boston. — A. B. Schultz, 817 N. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.;

attorney. — D. R. Englar, Medford, Md.; lawyer in Baltimore. — R. W. Child, 212 Essex St., Boston; lawyer. — F. W. Bird, East Walpole; lawyer. — F. J. Dunn, 43 Glazier St., Gardiner; lawyer. — S. B. Larrabee, 381 Spring St., Portland, Me.; lawyer. — L. V. Walker, Oxford, Me.; lawyer. — A. L. Richards, South Sherborn; lawyer. — S. C. Hauxhurst, Milwaukee, Wis.; lawyer. — A. H. Fittz, Natick; lawyer.

Medical School, 1906. — E. G. Brackett, 166 Newbury St., Boston; physician. — A. H. Ruggles, 20 Alveston St., Jamaica Plain; hospital work. — Channing Frothingham, Jr.; Boston City Hospital, till 1908. — L. D. Chapin, 20 Maple St., Springfield; physician. — F. A. Hamilton, 212 Broadway, Somerville. — Byam Hollings, 53 Ellery St., Cambridge; surgical interne, Mass. Gen. Hospital. — D. F. Maguire, 1059 Dorchester Ave., Dorchester; physician. — F. J. Fassett, 51 College St., Montpelier, Vt. — N. C. Davis, P. O. Box 460, Providence, R. I.; physician. — M. E. Champion, 355 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington; physician. — A. E. Darling, 210 Main St., Auburn, Me.; house officer, Lynn (Mass.) Hospital. — H. M. Bruce, 519 Washington St., Brookline; physician. — J. C. Rowley, 80 Mason Terrace, Brookline; physician. — E. H. Sparrow, 326 Harvard St., Cambridge; physician. — D. P. Penhallow; physician. — W. B. Bartlett, Concord; physician. — Jerome Leopold, 4200 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; physician. — W. H. Godfrey, Bournewood Hospital, Brookline; asst. physician.

Dental School, 1906. W. D. Riggs, Newport, R. I. — Robert Hope, Halswell St., Wellington, New Zealand. — H. B. Norwood, 220 Clarendon St., Boston. — R. G. Collins, 272 Harriet St., Bridgeport, Conn. — M. E. Peters, 218 King St., E., St. John, N. B. — M. H.

Greene, South Gardner. — C. H. Mack, 16 Day St., West Springfield; dental interne, Mass. Epileptic Hospital, Palmer.

Divinity School, 1906. W. M. Crane, 15 Everett St., Cambridge; study abroad. — F. R. Sturtevant, 105 Washington St., Hartford, Ct.; ministry. — W. H. P. Hatch, Lexington; ministry and instructor in Episcopal Theolog. Sch., Cambridge. — Samuel McNaugher, 40 Dana St., Cambridge; ministry, has preached for 14 years. — S. B. Snow, Palo Alto, Cal.; ministry. — W. R. P. Davey, Harv. Divinity School, Cambridge; teacher in Semitic Dept.

Joseph Dickson, L. S., '67, died at St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1906. He was born in Ireland, Oct. 29, 1845.

Dr. C. P. Lyman, professor of veterinary medicine, 1882-1901, has settled at Tacoma, Wash.

Philip Rubenstein, 1 '00, is a special justice of the Boston Juvenile Court.

Prof. J. R. Wheeler, p '85, of Columbia, has declined the appointment of curator of the Boston Art Museum.

Charles Joseph Conway a graduate of the Class of 1899 at Holy Cross, and a first-year student at the Harvard Medical School, died at his home in Millville, on June 27, of heart trouble.

Dr. M. C. Smith, d '98, is president of the Mass. Dental Society.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed W. P. Whyte, L. S. '44, to the United States Senate in place of A. P. Gorman, deceased. Senator Whyte is 82 years old; he was Senator in 1868-9 and again from 1875 to 1881, and for three years, 1871-4, he was Governor of Maryland.

J. H. Hudson, 1 '08, of Guilford, Me., is the Republican candidate for attorney of Piscataquis County.

H. B. Brown, L. S. '59, has resigned as Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; he was appointed in 1891.

William Brunton, *t* '79, died at the Boston Homoeopathic Hospital March 10, 1906. He was born at Sheffield, England, Jan. 29, 1850, graduated from the Unitarian Home Missionary College, England, 1869, and was ordained to the ministry at Manchester, England, Jan. 20, 1869. He had settlements at Middlesbrough and Colyton, England. Coming to America, he had settlements at Brighton, 1877-85, Yarmouth, Me., 1886-90; Whitman, 1890-95; and Fairhaven, 1896-1905. He married, in 1873, Miss Ellen Sumner of Randolph, Vt., who survives him with one son, Dr. Herbert R. Brunton, of Maplewood. He graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in 1879.

Horace Porter, L. S. S. '52, ex-ambassador to France, has received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia University.

E. H. Deavitt, *l* '96, of Montpelier, is candidate for nomination by the Republicans for Treasurer of Vermont.

Dr. Alexander Hutchins, formerly president of the State Medical Society, died July 31, at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born in New York in 1835, and was graduated from Williams College. He then studied at the Harvard Medical School and at the New York Medical College. For the first three years of the Civil War he was an assistant surgeon in the Navy, retiring because of illness. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, and for many years the chief consulting physician of the Brooklyn Hospital. He was also a consulting physician for St. Mary's and St. John's Hospitals in Brooklyn.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, *s* '62, curator of the Peabody Museum, has received a memorial volume from former students, and gifts from the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and from the Century Association, to commemorate his long service at Harvard.

George Murillo Bartol, *t* '45, died at Lancaster, June 20, 1906. He was born at Freeport, Me., Sept. 18, 1820. He graduated A.B. at Brown in 1842; studied at the Harvard Divinity School, was ordained at Lancaster, Aug. 4, 1847, where he remained for 59 years. He was a member of the school board many years and of the library committee since the library was founded. He was chairman of the Eastwood Cemetery Committee and delivered the address when it was dedicated in 1876. He was also chairman of the committee chosen in 1866 to have charge of the location and building of the Memorial Hall building. He was the last of the original members of the Library Club of Lancaster organized in 1851. He married in 1856, Elizabeth H. Washburn, of Lancaster, by whom he had five children, viz.: three sons, George of Cleveland, Dr. John W., '87, of Boston, and Dr. Edward F. W., '96, of Milton; and two daughters, Elizabeth W., wife of Harold Parker, and Miss Mary W.

C. W. Wilder, *p* '05, has been teaching history at the Worcester Academy.

K. W. Thompson, *p* '00, submaster of the Beverly High School, has been called to a high school in New York City.

Dr. George Sullivan Woodman, *m* '49, formerly of Newtonville, died March 21, 1906, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. M. Bigelow, Cambridge. He was born Nov. 22, 1824, in Boston; prepared for College at the Chauncey Hall School; was graduated at Amherst in 1846, and at the Harvard Medical School in the Class of 1849. He married Jane, daughter of Dr. P. J. Gridley of Amherst, and for some years was associated with Dr. Gridley in practice there. Later Dr. Woodman took up homoeopathy and practised it in Lynn and in Newtonville. He retired in 1900 from Newtonville and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Bigelow. During the Civil War Dr.

Woodman was an examining surgeon, stationed at Brooklyn. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society, of the Mass. Medical Society, and later of the Homoeopathic Society. He is survived by his wife and five children. The children are George H. Woodman, an attorney in New York, Elizabeth L. B. Woodman of Cambridge, Robbins G. Woodman of Newtonville, F. Urania Woodman of New York, and Mrs. Melville M. Bigelow of Cambridge.

James Maxwell Murdoch, L. S. '05, died at Winchester on May 21. He was born in Woburn, Aug. 7, 1881, and after graduating as valedictorian at Amherst in 1903, he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he withdrew on account of illness.

E. D. Fite, p '05, is instructor in history at Yale University.

Dr. John Harris Pettee, m '97, died at Newton Highlands on March 5, 1906. He was born at Roxbury, Dec. 24, 1871, and after graduating from the Medical School practised in Roxbury.

Samuel Pierpont Langley, h '86, on whom Harvard conferred the degree of LL.D. in 1886, died at Aiken, S. C., Feb. 27, 1906. He was born at Roxbury, Aug. 22, 1834. From 1867 to 1887 he was director of the Allegheny Observatory; since 1887, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Charles Lester Spaulding, p '97, died at Kansas City, Mo., on June 24. He was the son of Charles Spaulding, and born at Townsend Harbor, March 18, 1867. He was a graduate of Williams College, A.B. 1890, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1898, and of the Harvard Medical School, 1899. He afterwards completed his education abroad. During the Spanish War he was a naval surgeon on the *Bay State*. He removed to Kansas City in 1901, and had already built up a successful practice. He was

having some repairs done in his office building and accidentally fell down the elevator well, and was taken up dead. He was to have been married three days later.

J. G. Cutler, e '80, is general superintendent of the Washington & Columbia River Ry., with headquarters at Walla Walla, Wash.

Dr. Edgar Leroy Draper, m '67, died at Holyoke on May 6, after a short illness following a year's failing health. He had practised in Holyoke for 30 years. He was born at Pelham, Nov. 28, 1841, graduated at Amherst College in 1864, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1867. During the Civil War he was a surgeon in the Navy, being assigned to the steamship *Naumkeag*. He settled in Holyoke. He married for his first wife Alice Bemis of Cambridge, who died in 1888. He married a second time, Mrs. Sarah Mead, of Auburn, N. Y., who survives. He was a Free Mason.

Dr. William Alexander McDonald, m '71, born on Prince Edward's Island, Nov. 16, 1844, died at Lynn on May 11. He practised medicine in Boston, Springfield, Fall River, and Malden, settling in Lynn about 25 years ago. He was a member of the Mass. Medical Society.

Judge Alfred Russell, l '52, died at Detroit, Mich., on May 8, while he was making an address at the annual banquet of the Michigan Society of Colonial Wars. He was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 18, 1830, the second son of William and Susan C. (Webster) Russell. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the Class of 1850, was made LL.D., in 1890. He read law with W. C. Thompson of Plymouth, and graduated from the Harvard Law School, 1852. He had been a successful lawyer at Detroit, Mich., over fifty years. He was United States district attorney, Michigan, 1861-1869, and was general

attorney for the Michigan & Canada Wabash R. R. He was tendered the German mission by Pres. Hayes, but declined. He published, in 1900, "The Police Power of the State." He married, Oct. 28, 1857, Ellen Prentiss (Wells) England, who died in March, 1902.

James Davis Hill, L. S. '90, died at his home in Cambridge on June 24, after an illness of two days. He was born in Cambridge, Jan. 28, 1865. He attended the Harvard Law School for two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He served in the Common Council in 1898, 1899, and 1900. He was a member of Cambridge Lodge of Elks and of Governor Rowell Colony, Pilgrim Fathers, and was a director in the Reliance Coöperative Bank. He was also a trustee and a past warden of University Lodge, N. E. O. P. He married, ten years ago, Miss Elizabeth Fitzgibbons of East Boston, who survives him.

Joseph Monette, l '96, of Lawrence, is president of the recently organized French-American Republican Club of Mass.

Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, L. S. '48, died at Sayville, L. I., June 14, 1906. He was the son of Cornelius Van Schaick and Margaret (Barnhill) Roosevelt, and was born in New York, Aug. 7, 1829. Was admitted to the bar in 1851; became interested in promoting clubs for the protection of game; was for 20 years a member of the New York Fishery Commission; edited the *New York Citizen*; was treasurer of the War Democracy; alderman of New York; Brooklyn Bridge Commissioner; member of Congress, 1873-75; chairman of the Committee of 70, active against the Tweed Ring; U. S. Minister to Netherlands, 1888-90; president of the Sons of the American Revolution; delegate to many Democratic conventions; on

all the committees to aid the Boers in their war with England; banker; uncle of Pres. Roosevelt. Author of "Game Fish of North America," "Game Birds," "Five Acres too Much," "Progressive Petticoats," "Love and Luck," etc. He married (1) Miss Ellis; (2) Marion T. Fortescue.

J. S. Richardson, L. S. '82, is assistant district attorney for Boston.

James Hewins, L. S. '67, of Medfield, one of the county commissioners of Norfolk County, died suddenly at his summer home, Nantucket, on July 10. He was born in Medfield, April 27, 1845; was educated in the public schools of that town and Walpole, at Amherst College, and the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, Feb. 26, 1868. For several years he was one of the county's trial justices, and in 1884, represented his district in the General Court. Feb. 16, 1886, he helped to found the Norfolk County Bar Association, and was a member of its first council.

Prof. A. E. Kennelly, h '06, was appointed by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers as a delegate to the International Commission for the Standardization of Nomenclature and Ratings of Electrical Machinery which met this summer in London.

Dr. James Winchell Coleman Ely, m '46, died at Providence, R. I., on May 7, aged 86. He graduated A.B. at Brown in 1842, and was the oldest practising physician in Rhode Island.

Dr. Edward Augustus Crane, m '57, who died in Paris, France, Feb. 25, 1906, was born at Freetown, Apr. 23, 1832. After graduation from Amherst in 1854, and from the Medical School, he practised for several years in Providence, R. I., and was appointed by the State to make a medical report, which was the beginning of a system of similar annual reports in other

states. When the war broke out he helped to organize the Sanitary Commission in aid of the Army Medical Department, and had charge of one of its divisions in the field, and, after the capture of New Orleans, in Louisiana until just before the close of the war. He then went abroad and traveled extensively, arriving in Paris a short time before the Exposition of 1867. Dr. T. W. Evans, who had obtained from the Emperor space for an exhibit of the sanitary improvements made during the Civil War, engaged him to go to the United States to collect material, and on his return put him in charge of this exhibit of the United States Sanitary Commission. Later he and Dr. Evans accompanied the Imperial party to Egypt for the opening of the Suez Canal. In 1870, after war had been declared between France and Germany, Dr. Crane co-operated with Dr. Evans in the formation of the American Association for the Relief of the Misery of Battlefields. The most dramatic episode of his life was his share in the flight of the French Empress, when he and Dr. Evans planned and carried out the escape of Eugénie from Paris. For his courage and devotion in this crisis, the Empress presented him with a valuable pearl, and at a later period he was decorated with the Legion of Honor. Dr. Crane returned to Paris after the Empress had sailed for England, and took charge of the Association for the Relief of the Misery of Battlefields. For many years he was editor of Dr. Evans's paper, *The American Register*, and at Dr. Evans's death, was left one of the six executors of his estate, being also requested by him to edit his "Memoirs." Last November this book, entitled "The Second French Empire, Napoleon the Third," was published simultaneously in England and

America, and Dr. Crane had practically completed the French translation of it at the time of his death. Two years previous to this, he and his wife were invited by the Empress to visit her at Farnborough, her English home, and she then expressed great interest in the book upon which he was at work, and in an interview, a few weeks before his death, in Paris, she congratulated him on the success he had achieved. His wife survives him, and after her death his property is left to Amherst College as a fund for books on biology. He also leaves a legacy, in memory of his parents, to their old Congregational Church in Berkley.

The German Emperor has conferred on Prof. Simon Newcomb, s. '58, the Order "Pour le Mérite" in science and the arts.

Judge Joseph Fernald Wiggin, L. S. '59, ex-Mayor of Malden, died at his home in Malden on June 17. He was born in Exeter, N. H., March 30, 1838; attended Phillips Exeter Academy, graduating in three years; he studied at Harvard Law School for one year, entered the law office of W. W. Stickney of Exeter, and was admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in 1862. He practised at Epping, N. H., for a year and then at Exeter until 1880, when he moved to Malden. For many years he was a member of the firm of Wiggin & Fernald, Boston. From 1871 to 1876 he was probate judge for Rockingham County, N. H., and in 1877 was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the New Hampshire statutes. In 1885 he was elected a member of the Malden School Board, was reelected, and a year later was chosen chairman. In 1888, he was elected as the Citizens' candidate for Mayor and served for four years. He was married in Milton to Ruth H. Hollis, July 6, 1868. Of ten children born, nine are living. He was vice-president and trustee of the Malden Hospital,

a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge of Masons, a trustee of the Malden Savings Bank, and a trustee of Sanborn Seminary of Kingston, N. H.

LeR. P. Burnham, s '02, recently won the competition, held annually in Boston, for the Rotch Traveling Scholarship in Architecture, which entitles the holder to two years' travel and study abroad. He was also the winner of the Nelson Robinson Jr. Traveling Fellowship in Architecture in 1903-04, and of the Julia Amory Appleton Traveling Fellowship in 1904-05, both University Fellowships. He is at present in the office of McKim, Mead & White, New York City.

Walter Seth Logan, l '71, fell dead in the Equitable Building, New York, on July 19. He was born April 15, 1847, at Washington, Conn., the son of Seth S. and Serene (Hollister) Logan. Graduated at Yale in 1870 first in his class. He received his first legal education in the Harvard Law School. Going to New York, he was recommended by Dean Langdell to James C. Carter, and his first work was on the famous *Jumel* case. In this he was associated with Mr. Carter and Charles O'Connor. Mr. Logan has had a busy life, and was a prominent figure in the Supreme Court. He was president and director of the Aluminum Compound Plate Co., of the Cheesman Cotton Gin Co., Fahnstock Transmitter Co., United States Aluminum Printing Press Co., Forward Reduction Co., treasurer and director of the Sonora and Sinaloa Irrigation Co., and a director in the Black Rock Land and Irrigation Co., and in the Black Rock Smelting Co. In local politics Mr. Logan figured at one time as one of the leaders of the Greater New York Democracy. Later he returned to Tammany Hall, after the Croker régime had been banished. He wrote "*Cuautla — The Bunker Hill of*

Mexico;" "A Mexican Law-Suit," and various pamphlets on economic subjects. He married, April 13, 1875, Eliza Preston Kenyon.

The Class of 1896, Harvard Law School, celebrated the tenth anniversary of its graduation by a meeting and dinner at the Boston Athletic Association Club House in Boston on June 27. At the dinner A. C. Matteson, of Providence, R. I., presided. Dean Ames was the guest of the evening, and made an interesting and graceful speech. J. W. Allen responded for Yale; Robert Cushman for Brown, and R. A. Stewart for the University of Vermont. J. F. O'Connell, C. H. Swan, J. H. Hickey, C. L. Barlow, and D. A. Ellis also spoke. The character of the dinner was delightfully informal, and the success of the occasion was undoubted. Some steps will undoubtedly be taken looking to closer organization and future reunions of the Class. H. Ware read an amusing poem, and the meeting closed shortly before midnight. The Secretary regrets to record the fact that several of the Boston members of the Class were absent. In spite of that, however, the meeting was thoroughly enjoyable. About 32 men were present. — *Charles H. Fiske, Jr.*, '93, Sec.

George Henry Pullman, L. S. '72, died at Los Angeles, June 23, 1906. He was a former student of the Lawrence Scientific and the Harvard Law Schools. He practised law in Chicago for some years. Leaving there he became attorney and secretary for the Red Cross, when Miss Clara Barton was president. In the work he was on several fields, also going abroad in behalf of the Society. Several years ago, on account of ill health, he went to California, making it his home. His father, a prominent minister of the Universalist Church, was a brother of George M. Pullman.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

Prof. J. C. Gray, '59, Royall Professor of Law at Harvard, is bringing out a second edition of his "The Rule Against Perpetuities," which will contain 3600 cases, or about twice as many as the original book, and also about 150 additional pages of comment.

Dr. G. M. Gould, t '74, the Philadelphia oculist, has added to his "Biographic Clinics" one on Gustave Flaubert and one on Berlioz.

C. F. Adams, '56, has reprinted in a single pamphlet the memoirs of Theodore Lyman, '55, and R. C. Winthrop, Jr., '54, contributed by him to the *Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society*. They give remarkable life-like portraits of two men of strong individuality.

Bulletin 49 of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy contains "Reports on the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea, and on the east coast of the United States, 1877 to 1880, by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer *Blake*. XLII. Westindische Polychaeten." By Hermann Augener. *Bulletin 50* is C. R. Eastman's "Structure and Relations of Mylostoma."

Professors Hugo Münsterberg and J. J. Putnam, '66, and Boris Sidis, '94, are among the associate editors of the recently established *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, edited by Dr. Morton Prince, '75.

The Department of Economics announces the institution of a series of

monographs prepared under its direction to be known as the Harvard Economic Studies. The first number will be the David A. Wells prize essay of the current year, by W. H. Price, entitled "English Patents of Monopoly, 1560-1640." This will be followed by a study of "The Lodging-House Problem in Boston," by A. B. Wolfe. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

The Journal of Medical Research (Vol. xiv, Nov., 1905-April, 1906) contains the following contributions: "The optical advantages of the ultra-violet microscope," by W. C. Sabine; "Ultra-violet photomicrography," by H. C. Ernst and S. B. Wolbach; "The rapid diagnosis of rabies," by Langdon Frothingham; "Pathological calcification," by H. G. Wells; "Stable and detachable agglutininogen of typhoid bacilli," by B. H. Buxton and J. C. Torrey; "A further study of the experimental production of liver necroses by the injection of hem-agglutinative sera," by R. M. Pearce; "The influence of glycerin in differentiating certain bacteria," by A. Andrade.

P. H. Churchman, Gr. Sch., has written "An Introduction to the Study of French" (University Press: Cambridge). In collaboration with F. W. Morrison he has edited *La Alegria del Capitán Ribot*, from the Spanish of Valdés. (Heath: Boston.)

J. H. Woods, '87, instructor in philosophy, has published through the house of Longmans, Green & Co. "Practice and Science of Religion: A Study of Method in Comparative Religion." With C. B. Runkle he has translated an "Outline of the Vedanta System of Philosophy according to Shankara." (Grafton Press: New York.)

Last spring the editors of the *Harvard Crimson* voted to publish a history of the *Crimson* and a catalogue of its editors. They appointed a special cata-

logue committee, which went at once vigorously to work and issued before Commencement a handsome bound volume of some 170 pages. The first quarter of it is devoted to the historical sketch, which proves to be extremely interesting, being made up of reminiscences of former editors from the birth of the *Magenta* in 1878. The list of editors gives not only their undergraduate record, but their subsequent publications and distinctions, and, in the case of the living, their addresses. There are ten illustrations.

Reginald W. Kauffman, ['00], author of "Jarvis of Harvard," has recently published "Miss Francis Baird, Detective" (L. C. Page: Boston. Cloth, \$1.25). This is a detective story of the kind that keeps the reader's suspense taut until the very last chapter. Indeed, we imagine that not one reader in ten would guess that the murder was committed by — but to divulge the criminal's name would be unfair to the book. Mr. Kauffman writes with much "go."

"Science and Idealism," a lecture by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, h '01, may be regarded as a pendant to the author's recent essay on "The Eternal Life." Prof. Münsterberg sets himself the task of summarizing the philosophical creed of that school of thinkers to-day who, while accepting the methods and results of science, still remain idealists in their attitude towards life. The lecture, itself a quintessential product, cannot be epitomized in a paragraph, but it may be commended to every thoughtful reader, as giving, with Prof. Münsterberg's well-known vigor of exposition, this important statement. Among its noteworthy passages are those in which Prof. Münsterberg demolishes the gospel of Pragmatism, which has lately become popular. It is an evidence of the catholicity of the Harvard Department of Philo-

sophy that the chief literary exponent of Pragmatism and the author of this essay work in it successfully side by side. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, 85 cents net.)

Lincoln Hulley, '89, has just published "Studies on the Book of Psalms." (Fleming H. Revell Co.)

"The Clammer," by Wm. J. Hopkins, ['85], consists of three connected stories, loosely bound together by a thread of romance — if, indeed, the refusal of a mother-in-law to receive her son-in-law on friendly terms may be called romantic. The originality of the stories really depends on the assumed eccentricity of the hero's manner of life and the affected quaintness of the author's style. Affectation has never been a bar to popularity, — witness "Lorna Doone," — and the studied crotchitness of Mr. Hopkins affords a pleasant relief after the prevailing epigram and smartness of many of our writers of fiction. As Mr. Hopkins has, further, the air of a man who sees and thinks and feels, we may confidently expect much better work from him. His publishers state that no other short story by a new writer has for years attracted so much attention as "The Clammer" did on its first publication in the *Atlantic* a year ago. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The 12th volume of Harvard Historical Studies contains a monograph on "The Development of Freedom of the Press in Massachusetts," by Dr. Clyde A. Duniway, p '94, associate professor of history in Stanford University. It is at once one of the most important and interesting of the monographs published in this valuable series. Prof. Duniway very properly begins his study with an account of the contest of the press in England down to 1603. Then he takes up the attitude of the colonial government in Massachusetts towards free

discussion. He shows how, in the early Puritan days, free speech was only theoretically respected; how next, after the Restoration of Charles II, a policy of restriction prevailed; how between 1686 and 1716 the censorship was only partially enforced; how, about 1723, limited freedom of the press was officially recognized; and how, as a part of the Revolutionary spirit, freedom of the press finally triumphed. In a concluding chapter he traces reactionary tendencies and the modifications in the law of libel which serve as a check on license. The work has excellent bibliographical notes and an unusually full index. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

That indefatigable writer of mathematical text-books, the late G. A. Wentworth, '88, published just before his death a new "Elementary Algebra." It is intended for secondary schools. The author states that he "has provided a new set of examples throughout the book. These examples have been selected and graded with great care. At the request of many teachers a sufficiently full treatise on graphs and several pages of exercises in physics have been introduced. The first chapter contains the necessary definitions and illustrations of the commutative, associative, and distributive laws of algebra. The second chapter treats of simple equations and is designed to lead the beginner to see the practical advantages of algebraic methods before he encounters negative numbers. The chapter on factors has been made full in order to shorten subsequent work. Many examples have been worked out to exhibit the best methods of dealing with different classes of problems. Brief treatments of limits, series, indeterminate coefficients, four-place logarithms, and permutations and combinations have been introduced." Prof.

Wentworth's experience as a successful teacher of mathematics at Phillips Exeter Academy for over 40 years gave him exceptional opportunities for discovering the practical difficulties of pupils and the way to overcome them. (Ginn: Boston. 12mo, \$1.12.)

Bibliographical Contributions No. 57 of the Harvard College Library contains a "Catalogue of the Molière Collection in Harvard College Library," by T. F. Currier, '94, and E. L. Gay, '97. The collection came chiefly — 1300 out of 1793 volumes — from the library of the late Prof. Ferdinand Bôcher, which was purchased and given to Harvard by J. H. Hyde, '98. The catalogue has 148 pages, containing minute bibliographical information; there is, for instance, a conspectus of the contents of the collected works, which represents much labor. An appendix, on the portraits of Molière, shows that his face has been a great favorite with artists and engravers.

The Harvard Law Review has the following articles: "Transfers of After-Acquired Personal Property," S. Williston; "Constitutional Protection of Decrees for Divorce," J. H. Beale, Jr.; "Vested Gifts to a Class and the Rule against Perpetuities," A. M. Kales; Note, J. C. Gray; Notes; Recent Cases; Books and Periodicals.

Prof. J. D. M. Ford, '94, of the Italian Department at Harvard, assisted by Miss Mary A. Ford, has compiled and edited "The Romances of Chivalry in Italian Verse." The selection is excellent and serves the double purpose of presenting the best passages of the great Italian epics and of furnishing the means for studying that form of epic. Prof. Ford begins with *Orlando*, the early work from which the others sprang; then he gives specimens from *La Spagna*, and so reaches Pulci's *Il Morgante*, from which

he quotes over 80 pages. To Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* he gives 40 pages, and to Berni's *rifacimento* 13, reserving the bulk of his volume to Ariosto (222 pages) and Tasso (150 pages). This allotment does justice to each of the poets, and supplies a sufficient amount of each for the reader to form an intelligent opinion as to the style and substance. As there are long dreary stretches in both Tasso and Ariosto, it is most desirable that the stranger should get his first introduction to their epics through this well-chosen succession of literary oases. The editors are right in insisting on the value and interest of the Italian epics, to study and enjoy which "should be hardly less potent a reason for acquiring a knowledge of the Italian language than is the desire to read Dante in the original." Prof. Ford contributes a helpful introduction, and there are some 120 pages of notes. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

Prof. A. L. Cross, '95, of the University of Michigan, has compiled "A History of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan." The work is thoroughly done, and may interest not only the immediate members of the parish for whom it was prepared, but also persons who are interested in tracing the growth of a religious sect in the early days of what was then the West. There are portraits of the various rectors, and full lists of wardens, benefactors, etc. (George Wahr: Ann Arbor, Mich. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 175.)

"John Thelwall, a Pioneer of Democracy and Social Reform in England during the French Revolution," by Charles Cestre, p'97, is a new volume in the Social Science Series. (Scribner.)

Dr. H. R. Storer, '50, has continued his list of "Medals, Jetons, etc., illustrative of the Science of Medicine," to No. 2356. (*Amer. Jour. of Numismatics*.)

W. R. Thayer, '81, furnishes the Introduction to the English translation of "The Saint," by Antonio Fogazzaro. (Putnam: New York.)

Rev. Woodbury Lowery, '75, the author of "The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States," who died in Sicily on April 11, practised patent law till 1897, publishing several law-books. The later years of his life were devoted to historical research in the archives and libraries of Mexico, Seville, London, and Rome. The first volume of his work entitled "The Spanish Settlements" was published in 1901, and the second, embracing the history of Florida from 1562 to 1574, in 1905. He had made notes for several more volumes. It is understood that he has provided for the continuance of the work, and that he has given his collection of maps and historical notes to the Library of Congress.

In the recently published *Proceedings and Papers*, vol. 1, part 1, of the Bibliographical Society of America is: "Materials in the Library of Congress for a Study of United States Naval History," by C. H. Lincoln, '98.

To the many interesting recollections of the Rebellion has been added "Letters from a Surgeon of the Civil War," written by John G. Perry, m '63, who served with the famous Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers. After 40 years they have been edited by Martha Derby Perry. They have just been published with appropriate illustrations by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Dr. G. T. Lapsley, '98, now of the University of Cambridge, is one of the editors of the "Cambridge Medieval History."

R. C. Ringwalt, '95, is general editor of the series of "American Public Problems," issued by Henry Holt & Co.

"Sirocco" is a romantic novel by Kenneth Brown, ['91].

"In Cure of her Soul," a novel by Prof. F. J. Stimson, '76, which has run as a serial in *Appleton's Magazine*, is now issued in book form by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A. B. Lapsley, '99, is editor of the Federal Edition of the Writings of Abraham Lincoln.

Fisher Ames, '58, is author of "The Game of Bridge." (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

F. A. Ogg, p '04, has edited for the A. H. Clark Co., Cleveland, O., Elias Pym Fordham's "Personal Narrative of Travels in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky; and of a Residence in the Illinois Territory: 1817-1818."

Pamphlets Received. "Theodore Lyman, '55, and Robert Charles Winthrop, Jr., '54," Memoirs by C. F. Adams, '56, reprinted from *Proceedings of the Mass. Hist. Soc.* — "A Clinical and Anatomical Study of Resistant Forward Shoulders," by G. W. Fitz, M.D.; from the Boston *Med. and Surgic. Journ.* — "What Returns may a Community expect from its Public School Music?" by Prof. Wm. MacDonald, '92. — "Memoir of Robert Charles Winthrop, Jr.," by H. H. Edes, h '06; from *Publications of the Colonial Soc. of Mass.* — "Simple Spelling;" a paper presented at the National Educational Association meeting, at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1906, by J. Geddes, Jr., '80; reprinted from *Education*, May, 1906. — Statement of Hon. Moorfield Storey, '68, before the Committee on Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, April 6, 1906: Government Printing Bureau. — "The Influence of the Crops upon Business in America," by Prof. A. P. Andrew, p '95; reprint from *Quart. Journ. of Economics.* — "Annual Report of the Boston Schoolhouse Department," by R. C. Sturgis, '81. — "A Retirement Fund for Teachers," by

F. A. Tupper, '80. (Boston: New England Publishing Co.) — "Forestry Problems in the United States," by T. P. Ivy, '81. (Archway Bookstore, Boston: 25 cents.) — "Bibliographie du Parler Français au Canada," by James Geddes, Jr., '80, and Adjutor Rivard. (E. Marcotte, 82, rue Saint-Pierre, Quebec.) "Carnegie Libraries," by T. W. Koch, '93, Librarian Univ. of Michigan; from *Chautauquan Mag.*, June, 1906. — "A Biographic Clinic of Gustave Flaubert," by G. M. Gould, t '74, M.D.; from *Med. Record*, April 14, 1906. — "A Biographic Clinic of Berlioz," by G. M. Gould, t '74, M.D.; from *St. Louis Med. Review*, Dec. 23-30, 1905.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

American Mag. (June.) "The Last of the Wire-Tappers," A. Train, '98. (Aug.) "The Judgment of Daniel," H. M. Rideout, '99.

Atlantic. (June.) "How Ought Wealth to be Distributed," T. N. Carver; "English Lawns and Literary Folk," J. Hawthorne, [67]. (July.) "The Ignominy of being Grown Up," S. M. Crothers, h '99; "H. Sidgwick," W. Everett, '59; "Our Unelastic Currency," G. v. L. Meyer, '79. (Aug.) "Father Taylor," R. W. Emerson, '21; "The Novels of Mrs. Wharton," H. D. Sedgwick, '82; "A Dissolving View of Punctuation," W. P. Garrison, '61; "Lord Randolph Churchill," A. L. Lowell, '77.

Booklover's. (June.) "In Cure of her Soul," F. J. Stimson, '76; "The Inspiration 'Ex Machina,'" J. Hawthorne, [67]. (July.) "Current Reflections," E. S. Martin, '77; "In Cure of her Soul," F. J. Stimson, '76.

Century. (June.) "Her Character," G. Hibbard, '80. (July.) "Wilkinson's Chance," L. Mott, [06].

Forum. (July.) "Types of Recent Biography," W. T. Brewster, '92.

Harper's. (June.) "Our Nearest Point in Antiquity," W. D. Howells, h '67. (July.) "The Habits of the Sea," E. S. Martin, '77. (Aug.) "The Sense of Newport," H. James, L. S. '62.

Metropolitan. (Ang.) "The Men of the Dark," J. Hawthorne, [87]; "The Ball and the Bracelet," H. Saint-Gaudens, '03.

North American Rev. (June.) "Washington," H. James, L. S. '63. (July.) "College Students as Thinkers," C. F. Thwing, '76; "Lawyers and the Trusts," F. G. Cook, '82. (Aug.) "Fogazzaro and his Masterpiece," W. R. Thayer, '81; "Baltimore," H. James, L. S. '62.

Popular Science Monthly. (July.) "Relations of Embryology to Medical Progress," C. S. Minot, p '78. (Aug.) "The Study of Variable Stars," S. I. Bailey, p '88.

South Atlantic Quarterly. (July.) "Literary Fashions," B. Perry.

World's Work. (June.) "The New State of Oklahoma," M. G. Cunniff, '96; "N. S. Shaler," L. Warner, '03. (Aug.) "The Pike's Peak Centennial," L. Lewis, '01.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *Verses from the Harvard Advocate*. Third Series, 1886-1906. (Published by the *Harvard Advocate*: Cambridge. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.) This volume has been compiled as a souvenir of the *Advocate's* 40th anniversary, and it seems in no way inferior to the earlier volumes. The selections are grouped under five heads, which include local Harvard subjects, imagination, and occasional celebrations like Class Day. There is an almost equal borrowing from the older and the younger men. Among individual writers Lloyd Garrison, '88, has, deservedly, been drawn on for ten pieces. His talent was precocious in the sense that it flowered during College days to an almost unprecedented degree. He gave expression to undergraduate moods, he described undergraduate haunts and customs so successfully that in many cases no one else has approached him. Among the younger men, A. D. Ficke, '04, and Langdon Warner, '03, have found chief favor with the compilers; but when we state that more than a hundred writers

are quoted in the course of the book, it will be seen that the compilation is thoroughly representative. Parody fills a less conspicuous place in undergraduate verse than it used to do, so that one reads with all the greater interest Mr. Ficke's versions, by Milton, Rossetti, Browning, and Swinburne, of "I saw Esau Kissing Kate." So, too, reminiscences of classic poets are few. The good practice of printing class poems and odes is continued, and there are a handful of paraphrases or translations. It would be interesting to analyze the sources of inspiration of many of these young bards. Swinburne and Rossetti one hears in many a line, and, latterly, Kipling sets many a tune. But there is little conscious imitation. No one can mistake the genuineness of the young emotions or the delight of the writers in expressing them. The compilers are to be congratulated on a successful work.

— *Camp Kits and Camp Life*. By Charles S. Hanks, '79. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, \$1.50 net.) Mr. Hanks as "Niblick" has been for years the mentor of thousands of golfers. Now he has produced a book on camp life which will make old campers impatient to start and will give novices the very best advice about what to do before starting and every detail of wood and stream after they have reached their objective. It would be impossible to put into a book of this kind a larger number of practical suggestions than Mr. Hanks has done. They cover every topic from the best way to cook fresh trout to the antidotes for snake-bite. Health and comfort are carefully looked after, and every need of fisherman, hunter, or trapper is anticipated. Every veteran has, of course, his own favorite way of doing things, but there are few veterans who can not learn a thing or two from Mr. Hanks. He writes in a dashing, colloquial style,

remarkably well adapted to his purpose; and his substance, instead of being mere lists of suggestions, has often the charm of an informal essay. Horse sense and humor go hand in hand. Take, for instance, this paragraph from the chapter on camp cooking: "Remember that there is no place which brings out the sharp edges of a man like the woods. You and your companions may be members of the same church or partners in business, or you may have seen each other daily for years, but until the veneer of civilization has been stripped off, your real disposition will not show itself. Nothing will take this veneer off like camp cooking, and at such times all your philosophy and all your early religious training will come into play. Sometimes you will see red, and before the trip is over you will make up your mind that some men could never learn to cook, and that others could not boil water without burning it." In the course of his survey Mr. Hanks takes in all seasons. If you are not going camping at once, you will still get a lot of pleasure from simply reading his lively pages at home.

— *The American Nation*. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, '80. Volumes 11-15. (Harper: New York. Cloth, 8vo, library edit., \$2 net per vol.) The new group of five volumes of the monumental history edited by Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, describes the Development of the Nation, and covers the half-century from the beginning of Washington's administration to the end of Jackson's. Vol. 11, by Prof. John S. Bassett, of Trinity College (N. C.), deals with "The Federalist System" and fulfils a twofold purpose. It outlines the general plan on which the government was started in 1789; it summarizes the principles and methods of that great party—the Federalist—which held power from 1789 to 1801; it follows the course of

political and diplomatic development during those years; and, finally, it gives an account of the economic conditions and social life of the period. Prof. Bassett seems to be thoroughly at home with his subject, and he confirms the impression which recent historians have been making, that the childhood of the Republic was much more precarious than it was the fashion to paint it a generation ago. — "The Jeffersonian System" (vol. 12) falls to Prof. Edward Channing, '78, of Harvard, who handles it with much enthusiasm. No one after reading Prof. Channing's book can doubt but that Thomas Jefferson was essentially a great man. The author brings out with due force the extraordinary range of Jefferson's interests and the direct effect produced by him in democratizing the government. If Democracy had had a less estimable sponsor in the early days, we may well ask whether the true American political spirit would have taken shape so soon or, on the whole, so successfully. Mr. Channing, needless to say, does not ignore Jefferson's shortcomings: on the contrary, he traces with unblinking veracity the steps which led to the Jeffersonian downfall. — Pres. Kendric C. Babcock, of the University of Arizona, had assigned to him vol. 13, on "The Rise of American Nationality." His chief topic is the War of 1812—the disaster into which Jefferson's embargo policy led the country, but which served to weld the scattered and discordant populations into one people. Incidentally he brings out the secessionist attitude of New England politicians before and during the war. He shows excellent judgment in supplementing the political narrative by a chapter on the great decisions of the Supreme Court between 1816 and 1824—decisions which exercised a formative influence on the nationalization of the American people.

— Volume 14 takes up the "Rise of the New West," and its author is Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin. Speaking very broadly, one may almost say that the most vital fact in the history of the United States since the first settlers crossed the Alleghanies has been the process of growth. Our wars, our party struggles, our foreign complications, our political evolution have all been mere incidents: growth has been the main thing. So Prof. Turner has a capital subject, and he describes with sufficient detail the peopling of the prairies between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Then he shows how the expansion of these new communities affected, directly and indirectly, the central government and the seaboard states. His volume includes also the administration of J. Q. Adams. — Prof. William MacDonald, '92, of Brown University, writes volume 15, on "Jacksonian Democracy," in which, as in Channing's "Jeffersonian System," the subject turns round a dominant personality. Mr. MacDonald, however, is interested in the great movements which forged to the front during the fourth decade of the last century, rather than in any individual; so that his main topics are the growth of the spoils system, the vicissitudes of the bank, dealings with the Indians, tariff questions, and nullification. But many readers will find his final chapter, in which he balances Jackson's virtues and defects, and points out the peculiar power which such a character had at just that time, the most interesting of all. — The excellent make-up of these volumes, and the good maps and charts, deserve much praise. The history as a whole hangs together; the separate parts fit into each other, and into the main trunk; and now that a continuous national existence has been reached, the narra-

tive moves forward at a sure pace. It is already evident that the work has no rival or near competitor.

— *The Apostolic Age in the Light of Modern Criticism*. By James H. Ropes, '89, Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism in Harvard University. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.) Prof. Ropes states in his preface that his book is made up of lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute in 1904, a fact which has probably conduced to its clearness and readableness. Much as a certain class of "scientific" minds may decry popular lectures, there is no doubt that the need of being simple and clear, which lies upon the lecturer to a popular audience, usually brings about good results. In the present case, certainly, Prof. Ropes has no cause for apology: he was equipped with the requisite knowledge, and in being obliged to put it into popular form he has made a book which ought to be widely read. For it answers the questions which many serious persons have for some time been asking as to the positive residuum of fact concerning Christ and the earliest Christianity, which the so-called Higher Criticism has left. Prof. Ropes presents with much candor the arguments *pro* and *con*. that have been urged at every point. His purpose is to sift, not to establish a particular doctrine, although on occasion he expresses his personal views frankly. He describes the tradition as handed by the disciples to the apostles; the life in a primitive Christian church; the breaking away of Christianity from the narrow Jewish inclosure into the life of the world. In chapters of unusual interest he portrays Paul and his theology, making it plain that through Paul the process of universalizing the scope of Christianity was immensely accelerated, and the view that Christ by dying expiated the sins of mankind was fixed on the church.

Mr. Ropes's analytical talent is at its best in this work, although there is perhaps no other portion of his book from which more critics will dissent. Much to be commended also is the chapter on the Gospels, in which is clearly set forth the best contemporary opinion as to authorship, date, purport, and conflicting statements. Indeed, we know of no similar work in English, written from full knowledge, by a Trinitarian, which compares with this. In a final chapter Prof. Ropes passes in review the tides of criticism, ancient and modern, from the *Acts* to that of the Tübingen and recent schools.

— *The Harvard Regiment*. Under the title of "The Twentieth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1865," Col. George A. Bruce has compiled the record of that regiment which, from the numbers and distinctions of the Harvard men who were connected with it, came to be known as "the Harvard Regiment." Col. Bruce mentions one brevet major-general, W. F. Bartlett; and nine brevet brigadier-generals, F. W. Palfrey, P. J. Revere, C. L. Peirson, C. A. Whittier, Caspar Crowninshield, R. M. Hallowell, A. R. Curtis, and H. L. Patten. Looking down the roster of commissioned officers one finds the names of J. J. Lowell, N. P. Hallowell, J. G. Perry, O. W. Holmes, Jr., W. F. Milton, Henry Ropes, A. G. Sedgwick, W. L. Putnam, and Sumner Paine. There were many others who did not attain high rank, but did brave and honorable service. The regiment was created by Gov. Andrew on June 26, 1861, with W. R. Lee as colonel, F. W. Palfrey, lieutenant colonel, and P. R. Revere, major; C. L. Peirson was at once appointed adjutant and C. W. Folsom quartermaster. The regiment went into camp at Readville and remained there during the summer, adding to its numbers and learning military disci-

pline. Early in September it was sent to the front. It had its first experience of hard fighting on Oct. 30 at Ball's Bluff. From that time on the Twentieth was almost continuously in the vanguard of the Army of the Potomac. Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' Battles, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Appomattox — these were stages in the regiment's career of glory. At the end of the war it stood fifth in the roll of regiments that suffered the heaviest losses — a statement which sums up the story. Col. Bruce has made much more than a dry chronicle. He describes the military affairs clearly, and he brings in many anecdotes, reminiscences, and personal touches that make us acquainted with the individuals who composed this gallant band. Mr. John C. Ropes was to have written the book; failing him, the regiment is fortunate in having so satisfactory a historian as Col. Bruce. Historians of the Civil War will find in it much collateral information and an extended account of some of the important engagements, notably one of Ball's Bluff. There are portraits of Col. W. R. Lee and Major H. L. Abbott, and many maps and views. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 net.)

— *Americans of 1776*. By James Schouler, '59. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, \$2 net.) This work is not a compilation from Prof. Schouler's well-known history; it is the result of special study with a view to understanding the social conditions of our Revolutionary ancestors. Mr. Schouler takes up every side of life in town and village. He describes the education, the political activity, the marriage and funeral customs, the means of communication by water and land, the legal and penal customs, the industrial and commercial

pursuits, and the pastimes of the epoch. He has gathered his material from hundreds of sources, wholly contemporary, and from all the colonies. One gets from him an accurate and a vivid picture. The past lives again. As we follow with sure steps the generation that founded the Republic, we learn better than in many of the formal histories how hard and rugged life was for all except for a small favored minority among the colonists. In this age of inordinate luxury and of conscienceless wealth the example of a people who were great in character cannot be too widely diffused. Prof. Schouler has thus performed a double service. His book is so packed with valuable material that a much more elaborate index should be added to it.

—*Centralization and the Law*. Scientific Legal Education. Lectures by M. M. Bigelow, p '79, Brooks Adams, '70, and H. S. Haines. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.) Dean Bigelow, of Boston University Law School, and Messrs. Adams and Haines have produced in this volume of lectures one of the most pithy books on legal theory that the present generation of legists in America can be credited with. The parts vary in interest and importance, but they make up a whole which can hardly fail to influence future students of legal theory. Mr. Brooks Adams's two chapters are the most striking, and outline, indeed, the thesis which the entire course develops. This thesis is, in brief, that modern conditions have changed so fast that law-makers have been quite unable to keep up with them. We use as the basis of our procedure ideals of legality derived from an age which differed from ours as widely as we differ to-day from the Persians. Immense population, rapid means of communication, industries on a vast scale

create a different status of legality, to which our law-making too tardily responds. But it is imperative that laws should fit present needs, and be accepted as just and efficient by the public, if respect for any law is to be maintained. Doubtless, the reason why laws lag behind actual conditions is that in this transition period, where much is new and of necessity experimental, the sober judgment of society cannot agree as to what is right or desirable or expedient. The alternative between right and wrong is not, in most cases, sharply defined. But for varied illustrations of this thesis we must refer readers to the book itself, which is able, pertinent, and suggestive.

—*Harvard Psychological Studies*. Edited by Hugo Münsterberg, h '01. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston, 8vo. 4to, price \$4.) None of the publications of the Harvard departments surpass in excellence of form, paper, type, and make-up, the *Harvard Psychological Studies*, of which the second volume has just appeared. It makes a thick book of 650 pages, and its contents are of very wide interest. Prof. Münsterberg himself contributes a section on Emerson Hall, the new home of the department, giving an account of the growth of the work in experimental psychology, his circular letter of 1901 (reprinted in the *Graduates' Magazine*) calling attention to the need of a suitable building; his address on Emerson in 1903; his remarks at the dedication of the building last December; and a description (with plan) of the laboratory to-day. Then follow the monographs, 23 in number, by teachers and students in the department, on a wide variety of topics. They are classified under five heads: optical studies; feeling; association, apperception, attention; motor impulses; and animal psychology. The titles of the papers

are: Stereoscopic Vision and the Difference of Retinal Images, by G. V. Hamilton; Eye-Movements during Dizziness, by E. B. Holt; Vision during Dizziness, by E. B. Holt; Visual Irradiation, by F. P. Boswell; The Expression of Feelings, by F. M. Urban; The Mental Influence of Feelings, by J. H. H. Keith; The Combination of Feelings, by C. H. Johnston; The Aesthetics of Repeated Space-Forms, by Eleanor H. Rowland; The Feeling-Value of Unmusical Tone-Intervals, by L. E. Emerson; Certainty and Attention, by Frances H. Rousmaniere; Inhibition and Reinforcement, by L. A. Turley; The Interference of Optical Stimuli, by H. Kleinknecht; Subjective and Objective Simultaneity, by T. H. Haines; The Estimation of Number, by C. T. Burnett; Time-Estimation in its Relations of Sex, Age, and Physiological Rhythms, by R. M. Yerkes and F. M. Urban; Association under the Influence of Different Ideas, by B. T. Baldwin; Dissociation, by C. H. Toll; The Accuracy of Linear Movement, by B. A. Lenfest; Motor Complexity, by C. L. Vaughan; The Mutual Relations of Stimuli in the Frog *Rana Clamata* Daudin, by R. M. Yerkes; The Temporal Relations of Neural Processes, R. M. Yerkes; The Mental Life of the Domestic Pigeon, by J. E. Rouse; Reactions of the Crayfish, by J. C. Bell. It is interesting to note that the longest of these studies, and one of the most important, — that on "The Aesthetics of Space-Forms," — is by a woman. In a brief notice one cannot criticize any of the papers in detail, but even a general survey of them bears witness to the care and accuracy and thoroughness with which the work at the Harvard Psychological Laboratory is pursued. Enthusiasm is also a marked characteristic of the students.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

A History of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, Mich. By Arthur L. Cross, '95. (George Wahr: Ann Arbor. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated.)

The Romances of Chivalry in Italian Verse. Selections edited by Prof. J. D. M. Ford, '94, of Harvard University, and Mary A. Ford, instructor in the High School, Danbury, Conn. (Holt: New York. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 37+637.)

Camp Kits and Camp Life. By Charles S. Hanks, '79, "Niblick." (Scribners: New York. Cloth, \$1.50 net.)

The American Nation. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, '80. — Vol. 11. "The Federalist System," by John Spenser Bassett. — Vol. 12. "The Jeffersonian System," by Prof. Edward Channing, '78. — Vol. 13. "The Rise of American Nationality," by Kendrick C. Babcock. — Vol. 14. "Rise of the New West," by Frederick J. Turner. — Vol. 15. "Jacksonian Democracy," by William MacDonald, '92. (Harper: New York. Cloth, 8vo. Library edition, \$2 net per volume.)

Miss Frances Baird, Detective. By Reginald W. Kauffman. (L. C. Page & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

Exercises Commemorating the Restoration of University Hall, Brown University. (Providence, R. I.)

Verses from the Harvard Advocate. Third Series. 1886-1906. (Published by the *Harvard Advocate*: Cambridge, Mass. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 postpaid.)

Science and Idealism. By Hugo Münsterberg, '01. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, 85 cents net.)

Elementary Algebra. By G. A. Wentworth, '58. (Ginn: Boston. Boards, 12mo, \$1.12.)

The Development of Freedom of the Press in Massachusetts. Harvard Historical Studies, vol. XII. By Charles A. Dunaway, p '94. (Longmans, Green & Co.: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.)

The Apostolic Age in the Light of Modern Criticism. By James H. Ropes, '89, Professor in Harvard University. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Twentieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1865. By Brevet Lt.-Colonel George A. Bruce. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, small 4to, \$2.50 net.)

The Newell Fortune. By Mansfield Brooks. (John Lane: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Problem of the Pentateuch. An Examination of the Results of the Higher Criticism. By Randolph H. McKim, D.D. (Longmans, Green & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.)

Americans of 1776. By James Schouler, '89. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York: Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

The School and Its Life. By Charles B. Gilbert, Lecturer on Education, Western Reserve University. (Silver, Burdett & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

Centralization and the Law. Scientific Legal Education: An Illustration. Lectures by Melville M. Bigelow, p '79, Brooks Adams, '70, and Henry S. Haines. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Clammer. By William John Hopkins, ['85]. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

Local Government in Counties, Towns, and Villages. By J. A. Fairlie, '96, Ph.D. American State Series. (Century Company: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Beginning Latin. By J. E. Barnes, '92, Latin Master in the Hotchkiss School. (University Publishing Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.)

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1872. John Sergeant Cram to Clare Bryce, at New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1906.

1872. Lewis Cass Ledyard to Mrs. Isabel Morris, at New York, N. Y., June 6, 1906.

1879. John Alden Thayer to Maude Albee Thomas, at Worcester, June 20, 1906.

1880. Sherrard Billings to Eleanor Stockton, at Boston, July 3, 1906.

1881. Louis Monroe Clark to Mary Atherton Willard, at Boston, June 21, 1906.

1881. Frederic Joaquim Barbosa Cordeiro to Mathilde Schoenemann, Oct. 15, 1899.

1881. Irving Gardiner Stanton to Harriet Garcia Elliot, at Montclair, N. J., June 6, 1906.

1887. William Edward Faulkner to Rosalie Edwards, at Geneva, Switzerland, July 7, 1906.

[1889.] Wilbur Fisk Stone, Jr., to Elizabeth Green, at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1905.

1889. Max Winkler to Clemens Hamilton, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 16, 1906.

1891. James Everett Frame to Jane Her-ring Loomis, at Yokahama, Japan, May 22, 1906.

1891. Frederic Tudor to Amy Logan, at Roxbury, July 5, 1906.

1892. Ernest Higgins Jackson to Grace Maude Perry, at Great Barrington, April 17, 1906.

[1892.] Fred Wentworth Sawyer to Ellen Beale Newhall, at Jamaica Plain, June 20, 1906.

1893. Ambrose Collyer Dearborn to Louise Frances Beane, at Melrose, July 29, 1906.

1893. Anthony Te Paske to Agnes Dykstra, at Sioux Centre, Iowa, July 2, 1903.

1893. Carl Horton Pierce to Edythe Gross, at San Francisco, Cal., 1900.

1893. Howe Totten to Priscilla Stearns, at Washington, D. C., May 16, 1906.

1894. Frederick Winslow Stetson to Josephine Marion West, at Dorchester, April 17, 1906.

1895. Reginald Hathaway Johnson to

- Frances Barnard Goodwin, at Cambridge, June 28, 1906.
1895. Frank White Merriman to Edith Wilder Poole, at Somerville, May 22, 1906.
1895. Philip Nichols to Mabel Gibson, at Boston, June 26, 1906.
1895. James Kelsey Whittenmore to Elizabeth Deblois Lane, at Weston, June 27, 1906.
1896. Gregory Paul Baxter to Amy Bailey Sylvester, at Somerville, June 2, 1906.
1897. Francis Morrill Babson to Eleanor Nelson, at Boston, June 23, 1906.
1897. William Belmont Parker to Helen Louise Newton, at Calais, Me., May 29, 1906.
1897. Roger Livingston Scaife to Ethel M. Bryant, at Hingham, May 26, 1906.
1897. Elmer Ernest Southard to Mabel Fletcher Austin, at Boston, June 27, 1906.
1898. Charles Jewett Flagg to Ethel Blanche Parker, at South Framingham, June 14, 1906.
1898. Herbert Ira Foster to Alice Eaton, at Boston, June 2, 1906.
1898. Paul Drummond Rust to Florence R. Stuart, at Boston, July 14, 1906.
1898. Arthur Weightman Spencer to Kate Tilden Willis, at New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1906.
1899. Eliot Wickham Remick to Christine Louise Bumpus, at Quincy, June 2, 1906.
1898. Roger Sherman Warner to Mary Hooper, at Beverly Farms, Aug. 4, 1906.
1900. Hendrick Ware Barnum to Margaret H. Currier, at Cambridge, April 28, 1906.
1900. Robert Livermore to Gwendolen Young, at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 6, 1906.
- [1900.] Robert Gage Pratt to Edythe McCord Coleman, at Morristown, N. J., July 9, 1906.
1900. Albin Leal Richards to Angeline Edith Richards, at Cambridge, March 3, 1906.
1900. Irving Wilder Sargent to Helen Stanley, at Lawrence, June 19, 1906.
1900. Charles Ralph Taylor to Irma Ethyl Wing, at Roxbury, June 30, 1906.
1901. Nelson Rowberry Davis to Sarah Estelle Millions, at Westbrook, Me., June 20, 1906.
1901. Dwight Durkee Evans to Elmira Lee, at St. Louis, Mo., April 18, 1906.
1901. Elbridge Howe Greene to Anna Anderson, at Cambridge, June 23, 1906.
1901. Frederick Manley Ives to Charlotte Dwinell, at Winchester, June 23, 1906.
1901. Hugh McKittrick Jones to Carroll West, at St. Louis, Mo., June 12, 1906.
1901. Henry William Keene to Julia Quincy, at Boston, Feb. 20, 1906.
1901. Harry Brevier Kirtland to Marion Evangeline Reed, at Toledo, O., April 25, 1906.
1901. Huntington Norton to Marie Adèle Montant, at Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 16, 1906.
1901. Henry Pierrepont Perry to Edith Lounsbery, at New York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1906.
1901. Arthur Pope to Mysie Black, at St. Mary's, Ontario, June 9, 1906.
- [1901.] Ralph Slater Taylor to Gertrude Crowell, at East Dennis, June 6, 1906.
1902. Alfred Talbot Baker to Helen Stevens Jordan, at Boston, June 6, 1906.
1902. Samuel Lewis Barbour to Clara

- Maria Hammond. at Boston, June 18, 1906.
1902. Elton Gray Cushman to Emily Frances Jenks, at Taunton, June 6, 1906.
1902. James Walter Goldthwait to Edith Dunnels Richards. at Newtonville, June 25, 1906.
1902. Elbridge Howe Greene to Anna Victoria Anderson, at Cambridge June 23, 1906.
1902. Edward Hance Letchworth to Ruth Beatrice Abbott, at Denver Colo., June 20, 1906.
1902. Archer O'Reilly to Jane Elliott Sever, at Kingston, June 20, 1906.
1902. William Claude Stephenson to Helen Bancroft Cook, at Woburn, June 1, 1906.
1902. Joseph Grinnell Willis to Emélie Agatha Mayer, at Morristown, N. J., June 30, 1906.
1902. Henry Joshua Winslow to Grace Coolidge Davenport, at Watertown. June 27, 1906.
- [1903.] Albert Fayerweather Afong to Anna Elizabeth Whiting, at Davenport, Ia., May 2, 1906.
1903. David Alonzo Baldwin to Elizabeth Louise Barrett, at Concord, June 4, 1906.
1903. Lawrence Belden Cummings to Mabel Louise Talbott, at Indianapolis, Md., May 31, 1906.
1903. George Gilman Davis to Helen Palmer Davidson, at West Roxbury, Feb. 21, 1906.
1903. Philip Walton Livermore to Fanny Iselein, at New Rochelle, N. Y., June 14, 1906.
1903. William Milton Rockwell to Elsie Macy, at Wrentham, June 2, 1906.
1903. Philip Caldwell Stanwood to Marian Harmon Calhoun, at Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1906.
1903. Charles Edward Stratton to Charlotte Chamberlin, at Cambridge, March 29, 1906.
- [1903.] Harold Wilson to May Clement Parker, at Hartford, Conn., June 9, 1906.
1904. Edward Solon Bryant to Netina Bissett, at West Somerville, June 30, 1906.
- [1904.] Michael Matthew Burke to Maud E. Sawyer, at Chelsea, June 30, 1905.
1904. Ira Thomas Chapman to Bertha Agnes Law, at Cambridge, June 11, 1906.
1904. William Jackson Clothier to Anita Porter, at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1906.
- [1904.] Henry George Esselen to Grace M. Ross, at Roslindale, April 16, 1906.
1904. William Grainger to Anna Henshaw Holbrook, at Dorchester, June 14, 1906.
- [1904.] Parmely Webb Herrick to Agnes Malcolm Blackwell, at St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1906.
- [1904.] Harry Le Grand Hilton to Helen C. Locke, at Bangor, Me., Oct. 17, 1903.
- [1904.] John Raymond Howard, Jr., to Ella Daisie Davis, at Montreal, Canada, May 30, 1906.
1904. Edwin Clifford Johnson to Eva Gertrude Stickney, at Boston, June 26, 1906.
1904. Kenneth Burnham Lewis to Mary Ethel Fairbanks, at Wollaston, June 26, 1906.
1904. Harold Peabody to Marian Lawrence, at Boston, May 8, 1906.
1904. James Taylor Soutter, 2d, to Helen Eugenia Battelle, at Mattapoisett, June 16, 1906.
1905. Charles Ellis Mason to Elizabeth Andrew, at Hingham, June 16, 1906.
- [1906.] Paul Loba Beckwith to Anna

- Maxwell, at Providence, R. I., June 6, 1906.
- [1906.] William Wellington Corlett to Lauretta Jefferson, at Cambridge, June 8, 1906.
- [1906.] William Rebmann Myers to Lillian Bouche, at Cambridge, May 29, 1906.
- [1906.] Albert Hamilton Hayes, Jr., to Ethel Armstrong, at Boston, April 17, 1906.
- [1906.] William J. Sands to Florence Waddington, at Cambridge, June 20, 1906.
- S.B. 1862. Burt Green Wilder to Mary Field, at Brookline, June 11, 1906.
- S.B. 1903. Joseph Bubier Bancroft to Helen Moulton, at Portland, Me., Aug. 1, 1906.
- S.B. 1903. Arthur Scott Burden to Cynthia Burke Roche, at New York, N. Y., June 11, 1906.
- A.M. 1896. William Allan Neilson to Elisabeth Muser, at Offenburg, Baden, Germany, June 25, 1906.
- A.M. 1899. Louis Craig Cornish to Frances Eliot Foote, at Boston, June 14, 1906.
- A.M. 1901. Asbury E Krom to Margaret Place, at Providence, R. I., June 30, 1906.
- Gr. Sch. 1905. Ernest Hatch Wilkins to Oriana Phillips Hall, at Newton, June 11, 1906.
- LL.B. 1898. Edward Anthony Adler to Florence Louise Morrison, at Boston, June 4, 1906.
- LL.B. 1906. Charles Crooke Auchincloes to Rosamond Saltonstall, at Boston, June 19, 1906.
- LL.B. 1906. Frederick Julian Dunn to Alice G. Eaton, at South Sudbury, July 11, 1906.
- L. S. 1902. Charles Ireland Pettingill to Martha Edith Winslow, at Somerville, June 20, 1906.
- M.D. 1901. William Edward Reed to Elizabeth M. Hankin, at Saxonville, May 2, 1906.
- Sp. 1892. Talbot Aldrich to Eleanor Lovell Little, at Salem, June 30, 1906.
- LL.D. 1903. Winthrop Murray Crane to Josephine Porter Boardman, at Manchester, July 10, 1906.
- Lionel Simeon Marks to Josephine Preston Peabody, at Cambridge, June 21, 1906.

NECROLOGY.

MAY 1 TO JULY 31, 1906.

With some deaths of earlier date, not
previously recorded.

PREPARED BY THE
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue of
Harvard University.*

The College.

1834. Samuel William Rodman, b. 30 Oct., 1814, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Lincoln, 1 June, 1906.
1836. George Alexander Wheelock, b. 21 Jan., 1816, near Keene, N. H.; d. at Keene, N. H., 17 June, 1906.
1839. Joseph Styles Eckley, b. 3 Oct., 1819, at Boston; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 31 July, 1906.
1842. Andrew Delaval Blanchard, M. D., b. 4 March, 1823, at Medford; d. at Melrose, 11 June, 1906.
1842. Edward Dorsey Freeman, b. 24 Nov., 1823, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at Hanover, Pa., 16 April, 1906.
1845. Charles Marshall Spring Churchill, LL.B., b. 1 May, 1825, at Milton; d. at Milton, 17 June, 1906.
1848. Edward James Young, b. 1 April, 1829, at Boston; d. at Waltham, 23 June, 1906.
1850. Charles Carroll Bombaugh, b. 10 Feb., 1823, at Harrisburg, Pa.; d. at Baltimore, Md., 24 May, 1906.
1851. Christopher Columbus Langdell, A.M. (Hon.), LL.B., LL.D., b.

- 22 May, 1826, at New Boston, N. H.; d. at Cambridge, 6 July, 1906.
1852. Elijah Swift, b. 19 Nov., 1832, at Falmouth; d. at Falmouth, 17 July, 1906.
1853. David Henahaw Ward, b. 23 June, 1830, at Boston; d. at Oakland, Cal., 29 May, 1906.
1854. Hall Curtis, M.D., b. 7 July, 1834, at Boston; d. at Beverly Farms, 1 June, 1906.
1856. Edward Payson Jeffries, b. 1 Aug., 1835, at East Boston; d. at Santa Catalina Island, Cal., 13 March, 1906.
1856. Bennett Hubbard Nash, b. 6 July, 1834, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Little Boars Head, N. H., 20 July, 1906.
1857. George Gorham, b. 25 May, 1837, at Canandaigua, N. Y.; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 2 June, 1906.
1858. George Albert Wentworth, b. 31 July, 1835, at Wakefield, N. H.; d. at Dover, N. H., 24 May, 1906.
1861. Flavel Coolidge Stratton, b. 14 Feb. 1840, at Cambridgeport; d. at Cambridge, 23 July, 1906.
1874. Frank Thaxter Wendell, b. 31 Jan., 1852, at Boston; d. at Hull, 12 July, 1906.
1875. Charles James Wood, b. 4 July, 1852, at Cleveland, O.; d. at York, Pa., 9 May, 1906.
1876. Hiram Roberts Mills, b. 27 Oct. 1853, at Bloomfield, Conn.; d. at Washington, D. C., 9 May, 1906.
1877. Henry Oscar Houghton, b. 18 Feb., 1856, at Cambridge; d. at Phillips Beach, 14 June, 1906.
1881. John Laurie Martin, b. 8 Oct., 1857, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 13 June, 1906.
1884. Benjamin Edward Bates, LL.B. and A.M., b. 27 Dec., 1858, at Boston; d. at Chestnut Hill, 14 May, 1906.
1893. Harold Hutchinson, b. 30 May, 1871, at Brunswick, Me.; d. at Newton, July, 1906.
1895. Herbert Baldwin Foster, b. 12 Nov., 1874, at Andover; d. at Pittsburg, Pa., 6 June, 1906.
1895. Walter Burlingame Odiorne, M.D., b. 3 Dec., 1872, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 14 July, 1906.
1896. William Augustus Russell, b. 10 Dec., 1873, at Lawrence; d. at Manchester-by-the-Sea, 7 June, 1906.
1901. William Appleton, b. 23 Oct., 1879, at Boston; d. at Boston, 6 June, 1906.
1901. Edward Erwin Coolidge, LL.B., b. 11 April, 1879, at Natick; d. at Altadena, Cal., 4 June, 1906.
1903. Francis Banks Thompson, b. 13 Feb., 1881, at Troy, N. Y.; d. at Saranac, N. Y., 21 Sept., 1905.
1904. Carl Haynes Howe, b. 1 Feb., 1880, at Lancaster, N. H.; d. at Boston, 1 May, 1906.
1905. Howard Cary, b. 22 Dec., 1881, at New York, N. Y.; d. at London, Eng., 4 May, 1906.
1905. Charles Harold Welborn, b. 22 Dec., 1881, at Princeton, Ind.; d. at Princeton, Ind., 4 Oct., 1904.

Medical School.

1840. Edward Hartaborn, b. 27 June, 1817, at Gloucester; d. at Berlin, 25 July, 1906.
1846. James Winchell Coleman Ely, b. 2 Oct., 1820, at Windsor, Vt.; d. at Providence, R. I., 6 May, 1906.
1848. Henry Austen Carrington, b. 2 Sept., 1826, at Milford, Conn.; d. at Bristol, Conn., 9 June, 1906.
1848. Jacob Lafayette Williams, b. 16 March, 1824, at Mansfield; d. at Boston, 15 May, 1906.
1849. George Dorris, d. at Boston, 16 July, 1856.

1857. Edward Augustus Crane, b. 23 April, 1832, at Freetown; d. at Paris, France, 25 Feb., 1906.

1858. Palmer Cook Cole, b. 4 April, 1835, at Claverack, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 3 July, 1906.

1863. Murdoch MacGregor, b. in April, 1828, at Torrindon, Ross-shire, Scotland; d. at Riverport, N. S., 6 March, 1906.

1867. Edgar Leroy Draper, b. 28 Nov. 1841, at Pelham; d. at Holyoke, 6 May, 1906.

1871. William Alexander McDonald, b. 16 Nov., 1844, at Prince Edward Island; d. at Lynn, 11 May, 1906.

1898. Walter Keate, b. 1 Jan., 1869, at St. George, Utah; d. at Salt Lake City, Utah, 15 April, 1906.

Law School.

1848. George Godfrey Gilbert, b. 9 Oct., 1826, at St. John, N. B.; d. at St. John, N. B., 15 May, 1906.

1852. Alfred Russell, b. 18 March, 1830, at Plymouth, N. H.; d. at Detroit, Mich., 8 May, 1906.

1866. William Edward Healy, b. 29 Aug., 1844, at China, Me.; d. at West Rutland, 28 Jan., 1906.

1870. Wilbur Fisk Davis, b. 25 July, 1848, at Plymouth, Conn.; d. at Meriden, Conn., 28 May, 1906.

1871. Thomas Oakes Knowlton, b. in 1842, at Liberty, Me.; d. at Riverdale, N. H., 9 Nov., 1906.

1871. Walter Seth Logan, b. 15 April, 1847, at Washington, Conn.; d. at New York, N. Y., 19 July, 1906.

1893. Macpherson Wiltbank, b. 25 Oct., 1869, at Philadelphia, Pa.; d. at Little Boars Head, N. H., 10 July, 1906.

Scientific School.

1874. Robert Browne Warder, b. 28

March, 1848, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Washington, D. C., 23 July, 1906.

Divinity School.

1845. George Murillo Bartol, b. 18 Sept., 1820, at Freeport, Me.; d. at Lancaster, 20 June, 1906.

Graduate School.

1897. Charles Lester Spaulding, M.D., b. 18 March, 1867, at Townsend Harbor; d. at Kansas City, Mo., 24 June, 1906.

Honorary Graduates.

1876. (LL.D.) Carl Schurz, b. 2 March, 1829, at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia; d. at New York, N. Y., 14 May, 1906.

1892. (A.M.) Michael Anagnos, b. 7 Nov., 1837, in Epirus, Greece; d. at Turnu-Severin, Roumania, 29 June, 1906.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the death of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

[1906.] Charles Julius Stevens, b. at Worcester; d. at Worcester, 27 June, 1906.

[M. D. 1909.] Charles Joseph Conway, d. at Millville, 27 June, 1906.

[L. S. 1848.] Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, b. in 1829, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Sayville, L. I., 14 June, 1906.

[L. S. 1859.] Joseph Furnald Wiggin, b. in 1838, at Exeter, N. H.; d. at Malden, 17 June, 1906.

[L. S. 1862.] Edmund Augustus Ward, d. at Richfield Springs, N. Y., 16 June, 1906.

- [L. S. 1867.] James Hewins, b. 27 April, 1845, at Medfield; d. at Nantucket, 10 July, 1906. It contains 440 pages, besides a "Table," or index of first lines.
- [L. S. 1872.] George Henry Pullman, d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 28 June, 1906. At a recent meeting of men in the University interested in agriculture, the Agricultural Society of Harvard University was organized. Its object is to encourage interest in all the branches of agricultural science. A series of talks and lectures by men practically interested in agriculture and horticulture is planned. The following officers were elected: President, G. L. Wilson, 1 B.; vice-president, W. L. Phillips, '08; secretary-treasurer, S. W. Michie, 2 B.
- [L. S. 1890.] James Davis Hill, b. 28 Jan., 1865, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 24 June, 1906. An elaborate chess table has been presented to the Union by Mr. Isaac Leopold Rice of New York. It is of quartered oak with a solid base, supporting on two stout columns an oblong top. The playing board, bordered by a narrow strip of rosewood, is inlaid with black and white squares. The board is surrounded by twenty-five small fancy metal shields on which will be engraved the names of future winners of the University championship.
- [L. S. 1904.] James Maxwell Murdock, d. at Winchester, 26 May, 1906.
- [L. S. S. 1882.] Roland Hayward, b. at Milton; d. at Milton, 11 April, 1906.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

The Corporation have installed in Perkins Hall a system of heating by hot water radiators.

The committee on award of the Francis Boot Prize of \$100, for a composition in concerted vocal music, decided not to award the prize this year, as none of the nine compositions submitted fulfilled its requirements. The income of the prize goes to the Department of Music.

The Social Ethics Museum on the second floor of Emerson Hall is now open; it contains a collection of graphical material, photographs, diagrams, charts, and models, to illustrate social progress and experiments.

A two-story extension, costing about \$10,000, has been built over the main entrance of the east wing of the University Museum. This will give room for a new laboratory, and for completing and enlarging the hallway. In place of the old skylight, a gabled roof will be used.

The College Library has purchased for the Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Collection the manuscript of the poems of John Donne, known as the O'Flahertie Manuscript, having been lately in the possession of the Rev. T. R. O'Flahertie.

Over thirty Chinese students attended the Harvard Summer School.

On June 6 the Maharajah of Baroda visited Harvard, and signified his intention of sending some picked students to be educated here.

It is reported that Prof. W. Z. Ripley of the Economics Department has declined to be a candidate for the presidency of the Mass. Institute of Technology.

On June 30, the Harvard and Yale Clubs of Seattle, Wash., played their annual game of baseball at Madison Park in Seattle. Harvard won the game by the score of 13-7, mainly because of a succession of errors by Yale, which continued throughout the game. Yale outbatted Harvard, but was weak in stopping grounders. Following the game Yale acted as host at a banquet for the men of

both universities, at which about 60 sat down.

"John the Orangeman," John Lovett, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital on Aug. 12, after undergoing an operation. He was believed to be 78 years old, and for some 50 years he had been well known to Harvard students. Nearly 20 years ago he was adopted by them as the college mascot, and appeared at all games decked out in crimson. About 1890 he suffered a stroke of paralysis and as he could walk with difficulty, the students equipped him with a little two-wheeled cart, drawn by a donkey named Anne Radcliffe.

On Aug. 27, 1869, the Oxford University Crew beat the Harvard crew over the Thames course, Putney to Mortlake.

The *Gazette*, in speaking of the Carnegie Retiring Fund for Teachers, says: "The effect of the above provisions will be to contribute, as far as they go, toward the support of the existing system of retiring allowances in Harvard University, the cost of which already exceeds the income of the Retiring Allowance Fund. In ordinary cases the rights of officers under the Harvard system will exceed those which will accrue to them under the rules of the Carnegie Foundation. The difference in such cases will be paid out of the funds of the University. But the rights of officers will in all cases be at least as great as those accruing to them under the rules of the Carnegie Foundation. The allowances payable to the retired officers of an institution from the Carnegie Foundation are paid at stated periods to the institution and not directly to individuals.

Prof. D. G. Lyon, of the Semitic Department, is this year director of the American School of Archaeology at Jerusalem.

W. R. Thayer, '81, and J. J. Storrow,

'85, have been reflected trustees of the Harvard Union.

The following eleven instructors at the Medical School have been appointed members of the Medical Faculty: C. L. Alsberg, biological chemistry; J. B. Blake, surgery; R. C. Cabot, clinical medicine; E. G. Cutler, theory and practice of physic; Henry Jackson, clinical medicine; H. A. Lathrop, surgery; J. G. Mumford, surgery; C. A. Porter, surgery; E. W. Taylor, neurology; H. F. Vickery, clinical medicine; J. H. Wright, pathology. This is a new departure.

Mrs. Wilhelmina P. Fleming, who has achieved fame through her discovery of stars in connection with her work as curator of astronomical photographs at the Harvard Observatory, has been elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. She is the first American woman and the third of her sex to receive such honors. More star discoveries are credited to Mrs. Fleming than to any other person in the history of the science.

In their description of the new Medical School buildings, printed in the *June Magazine*, the architects inadvertently omitted to state that Dr. Farrar Cobb, '90, was employed by the Corporation to work in conjunction with the architects and the Medical Faculty during the process of making the plans and erecting the buildings. Dr. Cobb gave himself unremittingly to this important task. In the list of large donors to the Medical School project (p. 648) should appear the name of David Sears, '74, who subscribed \$250,000 for a building—the laboratory devoted to pharmacology and hygiene.

— *Order of the Commencement Procession to Sanders Theatre in the Morning:*

Candidates for the degrees of A.B., S.B., C.E., M.E., Met.E., A.M., S.M., Ph.D., S.D., B.A.S., D.M.D., M.D., LL.B., S.T.B.

The President.
 Fellows of the Corporation.
 The Honorable and Reverend the Board of Overseers.
 The Governor of the Commonwealth.
 Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Governor's Military Staff.
 Deans of the Faculties, as follows:
 Harvard College.
 Arts and Sciences.
 Bussey Institution.
 Law School.
 Lawrence Scientific School.
 Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.
 Dental School.
 Medical School.
 Divinity School.

Professors in the University.
 Associate Professors.
 Assistant Deans.
 Assistant Professors.
 Other Members of Faculties.
 Other Permanent Officials.
 Former Members of the Corporation and Overseers.

Former Professors in the University.
 Trustees of the Hopkins, Loan, and Sanders Funds.

Ministers in Old Cambridge Churches and Preachers to the University.

Presidents of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Tufts College, Boston College, Episcopal Theological School, New Church Theological School, St. John's Ecclesiastical Seminary.

Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

United States Senators and Representatives.

Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Sheriffs of Suffolk and Middlesex.

Judges of the Courts of the Commonwealth and of the United States.

Mayors of Boston and Cambridge.

Officers of other Universities, Colleges, and Professional Schools.

Holders of Honorary Degrees from Harvard University. Alumni of not less than 25 years' standing, by Classes.

— *Our Crew in England.* Immediately after the victory of the 'Varsity Crew at New London, R. C. Lehmann, b '97, who coached the Crew in 1897 and 1898 and has been for several years a member of the British Parliament, and F. L. Higginson, Jr., '99, who is settled in London, arranged with the Cambridge University Crew for a race to be rowed on the English Thames early in September. The members of the Crew kept in training and sailed on the *Cedric* on July 27. Two members, D. A. Newhall and S. A. Fish, were already in Europe, and C. F. Morgan, who has been at the Harvard Summer School, postponed sailing till Aug. 17. James Wray, the professional coach, T. Y. Manahan, the physical director, R. A. Derby, '06, and J. D. Merrill, '89, accompanied the party; also R. M. Faulkner, captain of the Freshman Crew, and L. K. Lunt, '09, substitutes. On reaching England the Crew went first to Bourne End, and began practice at once, with Lunt at No. 3 in Morgan's place. The English have been most cordial in their reception, and this meeting cannot fail to promote good feeling on both sides of the water. The race will be rowed over the usual Oxford-Cambridge course, from Putney to Mortlake, about 4½ miles, probably on Sept. 8. Mr. Lehmann will act as umpire. The present Harvard Crew comprises O. D. Filley, stroke and captain (166); D. A. Newhall, No. 7 (180); R. L. Bacon, No. 6 (183); J. Richardson, Jr., No. 5 (179); G. G. Glass, No. 4 (186); G. Morgan, Jr., No. 3 (175); S. W. Fish, No. 2 (166); R. M. Tappan, bow (170) F. M. Blagden, cox (98); R. M. Faulkner, sub. (172); L. K. Lunt,

sub. (176.) These weights are as the men rowed in the New London races on June 28.

The Cambridge crew is made up as follows: Bow, G. D. Cockrane, Third Trinity (148); No. 2, J. H. F. Benham, Jesus (160); No. 3, H. M. Goldsmith, Jesus (174); No. 4, M. Donaldson, First Trinity, (191); No. 5, B. C. Johnson, Third Trinity (174); No. 6, R. V. Powell, Third Trinity (174); No. 7, E. W. Powell, Third Trinity (160); stroke, D. C. R. Stuart, Trinity Hall (155); coxswain, A. G. L. Hunt, Lady Margaret (112).

Not counting coxswains, the total weights are, Harvard, 1405 pounds, and Cambridge, 1336 pounds.

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES, 1906.

HOWARD ADAMS CARSON, A.M.,

son of Daniel Barron Carson and Mary Pope Carson, was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1842. In 1869 he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Civil Engineering course with the degree of B.S. His professional career has been as follows: 1870, appointed assistant engineer for a coal mining and iron manufacturing company in western Pennsylvania; 1871, appointed assistant engineer on the construction of the Providence Water Works; 1873, placed in charge of the construction of the Providence sewers; winter of 1877-1878, in Europe studying various sewerage systems; 1878, appointed principal superintendent of construction on the Boston Main Drainage; from 1884, in general practice as civil and consulting engineer; 1887, made the design for the North Metropolitan and Charles River Valley Sewerage Systems for the State of Massachusetts, and in 1889 was appointed Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan

Sewerage Commission, having charge of constructing the said sewerage system; August, 1894, was appointed Chief Engineer of the Boston Transit Commission and had charge of constructing the Boston Subway and the East Boston Tunnel under Boston Harbor and is now in charge of constructing the Washington St. Tunnel. He has been consulted concerning works in various parts of the country and is now Consulting Engineer on the Detroit River R.R. Tunnel and on the Cambridge Subway. He was President of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for four years and is now a trustee of that institution. He has been President of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. His published writings have been mainly reports on engineering subjects, including somewhat extensive annual reports as Chief Engineer of the two above-mentioned Commissions.

HENRY HERBERT EDES, A.M.,

was born in Charlestown, Mass., March 29, 1849, the son of Henry Augustus and Sarah Louisa (Lincoln) Edes. He was educated in the Charlestown public schools, and from 1865 till 1889 was connected with the cotton manufacturing interests of Lowell and Lawrence, having his office in Boston. On the organization of the Conveyancers Title Insurance Co. of Boston in 1889 he became, and remains, its manager, and since 1892 has been treasurer and a director of the corporation. He is also a trustee of estates. He has always been interested in public affairs, in art, music, and historical and genealogical research. In politics he was a Republican till 1884 when he became vice-president of the Young Men's Independent Republican Club of which J. F. Andrew, '72, was President, and has since remained a Mugwump. He has been a member of the Apollo, Cecilia,

Boston Art, St. Botolph, Reform, and Unitarian Clubs of Boston, and of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform and Bunker Hill Monument Associations, and an officer in several of these organizations. He is also President of the Unitarian Historical Society. He was one of the founders of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, in 1892, for eight years the editor of its *Publications*, to which he has been a constant contributor, and has been its only treasurer. He is a Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society and a member of the American Historical Association, Essex Institute, New England Historic-Genealogical Society and the Maine, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin Historical Societies. He has arranged, under municipal contract, the manuscript records and archives of Charlestown (1630-1847) in more than a hundred volumes. Among his more important publications have been, "A History of the Harvard Church in Charlestown;" *Historical Sketch of Charlestown in the "Memorial History of Boston;"* tributes to Edward Wheelwright, '44, J. B. Thayer, '52, R. C. Winthrop, Jr., '54, and R. N. Toppan, '58; an original letter of Henry Dunster, 1653, containing new and important historical facts concerning Harvard College and its first building; "The Harvard Theses of 1663;" a demonstration that Prof. John Winthrop, 1732, and not Washington, was the first recipient from Harvard of the degree of LL.D.; Documents relating to the early history of Yale University; and a paper on Chief Justice Martin Howard of North Carolina and his portrait by Copley. He also edited Wyman's "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown;" and Vol. II of the "Annals of King's Chapel, Boston," by H. W. Foote, '58. In 1896 he was elected an honorary member of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Dec. 2, 1896, he

married Grace Williamson, daughter of W. C. Williamson, '52, and has since resided in Cambridge.

ARTHUR EDWIN KENNELLY, A.M.,

was born in Colaba, Bombay, East India, Dec. 17, 1861, the son of Capt. D. J. Kennelly of the East Indian Navy and Katharine Heycock Kennelly. He was brought up in Great Britain and educated at the University College School, London, taking prizes in Greek and in English. In 1876 he was assistant to the secretary of the Society of Telegraph Engineers (London); in 1877 a submarine telegraph operator serving at Porthcurnow (Cornwall) and at Malta; in 1879 an assistant electrician on board a cable steamer; in 1881 chief electrician of a cable steamer. He served in this capacity for several years in the laying and repairing of many telegraph cables between England and East India, receiving a token of award in 1885 for services in the repairs of a cable broken at an ocean depth of 2½ miles, and also being awarded the third order of the Mejidieh by the Khedive of Egypt for services in connection with cable-laying to the port of Suakim. In 1887 he entered the laboratory of Mr. Thomas A. Edison at Orange, N. J., as principal electrical assistant, and in 1894 with Prof. Edwin J. Houston, partnership in a firm of consulting electrical engineers at Philadelphia. In 1902 he was appointed professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University. He is a past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, serving two terms (1898-1900), an honorary fellow of the New York Electrical Society, and also of the American Electrotherapeutic Association, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Physi-

cal Society. He has twice received premiums of merit from the Institution of Electrical Engineers of Great Britain, an honorary degree of Sc.D. from the Western University of Penna., and an honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University last summer. He has served on juries of award, in electrical engineering, at several expositions, and has been a delegate of the U. S. Government to the International Electrical Congresses of Paris (1900) and St. Louis (1904). He is the author or joint author, of about twenty books on the applications of electricity, published between 1890 and 1905; as well as of numerous contributions to electro-technical journals. In 1902, he was engineer-in-charge of the laying of the American submarine cables from Vera Cruz to Frontera and Campeche, for the Mexican Government. He was married in 1903 to Julia Grice of Philadelphia and resides in Cambridge.

JAMES BARTLETT GREGG, D.D.,

was born in Medford, Mass., April 15, 1846. He was the only child of James Bartlett Gregg and Mary Bailey Gregg. He was educated in the public schools of Medford until he was fourteen. Then at the end of his second year in the High School, desiring to go to college, as the Medford High School at that time had no college preparatory course, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover. After two years there he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1866. For the five years following he was submaster in the Eliot High School of Jamaica Plain, most of the time residing in Cambridge. In his senior year he took the first Bowdoin prize for an essay on "Cromwell's Army." As a resident-graduate he subsequently took again the first prize on the same foundation for an essay on "The Mystics of the Middle Ages." In 1871 he en-

tered Andover Theological Seminary. On graduating, in 1874, he was settled at once over the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn. He served this church as pastor until May, 1882, then he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs, Colo., which place he still holds. He is a member of the board of trustees of Colorado College and secretary of the same; is a member of the board of directors of Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational). He has twice been president of the Rocky Mountain Harvard Club; was for eight years on the school board of Colorado Springs; is chairman of the board of county visitors; president of the Winter Night Club of Colorado Springs, an organization composed of about 200 leading professional and business men, and for more than 24 years he has been active in numerous enterprises undertaken for the intellectual, moral, and economic welfare of the city and the state.

DAVID UTTER, D.D.,

was born in Vernon, Jennings County, Ind., on March 21, 1844, of pioneer stock. Two of his great grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution, and one grandfather served in the war of 1812. His father, most of his life a farmer, was one of the civil engineers who laid out the first railroad in Indiana: his mother was a daughter of Elder Samuel Rogers, famous for half a century as a preacher in the West. After attending common schools in country places in Indiana and Ohio, David Utter entered the Northwestern Christian University, — now Butler College, — at Indianapolis, in 1865, and graduated B.S. in 1867. Both before and during his college course, and for some time after it he was a preacher in the "Chris-

tian" body, now known as the Disciples of Christ. Checked in his attempts to acquaint himself with the results of the higher criticism, and doubting the authority of the dogmas of the denomination in which he had grown up, he entered, in 1869, the middle class of the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1871. In the fall of that year he was settled as a Unitarian minister over the First Church in Belfast, Me. Two years later he went to Olympia, Washington Territory, where he founded the first Unitarian Church, also helping to establish the first Unitarian church in Seattle. He has since been settled in Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, First Unitarian Church; Salt Lake City, where he organized the first Unitarian Church; and Denver, where, since 1896, he has been pastor of the First Unitarian Church.

ARTHUR CUSHMAN MCGIFFERT, D.D., was born in Sauquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 4, 1861. Father: Joseph Nelson McGiffert, D.D., Presbyterian clergyman; mother: Harriet Whiting Cushman, daughter of the Rev. Ralph Cushman, and lineal descendant of Robert Cushman and Isaac Allerton of the Plymouth Colony. Elementary education in public schools of Ashtabula, O.; college preparation under his father's instruction; entered sophomore class of Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., of which his father was a trustee, and graduated B.A. in 1882; studied theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1882-85; in the universities of Berlin and Strassburg, Germany, 1885-87; and in Paris and Rome, 1887-88. Became instructor of church history in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, 1888; professor there, 1890; professor of same in Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1893. Took degree of Ph.D., in University of Marburg, 1888; and received honorary

degree of D.D. from Western Reserve University in 1892. Publications: "Dialogue between a Christian and a Jew," 1889; "The Church History of Eusebius" (English translation with prolegomena and elaborate notes), 1890; "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," 1897; "The Apostles' Creed," 1902; "The Christian Point of View," 1902 (joint author); also many essays, addresses, reviews, articles, etc.

EDWARD HENRY STROBEL, LL.D., was born in Charleston, So. Car., Dec. 7, 1855, and is the son of Maynard Davis and Caroline Lydia (Bullock) Strobel. He prepared for college in Charleston, and graduated from Harvard College in 1877, and, after some time spent in Europe, from the Harvard Law School in 1882. In 1882 he entered the law office, in New York, of Scudder & Carter. Was admitted to the New York Bar in 1883, and practised law in New York until 1885. In June, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, and served from August, 1885, to March, 1890. About one third of the time he acted as *chargé d'affaires*, and in 1888 and 1889 was detailed by the United States Government on special business to Morocco. He resigned from the Madrid legation in 1890, and remained in Europe until the autumn of 1892, when he returned to the United States. In April, 1893, he was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and held this position until April, 1894, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, and was transferred as minister of the same rank to Chile in December, 1894. He resigned from the United States diplomatic service in 1897, and retired from the legation in Chile in August of that year. He was then appointed arbitrator in the Fréaut claim

between France and Chile. This claim was settled by a compromise between the two governments. On retiring from the legation in Chile he was retained by the New York Life Insurance Co. on legal business in Brazil, and returned to this country in February, 1898. In June of that year he was appointed Bemis Professor of International Law in the Harvard Law School. In 1899 he was counsel for Chile before the United States and Chilean Claims Commission at Washington. In the autumn of 1902 he acted, in Paris, as adviser to the Siamese Government in negotiations with France, which resulted in the signature of the treaty of Oct. 7, 1902. At the same time he signed a two years' contract to become general adviser of the Siamese Government, and for this purpose a leave of absence was granted to him by the University. He did not leave the United States until October, 1903; and since the treaty of 1902 between France and Siam had not been ratified by the French Chambers, he again acted as adviser in Paris during the negotiation of another treaty, which was signed on Feb. 13, 1904. This resulted in the evacuation by the French troops of certain Siamese territory which had been held in military occupation since 1893 and in the settlement of various pending questions between the two governments. In Siam he has had supervision of the foreign relations of the country, and has also been instrumental in securing internal legislation and reforms. He returned to this country in June of the present year. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the South Carolina Historical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France and Grand Cross of the Order of Elephant of Siam, and a member of the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration.

GEORGE FOOT MOORE, LL.D.,

son of the Rev. William Eves Moore and Harriet Foot Moore, was born in West Chester, Pa., Oct. 15, 1851. He was educated at a private school, and at Yale College, where he graduated in 1872. After teaching for a year or two he graduated at Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1877. From 1878 to 1883 he was minister of a Presbyterian Church in Zanesville, O. In 1883 he was called to the chair of Hebrew in Andover Theological Seminary, and taught there until 1902, adding in later years lectures on the history of religion. In 1902, he became professor in the Harvard Divinity School. In 1905 he was appointed Frothingham Professor of the History of Religion, and in 1906 Cabot Fellow for three years. He received the degree of D.D. from Marietta College, Ohio, in 1885 and from Yale University in 1897; and LL.D. from Western Reserve University in 1908. He is a member of the Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft, the American Oriental Society, American Philological Association, Archaeological Institute of America, Society of Biblical Literature, etc., and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has published a "Commentary on Judges" (1895), edited the Hebrew text of *Judges*, with critical notes, and translated the same book, in the Polychrome Bible. Beside many articles on Biblical and Oriental subjects in learned journals, he has contributed largely to the "Encyclopaedia Biblica" on critical and archaeological topics.

GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, LL.D.,

was born in Boston, March 19, 1842; Boston public schools till 1854, Phillips Academy, Andover, 1854-57. In business (on account of weak eyes), 1857-60, latter part with private tutor; entered

Harvard, 1860, A.B., 1864; submaster, Salem High School, 1864-65; Andover Theological Seminary, 1865-67; Tübingen University, Germany, 1867-69; tutor in Greek and philosophy, Harvard, 1870-73; assistant professor, philosophy, 1873-83; Professor of Philosophy, 1883-89; Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, 1889-1906; curator Gray Collection of Engravings, 1872-76; married, 1st, Ellen Margaret Wellman of Brookline, who died, 1879; married, 2d, Alice S. Freeman, president of Wellesley College, 1887, who died in Paris, Dec. 6, 1902; LL.D., University of Michigan, 1894; LL.D., Union College, 1895; Litt. D., Western Reserve University, 1897. *Books*: "The New Education," 1887; "The Glory of the Imperfect," 1898; "Self Cultivation in English," 1897; "The Field of Ethics," 1901; "The Nature of Goodness," 1906; "The Life and Works of George Herbert," 3 vols., 1905. *Translated*: "The Odyssey of Homer," 1884; "The Antigone of Sophocles," 1899.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, LL.D.,

Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale University; was born in Hudson, O., April 1, 1848, the son of Prof. Nathan Perkins Seymour, LL.D., who was for more than fifty years connected with Western Reserve College; he graduated from Western Reserve College in 1870, and was admitted *ad eundem gradum* by Yale College in the same year. After two years of study at Leipzig and Berlin, he was professor of Greek in Western Reserve College, from 1872 to 1880, when he was called to Yale. Since 1884 he has been the senior officer in the Greek department of Yale University. He received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve College in 1894, and from the University of Glasgow in 1901. He is

an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and an honorary member of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (London), the Archaeological Society of Athens, and the American Philosophical Society. From 1887 to 1901 he was the chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and since 1906 he has been the president of the Archaeological Institute of America. He is an American vice-president of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Prof. J. W. White of Harvard and he have been the editors-in-chief of the *College Series of Greek Authors*. He has been since 1887 an American representative on the editorial board of the (British) *Classical Review*. He has edited Pindar's odes and considerable parts of the Homeric poems. Address, New Haven, Conn.

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, LL.D.,

a great-grandson of Ethan Allen of Vermont; was born in Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19, 1835; lived a year at New Orleans, and then removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he attended private schools, completing his course of study in 1855 at the military academy in New Haven, Conn. Rejoining his family, who were then living at St. Louis, Mo., he engaged in mercantile business until 1860, when he went to China to enter the commission house of Olyphant & Co., of which firm he was made a partner in 1866. Retired from business in 1872, and spent a couple of years in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1874, was engaged as president of several manufacturing, mining, and railway companies, until he was appointed, Aug. 16, 1897, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. Reached his post in December of that year, and on Feb. 11, 1898, was made Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St.

Petersburg, where he discharged the duties of his office as the first American Ambassador accredited to the Russian Court until he left for home to assume, on Feb. 20, 1899, the duties of Secretary of the Interior, for which office he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate on the same day, Dec. 21, 1898; reappointed March 5, 1901; remained by request of Pres. Roosevelt, Sept. 14, 1901, and reappointed by latter March 6, 1905. LL.D., University of Missouri, June 4, 1902. Trustee, Carnegie Institution. Member Society Cincinnati. June 27, 1906, received honorary degree LL.D. from Harvard University.

COMMUNICATION.

Founding The Advocate.

To the Harvard Graduates' Magazine:

Mr. T. T. Baldwin's account in the *June Magazine* of the origin of the *Harvard Advocate* is defective in two essential points. He speaks of this as a matter of much importance and yet leaves the reader to suppose that the *Advocate* was evolved in some mysterious manner from the *Collegian*. He does not inform us who the editors were, where they published the paper, or what became of them afterward. Then he quotes from a statement which I published in the *Advocate* some 18 years ago, without crediting me with it, and tacitly impugns my account without offering any reason for doing so. If he considers my evidence untrustworthy, why should he quote from it at all? To suppress important historical facts has the same effect as to pervert them; neither did he give Joseph L. Sanborn the credit that belongs to him for bringing on the crisis which resulted in the suppression of the *Collegian*.

I was the first editor of the *Advocate*

and originated the plan of its publication, besides writing the editorial and giving the paper the name which has now become illustrious. I chose Edward W. Fox of Portland for my associate. As we both ran the risk of being suspended for our opposition to the College Faculty it was necessary to act as secretly as possible. Above all was it essential to keep the former editors of the *Collegian* ignorant of our proceedings, so that if they were summoned before the Faculty after the publication of our paper they could say with clear consciences that they knew nothing of it. Gage and Peckham were aware that something of the sort was being attempted, but they knew nothing further than this, — at least with our expressed permission.

It will be seen from this that all information concerning the first number of the *Advocate* must have been derived originally from Fox or myself; and that all other statements concerning it cannot be altogether reliable. Fox died in 1877. Sanborn was the first to open the ball on morning prayers, — I believe in the second number of the *Collegian*. His course of reasoning was similar to the grounds on which compulsory attendance at prayers was finally abolished.

The chief mistake of the Faculty consisted in suppressing the *Collegian* without previous warning. Pres. Hill might have notified the editors that the tone of their publication was not sufficiently respectful to the College government, and unless they were more prudent in the future they might look for severe measures; but their sudden prohibition had a tyrannical appearance which placed the Faculty at a disadvantage.

I took notice of this vulnerable side to the question in my editorial. I had asked John Leonard, who was afterwards our class orator, to write an editorial for us, but the result was not satisfactory. Fox

and I agreed that it was too satirical and not sufficiently respectful for such a serious matter. We concluded it would please the students, but that it would be likely to offend those members of the Faculty, like Professors Child, Cutler, and Gurney, on whom we depended for support. I accordingly trimmed, modified, and published it under the heading of the "Collegian." I then offered the editorial to Fox but he replied that as I seemed to understand what was wanted, I had better write it myself; and so I did.

Personally I cared little for the morning prayers question. I liked to go to prayers in fair weather and did not object to it much in bad weather; but what I felt at this time was that we were engaged in the good old fight of liberalism against dogmatism, of free speech against the repression of opinion, of justice against injustice: and I believed the battle could only be won as the independence of the United States and the abolition of slavery had been won, by revolutionary methods.

It was fortunate for us at this juncture that my father was supporting a weekly paper in Boston called *The Right Way*, which had for its object the advocacy of citizenship for the recently enfranchised negroes. I went to his editor, Mr. Thayer, — my father being at that time in Washington, — and solicited his help in bringing out our paper. He agreed with me that my father would approve of it, and even would be willing to bear any expense connected with the undertaking. I told him my own allowance would be sufficient for the purpose and offered to place the money in his hands: but that he declined.

Our printers, Rand and Avery, gave us the only real trouble we met with in this business. They delayed the publication of the *Advocate* a full week, at a time when every day was precious, and

meanwhile a considerable portion of our copy had grown stale, and Fox and I were obliged to exercise our pens in the most vigorous manner in order to replace it. They also, contrary to agreement, printed the name of their firm on the paper; so that if the College government had desired to make an investigation we should have easily been tracked.

At the last moment I had the notices printed at John Wilson and Sons, which Fox and his chum, J. W. Reed, posted up in the College Yard during the night. The next morning there was a universal rush to Richardson's book-store, and more than half the edition was sold before dinner-time. We sent copies of the paper to all the members of the Corporation, and to the Board of Overseers, as well as to the leading newspapers in Boston. The two most influential members of the Corporation at that time were Hon. E. R. Hoar and Dr. J. F. Clarke, and they both had sons in the Class of '67. It is probable that they were already convinced of the justice of our cause, but the newspapers supported us cordially, and so did public opinion everywhere. Under these circumstances there was no course left for the Harvard Faculty but to yield; which they did with an excellent grace. Pres. Hill, whom I believe to have been always on our side, spoke of the paper to W. G. Peckham in a complimentary manner.

Thus was the victory won for free college journalism; but quite as difficult a task remained for us to establish the *Advocate* on a sound financial basis. The treasury of the *Collegian* was nearly empty, and many of its subscribers showed a disposition to escape from their questionable obligations to a paper of a different name. As no one offered to assist us in this matter, Fox and I faced the difficulty by a thorough

canvassing of the dormitories. We went to every room in the Yard, and to the most of those outside, appealing to each individual to support the good cause: nor did we appeal in vain,—but it was a tiresome and laborious process.

In all the accounts I have seen on this subject it has been erroneously stated that E. W. Fox and F. P. Stearns were chosen editors of the *Advocate* after the publication of the first number. This is absurd on the face of it; the truth is that we invited the former editors of the *Collegian* to join us; and we could easily have found others to supply their places if we had chosen to do so.

Ten years later there was a grand *Advocate* dinner in Boston to celebrate the birth of the paper, at which Dr. Holmes and other distinguished writers were present; but Fox and I were not invited. I met Fox for the last time that summer and informed him of this. There was a momentary flash of indignation in his face, and then he said, "You and I have known better things than going to banquets at the Parker House."

F. P. Stearns, '87.

THE FOUNDER OF HARVARD'S PHI BETA KAPPA.¹

The antiquarians in our number will remember that the Harvard and Yale Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa were established by Elisha Parmele in 1781, as our medals and pins are apt to say. Parmele was a young man in delicate health who had gone South for the benefit of his lungs and had entered at William and Mary College. In 1776 the young men of that college had founded Phi Beta Kappa and they made him a member of the society.

At that time it was the custom of the

original society at William and Mary to permit their graduate members to form branches in their several homes. And the charter given to Elisha Parmele would permit our chapter now to form a branch of Phi Beta Kappa in Lynn or Worcester or Pittsfield, or any other place in New England, where such a society with patriotic or literary purposes would be of service. But this chapter has never exercised this privilege. Once and again, however, it has established "*scions*," as the old phrase was, in one and another college.

Acting under this permission from the parent society at Williamsburg, Elisha Parmele, on his return north, established chapters in Yale College and in Harvard College. The first Harvard meeting was held on Sept. 5, 1781. This was three years after Parmele's graduation, and I suppose he was residing at Cambridge, as a student of divinity. Meanwhile, in 1781, William and Mary College had realities at home more close than the academic questions which they had discussed for four years. The young men, who in their debating society had considered the justice of African slavery, were called upon suddenly to take the saddle and to join the army which was to resist Cornwallis in his northward march. And the last which is heard of the William and Mary Phi Beta Kappa in that century is the battle of the Cowpens, where the seal of Phi Beta Kappa was in the boot of one of our men when their bold charge defeated Tarleton's English cavalry.

Though our people did not know it, when the Cambridge society was formed in the autumn of 1781, the parent society had postponed its meetings for nearly one hundred years.

Meanwhile Elisha Parmele, poor, delicate, consumptive young minister, lived, and was settled as the minister of

¹ Read at the meeting of Phi Beta Kappa on June 28.

the First Congregational Church at Lee, in Berkshire County. But alas, he had not recovered from his disease. In the next year he went again to Virginia, which was the South of those days, and at the home of Mr. Abram Byrd, of the famous Byrd family of Virginia, he died, and in Virginia he was buried. He was 26 years old. And I do not suppose that when he died he knew that his name would be remembered in connection with the earliest written document which proposes a union between the states of New England and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Elisha Parmele died and was buried. I have recalled the memory of his name to the younger members of the society because a movement is now near culmination which proposes a monument to Elisha Parmele over the grave where he is buried. Judge Duke of Charlotteville and other gentlemen in the Valley of Virginia, who are now members of the Phi Beta of Williamsburg, are greatly interested in the proposal. So soon as the precise spot is identified, and this will probably be this summer, these Virginia gentlemen are ready to undertake the sacred duty of erecting a monument to the young New Englander who took this early interest in the union of the states.

Gentlemen will hear with pleasure a recent letter from Gen. Roller of Harrisburg in the immediate neighborhood.

Now, as to the Phi Beta Society, we feel so much interest in this matter that I earnestly trust it will not be dropped until the work is done. First of all you must see that the location is surely fixed. It would be a shame if there should be any error made in regard to this. I want to have the honor of fixing the locality. If at any time you can spare a day or two of time, or even longer, come up to the Shenandoah Valley and let me demonstrate to you the correctness of my conclusions. Lastly, it seems to me that earth and sky have conspired together to make the spot I will point out to you the most beauti-

ful that can be found on earth. The monument put where I would place it would be an object of veneration and interest to many, many passers for generations to come.

Again thanking you for your kind letter, I am sincerely your friend.

Yours truly,
JOHN E. ROLLER.

There may be gentlemen present who remember the marches and counter-marches in the Valley of Virginia in the Civil War, — Sheridan's ride and the rest. More than one of those movements was in sight of the Byrd burial-ground, where it seems probable that the monument will be placed.

The Senate of Phi Beta Kappa which will meet this autumn is the body which will decide on the erection of the monument. Our own brethren will not be surprised if at the proper time the Senate asks them for a contribution to so proper a memorial of their history.

Edward Everett Hale, '39.

THE HARVARD MUSICAL UNION.

Last winter the graduate members of the Pierian Sodality appointed an executive committee to arrange for the celebration of the centennial of the Sodality in 1908. On Commencement Day there was a meeting at 6 Harvard Hall, called by this committee of all alumni interested in the advancement of music at Harvard to consider in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the Pierian Sodality a broader movement, *i. e.*, the *federation* of all members, graduate and undergraduate, of all the musical societies into a union to support the Music Department and its advancement; the *erection* of a building for the use of the Music Department and of all the Musical Societies; the *cooperation* of all persons interested in music, in erecting such a building and in the general celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Pierian Sodality in 1908.

The result was the formation of The Musical Union of Harvard University. Officers were elected as follows: Pres., Arthur Foote; first vice-pres., H. L. Higginson; treas., H. A. Lamb; sec., J. W. Saxe.

The executive committee is composed of Dr. C. H. Williams, '71, chairman; J. W. Saxe, '88, sec.; F. F. Collier, '90; E. B. Terhune, '99; A. B. Rice, '05; Professors W. R. Spalding, '87, and F. S. Converse, '93; and W. A. Locke, '69, and H. A. Lamb, '71.

G. L. Osgood, '66, was elected chairman of the musical committee to take charge of the musical festival and celebration in June, 1908, in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the Pierian Sodality, which is the oldest musical organization in the United States. The main feature of the meeting was the appointment of a building committee, of which D. H. Morris, '97, of New York, was elected chairman, to have charge of the proposed building for the Department of Music. This building will contain headquarters for all the music societies of the University.

A subscription committee is to be appointed, composed of Harvard men interested in the cause of music in the University, including all the former presidents of the Pierian Sodality, Glee Clubs, and other musical societies, which will compose the Union. The duty of this committee will be to raise funds for the new structure.

In view of the fact that the late Prof. John K. Paine established the Musical Department at Harvard, and during his long professorship rendered great service to the cause of music in America, it is proposed that the new building, or one of the halls therein, shall take the form of a memorial. Another important committee appointed was that on publication, with H. T. Finck, '76, of New York, chairman,

to take charge of the history of the musical societies at Harvard, especially that of the Pierian Sodality.

THE IDEAL COLLEGE ORGANIZATION.¹

The ideal college organization is not difficult to outline; but, besides a decided lack of faith in ideals, I recognize fully the practical obstacles in the way of attaining their fulfilment. In the case of Harvard, none the less, I would, were it in my power, discontinue absolutely, and wholly break up, the traditional academic system. Harvard College, save in name and continuity, should cease to exist.

In place of it I would have a number of colleges, all independent, at the head of each of which should be a master — if you like, a president. Those colleges should be so limited in size that individuality would be not only possible but a necessary part of the system. The master should know every student. Instructors and students should constitute a large household under several roofs and with common grounds; independence and individuality under suitable restrictions should be the underlying motive. The university with its elaborate machinery of instruction would then come into play to supplement college instruction. The university professors would teach; and the students of each college, under the supervision and by the advice of the master of the college, would select their courses. The system of general university electives would be combined with prescribed home courses in each individual college. The master would give tone and character to his college and to each individual student in it.

¹ From an oration delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Columbia University, June 14, 1906.

The final degree, bearing the name and seal of Harvard, would be conferred as the result of examinations in common, all the colleges competing.

Such is my ideal of a system to replace the present and traditional system, and make good its glaring deficiencies. The obstacles in the way of its realization, however, loom large. Harvard is a growth — a growth of close upon three centuries. Its halls, its grounds, its location, its endowments, its organization, and more and most of all, its traditions, are obstacles well-nigh insurmountable. The additional cost also of such a system as that outlined, though it would vary according to colleges, would, at lowest, be comparatively large. Each college would, it is true, establish its own tuition fee, as secondary schools now do, and thereby a great present defect would be removed; for Harvard now has one fee for all, rich or poor, a most inequitable equality.

Under an independent college system, at once elastic and individual, but culminating in a common and uniform result, anything and everything might be anticipated — the endowed and free college, the college with scholarships, the college of moderate cost, or, finally, the college of millionaires. All, however, would be subject to the supervision of the Board of Overseers, acting as the grand inquest of the University, and all would be judged by the common test, the conferring of the University degree.

I have referred to the course of studies to be pursued in the ideal college — the prescribed courses and the electives. All would be under the immediate advice and impulse of the master, necessarily of more mature judgment, acting on personal knowledge of the individual student — his aptitudes, his deficiencies, and his environments.

Charles Francis Adams, '56.

MODERN IDEALS IN MEDICINE.¹

A few weeks ago the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School were opened for the first time, to receive the members of the American Medical Association. These men, physicians from all parts of the country, spoke much in admiration of the School and its equipment; and outsiders joined with them to predict that the occasion would mark the beginning of an era in medical science. And now that the tumult and the shouting have died, it is worth while to ask the meaning of this enthusiastic prophecy. The answer is a thing of no small significance. For if medicine is to deserve a rank above the merely useful crafts, if it is to make good the expectation of those who look to it for great human advancement and benefit, it must give some ground for the faith that men have in its future. That future, in which Harvard has so serious an interest, can offer no enduring promise unless its progress be inspired by principles that explain its ways and express its aspirations. Those whose privilege is to devote themselves to the study and practice of medicine believe that it has such guiding principles; that above its often uninspiring routine are ideals of duty and possibility. These ideals are many. Among them three stand out, — the ideals of service, of truth, and of freedom; and these three will be enough to justify every noble hope in the art which has done so much, and has so much more to do, for the good of the world.

The ideal of service is a simple one, and in spirit old as human priesthood; yet in its modern application it means more than is at first apparent. The daily dress and conventions of life go far towards concealing from us the deeper necessities of service. View it hopefully as

¹ Part delivered at Commencement, 1906.

we may, this world is after all a place of much misery of body and mind, some avoidable, some inevitable. It may smile and wear holiday attire now for you and for me, but it is black and joyless for all too many of our fellow beings. Some are happy enough never to suspect this; many realize it without a sense of its poignancy: hardly any but those who go behind the scenes of life, as the doctor does, can ever know its true and ultimate tragedy. People hear that a man is dead; they do not see him die, or know why he died and how he died. Nor are the tragedies of death the only ones not enacted in the public eye. There are the dark things of life that never come to light, the horrors of disease that does not kill but scars or cripples or dooms to a pitiable existence far worse than annihilation. And there are the common sufferings of those whom we meet as they go about their daily activities with aching hearts and bodies, but with a smile that hides their trouble from others. These are some of the elements in the mass of human misery that awaits relief. It is the duty and opportunity of the physician to undertake that service, to relieve physical pain by every known art, to share and mitigate the burden of unhappy secrets, to minister to the mind as well as to the body in affliction. The labor may seem great, but the joy of it is its own reward; that is not what costs the physician dear. His real service is in the years of preparation and waiting, in the sacrifice of personal pursuits and leisure, in the self-exposure to perils which he might otherwise avoid. For the highest service is the highest beneficent development of the individual personality. The aim of modern education is to fit the individual to be an engine of social service. That is the first ideal which our new School of Medicine has for its inspiration. To the old mission of relieving pain have been added a deeper

realization of the extent and forms of human suffering and a sense of the responsibility of the individual to society for his own capacity to work for the general good. These constitute the modern ideal of service, which in medicine means the devotion of life, and the sacrifice of its personal interests, to the relief of all suffering, to the task of making other life healthier, happier, nobler, more vital.

The second ideal is the ideal of truth. Even service must be imperfect without knowledge. Until we know what life is, until we discover the truth about those strange deviations from the life-process which we call diseases, we cannot intelligently or effectively deal with the one or the other. It is only within the past sixty years that we have gradually come to understand that many diseases represent the conflict between a human organism and the invading hosts of some other organism which, from the impersonal point of view, has exactly the same right as man to maintain its own in the struggle for existence. The same sixty years have brought us a knowledge of the process by which certain drugs, acting on the living tissue of the nervous system, temporarily annul its function of perceiving pain. The development of the science of bacteriology and the discovery of surgical anaesthesia have given to medicine the power to prevent or relieve probably one half of all human suffering. Application of simple scientific truth has enabled us to reduce the death-rate of that once fatal malady, diphtheria, from fifty to less than ten per cent.; and we seem on the eve of conquering other diseases by similar methods. The discovery of such truth is not only an essential to efficient service, it is itself high service. Four years ago, upon this platform, Harvard College, through her august President, conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on "Walter Reed, graduate in

medicine of the University of Virginia, the army surgeon who planned and directed in Cuba the experiments which have given man control over that fearful scourge, yellow fever." Walter Reed died of disease contracted from exhaustion in that arduous campaign; but his name will forever enrich the rolls of Harvard College, and the service he rendered and the truth he revealed will live through the centuries to benefit mankind. Such are the possibilities that lie in the field of medical research. It is to their pursuit that our new School is particularly dedicated; and the inspiration to that search for the knowledge which alone can give the power to serve is a new interpretation of the ideal which Harvard men have followed for generations, the ideal of truth.

The third modern ideal in medicine is the ideal of freedom. More than knowledge, more even than the power of service, truth should give us freedom from the evils of ignorance. Medicine would fall short of its ideals were it to rest content with the demonstration of mere facts or with their application to the relief of suffering. It has been called the least selfish of the professions, because its highest aim is to make its own existence unnecessary. Far better than to cure a disease is to prevent its occurrence. A physician realizes, as others cannot, how large a proportion of human suffering is due, directly or indirectly, to ignorance, to vice, to intemperance, to wrong living of one sort or another. To correct these is to strike at the root of all avoidable misery, and that is the ultimate purpose of modern medicine. Sanitation and hygiene and measures for the protection of the public health already enable us largely to prevent sweeping pestilences and greatly to reduce the amount of endemic sickness. The diffusion among the people of knowledge about the nature

and causes of disease has done much to aid in its control. By administration and by education the medical profession is daily trying to bring mankind so to live in accordance with the laws of physical and moral health that they may be free from liability to disease. The freedom it desires for humanity is not independence of all law but emancipation from slavery to error and recognition of the true law whose protection affords the fullest liberty. Thus its mission becomes not only remedial but preventive, not only charitable but ethical. President Eliot has defined medicine as applied biology, and in the very broadest sense this definition is adequate. Medicine is the application of scientific study of all forms of life to the problems of human living. Its highest function is to use its truth and its power of service to teach and help men to deliver themselves from the easily besetting perils and disasters of life. This is the new meaning which medicine sees in the ideal that has inspired all human progress, the ideal of freedom.

These, then, are the three prominent modern ideals in medicine. To their fulfilment is devoted our new School. It is an institution not for the glorification of the University, but for the discharge of a duty to mankind. The reality and urgency of this duty are proved by the confidence of those who have put it in our hands to undertake so great a work. Those beautiful marble halls are symbols of the hope vested in the future of medicine and of the ideals which are to guide its labors. These ideals, of service, of truth, of freedom, though old in spirit, are typically modern in interpretation as ideals in medicine. In their name the profession must claim whatever faith is put in its purposes and possibilities, through them it must give to the world whatever it has to repay and justify that faith. If they are to be fulfilled, we have

indeed begun an era in medical science. There are yet many steps to take in the progress of knowledge that shall give us victory over all the fearful scourges of humanity, and make medicine not only the science of life but the art of living. It is Harvard's privilege that she has it in her power to lead that glorious march of human relief and liberation in the name of the Truth to which our University is dedicated, and through which has been promised freedom to all mankind.

Robert M. Green, '02.

VARIA.

CLASS ODE, 1906.

We have journeyed to thee from the ends
of the earth;

Thou hast brought the clear day out of
night,

With the strength of our fathers, whose
might was thy birth,

And whose faith is thy radiant light.

We reap where they sowed; their toil is
our gain;

We rejoice through their hopes and their
fears;

We are strong in the sorrow of ages of
pain,

And the might of invincible years.

Now the morning leaps up from the rim
of the world

And we stand face to face with the day;

The brave banner of dawn through the sky
is unfurled; —

We must go, for it calls us away.

The treasures that years have laid in our
care

We may hold but to give them again;

Shall we fail, in the glory that thrills
through the air?

We are strong, let us rise and be men.

H. A. Bellows, '06.

¶ At the time of his death, Prof. J. K. Paine was at work on a large symphonic poem, which was intended to portray the career and tragic fate of Lincoln. The last words written in the score are "*Orchestra tacet.*"

¶ From an Old Letter:

"CAMBRIDGE, June, 1832.

. . . "A few days ago a fellow in the Freshman class was expelled for ringing some church-bell. He hired a splendid carriage and four gray horses, and was driven around and through the college yard, — had his hat off like some distinguished stranger, — met all the students as they were coming out of the chapel from prayers, and they gave him three tremendous cheers. That looks very much like hearing the devil. It requires considerable audacity to do such a thing in broad daytime and in the middle of a town. . . . There is one thing of which I feel quite certain, and that is that this place will cost you about a thousand dollars a year, including vacations. It will require the most rigid economy not to exceed that sum." Smedes, *Memoirs of a Southern Planter* [Thomas Olney], p. 146.

¶ Thomas Dempster, who died in Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 6, 1906, will be remembered by many old Harvard men. In the early sixties, Dempster kept a fashionable barber shop in College House, Harvard Square. It was then the fashion for men to curl and scent their hair, and all the College men and many of the Cambridge citizens, who followed the fashion, were frequenters of Dempster's shop. Dempster later went to Nahant and opened a house called the "Maolis," a transposition of Siloam, and many of his former Harvard customers ate at his board.

¶ *Harvard Periodicals*. The following is believed to be a complete list of Harvard periodicals. If it is incorrect, please notify the Editor. 1810. *Harvard Lyceum*. 1827. *Harvard Register*; lived through 7 numbers. 1830. *The Collegian*. 1835. *Harvardiana*; lasted 4 years. 1851. *Harvard Magazine*; lasted 10 years. 1866.

The Collegian; quickly suppressed; metamorphosed into (1866) *The Harvard Advocate*; a fortnightly; still exists. 1873. *The Magenta*, another fortnightly, which changed its name to *Crimson*, when the Harvard color was changed. 1876. *The Harvard Lampoon*; died in 1880; resuscitated in 1881; still exists. 1879. *Daily Echo*, first Harvard daily; in 1882 merged with the *Crimson*. 1880. *The Harvard Register*; a monthly, owned and run by Moses King, '81; discontinued after July, 1881. 1882. *Harvard Daily Herald*; a rival to the *Daily Crimson*, with which it merged (1883) under the name of *Herald-Crimson*; May 7, 1884, the name *Daily Crimson* was adopted. 1886. *Harvard Monthly*; still exists. 1887. *Harvard Law Review*; still exists. 1892. *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, a quarterly; still exists. 1894. *Harvard Daily News*; ran only a year. 1898. *Harvard Bulletin*, weekly; organ of the Graduates' Athletic Association; still exists. 1901. *Quarterly of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association*; still exists. 1903. *Harvard Engineering Review*; still exists. There have been 20 distinct publications, not counting mere change of name, or resuscitations.

¶ *Harvard Commencement in 1772*. The following extracts from the diary of John Rowe, a Boston merchant, were printed recently in the *Cambridge Tribune*:

(1772) "15 July Wednesday I went to Cambridge it being Commencement Day. I attended the Ceremony in the forenoon. I din'd at Colo Murray, Son, Room with Colol. Murray, Colo Saltonstall, Judge Sewall, Colo Oliver, Saml Quincy, Mr. Pease of Newport, Mr. Richd Litchmere, Major Vassall, Mr. Gooding of Salem, Dr. Russell of Concord, Mr. Flagg, Mr. Sam Fitch, Mr. Archer, a Ge'n'n of Lisbon, Mr.

Archibald, Mr. Neal, Mr. Abram Savage, Mr. Balch, Mr. Philip Dumaresq, Mr. Jos. Russell, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Greg Townsend, Capt. Fenton, Mr. Joseph Green, Mr. John Cotton, Mr. Tho. Brierly, and Mr. Danl. Murray. After Dinner wee were Visited by the Governour and Council, Admirall Montague and a Great many other Gentlemen to many to enumerate —

"16 July Thursday. Very fine Weather. I went early to Mr. Inman's who made the Genteelst Entertainment I ever saw on Acct of his Son George taking his Degree yesterday — he had Three hundred forty seven Gentlemen and Ladies dind. Two hundred and Ten at One Table — amongst the Company The Govn, the Lieut Governor and Family, the Admirall and Family — and all the Remainder Gentlemen and Ladies of character and Reputation the whole was conducted with much Ease and Pleasure and all Joined in making Each other Happy — such an Entertainment has not been made in New England before On Any Occasion —

I came to Town, say Cambridge and went to the Ball at the Town House, where most of the Company met to Dance. they were all very happy and Cheerfull and the whole was conducted to the General Satisfaction of All present."

¶ Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, writing in *Appleton's Magazine*, says: "Boston crowds are certainly less brutal than any other crowds in America, and I think they owe their courteous tendencies to Harvard University. I think that I should recognize a young Harvard man in a thousand. Their language is extremely good. They hardly raise their voices and they are of a refined politeness."

¶ The *Portsmouth Chronicle* tells this story of Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, '26,

whose absent-mindedness was famous. One day a friend saw him coming along through Harvard Square, walking with one foot on the sidewalk and one in the gutter. The Doctor looked up at his friend's greeting, and said, in a worried tone: "I think my rheumatism must be coming back, for I've been walking lame for the last half hour."

HARVARD HYMN.

Deus omnium creator,
Rerum mundi moderator,
Crescat cuius es fundator,
Nostra Universitas,
Integri sint curatores,
Eruditi professores,
Largiantur donatores
Bene partas copias.

Patres nostri huc perlati,
Tuo monitu, pergrati,

Dedicarunt veritati
Parvum tum collegium,
Idque tuo post favore
Auctum semper et amore
Bonam spem ostentat fore
Templum quasi regium.

Qua de spe fac te precamur
In eventu ne fallamur
Sed maiora dum comamur
Faveas laboribus,
Simul gratias habemus
Quod tam diu iam floremus
Nec audire remittamus
Veritatis monitus.

Sic dum civitas manebit,
Clarum lumen hic lucebit,
Luce angulos replebit,
Fugerit obscuritas,
Error territus latebit,
Virtus vivida valebit,
Et insignior florebit
Nostra Universitas.
James Bradstreet Greenough, '58.

CORRECTIONS.

Vol. XIV, p. 648. In list of large donors insert "David Sears, '74, \$250,000."
p. 719, col. 1, at end. Item about F. R. Burton belongs under 1882 news.
p. 772, col. 2, l. 6 from bottom. *For Morris read Moses.*

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Catalogue, viz. Bachelors of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; *a* is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science; *d* for Doctors of Dental Medicine; *e* for Metallurgical, Mining, and Civil Engineers; *A* for Holders of Honorary Degrees; *l* for Bachelors of Laws; *m* for Doctors of Medicine; *p* for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course; *s* for Bachelors of Science; *t* for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School; *v* for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department; and by the abbreviations, So. Sch., Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the state is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

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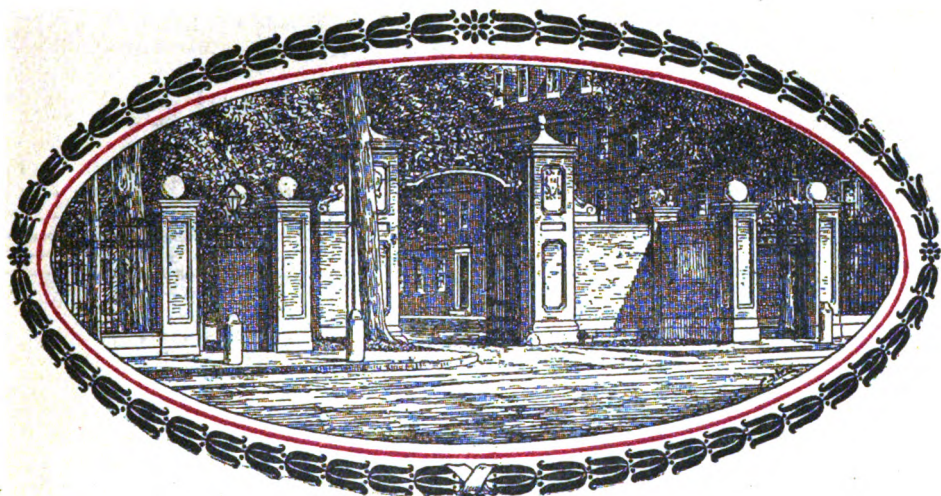
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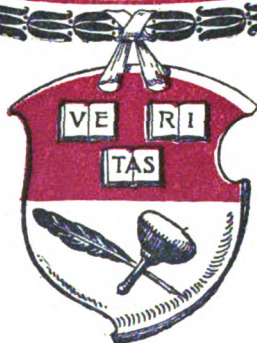
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DECEMBER, 1906

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HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. XV. — DECEMBER, 1906. — No. 58.

CHRISTOPHER C. LANGDELL.

(May 23, 1826—July 6, 1906.)

FOR many years the inhabitants of New Boston, N. H., have taken pride in pointing out to the stranger the small farmhouse in which eighty years ago Professor Langdell was born. His early life was a struggle for an education. In his eighteenth year he worked for several months in one of the Manchester mills to earn money enough to go to Phillips Exeter Academy. It was already his ambition, as he then told Judge Cross of Manchester, to go to college and become a lawyer. He entered Exeter Academy in the spring of 1845, hoping to receive one of the scholarships to be awarded in the following July. But this hope was not realized. His failure to win a scholarship, coming as it did after he had given a part of his hard-earned money to help his father, was a crushing disappointment. He sat down upon the steps of the Academy building and burst into tears. He remained at the Academy, however, being employed by the authorities and others to do certain work. One of his Exeter contemporaries writes: "One noon, when we returned from the Academy, a young man was sawing wood in the back yard, and was at the same time reading a book that lay open upon a pile of wood before him. That was Langdell." The next July he won a scholarship which he held until he entered the Class of 1851 at Harvard as a Fresh-Sophomore. He ranked second in his Class at the end of the year. In September, 1849, the Faculty assigned him a Junior exhibition part, a Greek version, but afterwards excused him from performing it "on account of his delicate health." Early in December he, with twenty-

five of his classmates, was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the term for the purpose of teaching school. Langdell did not return, partly for pecuniary reasons and partly because he thought that he was not getting enough out of his college life to make it worth while to delay longer the beginning of his legal training. He returned to Exeter and studied law in the office of Messrs. Stickney and Tuck. In November, 1851, he entered the Harvard Law School. Although the course was then only a year and a half, he remained at the School for three years, being librarian as well as student. His exceptional ability was recognized alike by the professors and by his fellow students. He was engaged by Professor Parsons to assist him in the preparation of his work on Contracts and contributed many of the most valuable notes to that widely used book. His eyes were not strong, and the brightest men in the school were eager for the privilege of reading law to him for the sake of hearing his suggestions and comments upon the opinion of the judge or the statements of the writer. At Commencement in 1854, when his college classmates, according to the practice of that day, received their degree of A.M. simply because they had lived three years after graduation, Langdell, although not a bachelor of arts, received the compliment of an A.M. *honoris causa*.

From 1854 to 1870 Langdell practised law in New York City. He did not often appear in court and, leading a secluded life, was not generally known even by lawyers. But by those with whom he came in contact he was recognized as an invaluable ally and as a very formidable antagonist in any controversy turning upon points of law.

How he came to be Dane Professor, January 6, 1870, is best told in President Eliot's words: "I remembered that when I was a Junior in College, in the year 1851-1852, and used to go often in the early evening to the room of a friend who was in the Divinity School, I there heard a young man who was making the notes to 'Parsons on Contracts' talk about law. He was generally eating his supper at the time, standing in front of the fire and eating with a good appetite a bowl of brown bread and milk. I was a mere boy, only eighteen years old; but it was given me to understand that I was listening to a man of genius. In the year 1869 I re-

called the remarkable quality of that young man's exposition, sought him in New York, and induced him to become Dane Professor."

The characteristic independence of the man and his determination to win only by sheer force of merit are indicated by his attitude during the interval between his interview with the President and his election by the Corporation and Overseers. He was so little known by the members of the Governing Boards that he was asked to give the names of some New York lawyers who were in a position to answer inquiries as to his qualifications for a law professor. He did not comply with their request. Pending the confirmation by the Overseers of his nomination by the Corporation, he was invited to meet a number of the Overseers at dinner. This invitation was also declined. He was unwilling to take a single step to influence his own election.

In September, 1870, he was appointed to the new office of Dean of the Law School, and held this position for twenty-five years. He continued his lectures as Dane Professor for five years longer. He became Professor Emeritus in 1900 and devoted the rest of his life to writing.

September 22, 1880, he was married, at Coldwater, Michigan, to Margaret Ellen Huson, who survives him. He leaves no children.

Langdell was a successful practitioner in New York; but his fame rests wholly on his threefold work in Cambridge, as a writer, as the reorganizer and administrator of the Law School, and as the originator and an exponent of a new method of legal education.

The successful assistant of Professor Parsons might have been expected to produce, early in his professional career, a treatise wholly his own. But Langdell seems not to have had the ambition for legal authorship by itself. His three treatises, "A Summary of the Law of Contracts," "A Summary of Equity Pleading," and his "Brief Survey of Equity Jurisdiction," were in a measure forced upon him as the natural outcome of his class-room discussions of his collections of cases on those subjects. Each of these treatises is the work of a master and they have all influenced, and are likely to influence still more in the future, the development of the

law. To the legal expert the "Summary of Equity Pleading" is the best exhibition of the author's great powers of historic insight, acute analysis, original, sagacious generalization, and vigorous, terse expression. But the general reader will find an admirable illustration of these qualities in the review of Dicey's "Law and Public Opinion," a review all the more remarkable when it is remembered that its writer was in his eightieth year.

Langdell's real ambition and his greatest achievement was the reorganization and development of the Law School. He wished to see it a great school in a great university. He believed that this wish might be gratified because of his conviction, formed in his student days, that law is a science and that all the available materials of that science are contained in printed books. These two principles explain the changes in the School introduced during Langdell's administration. He sought to improve the quality of the students, to increase the amount of their work, and to enlarge their opportunities. He found here a School without examination for admission or for the degree, a Faculty of three professors giving but ten lectures a week to 115 students, of whom 47% had no college degree, a curriculum without any rational sequence of subjects, and an inadequate and decaying library. He lived to see a Faculty of ten professors, eight of them his former pupils, giving more than fifty lectures a week in a well-ordered curriculum to over 750 students, all but nine being college graduates, and conferring the degree after three years' residence and the passing of three annual examinations. At the beginning of his professorship the Treasurer's books disclosed a deficit. At the time of his death the surplus was nearly half a million dollars, large enough to provide a library fund of \$100,000, and an additional building with ampler accommodations than those of Austin Hall, to be named, with peculiar fitness, Langdell Hall. Of the 96,000 volumes now in the library, 87,000 have been added since 1870, and the collection, if regard be had to the number, editions, and material condition of the books, is believed to be without a rival. Truly his high ambition for the School was abundantly gratified. It is no disparagement of his services and it is right to add that his wonderful success would have been impossible without the sympathetic and steadfast support of President Eliot.

But the most striking and fruitful of the changes introduced by Langdell was the innovation in the mode of teaching and studying law. The lawyer bases his brief and the judge his opinion, not upon treatises but upon a careful study of the reports of decided cases. Langdell maintained that the law student should pursue this same method, and that collections of cases upon the different branches of the law, arranged systematically and in such order as to exhibit the growth and development of legal doctrines, should be analyzed and discussed by pupil and teacher in the class-room. This searching of the original sources is so scientific and so rational a procedure that it is difficult to explain the hostility with which this innovation was received. Hardly any one of the Boston lawyers had any faith in it. After the first lecture at the School with Langdell's "Cases on Contracts" as the basis of discussion, the attendance dwindled to a handful of students, who were stigmatized as Langdell's freshmen. These freshmen were among the best men of the School and their enthusiastic faith gradually converted others. But for several years the students were divided into Langdellians and anti-Langdellians, and after the disappearance of the latter, several years elapsed before Langdell's method was adopted by all his colleagues. To-day the Langdell method is adopted in whole or in part in a majority of the schools of the country and in nearly all of the best schools. After explaining his theory of legal education in the preface to his *Cases on Contracts*, Langdell never wrote a word in its behalf. His triumph was won solely by the influence of his teaching upon his pupils and by the impression made by them in the practice of their profession. His influence, already dominant, promises to be enduring.

James Barr Ames, '68.

THE NEW DEAN OF THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In considering the appointment of a Dean for the Lawrence Scientific School, which under a munificent bequest enters upon a new epoch in its history, one naturally asks what should be the qualifications of an administrative officer to whom will fall the task

of building up a graduate school of science which shall be to the scientific professions what the Law School is to the legal profession and the Medical School to medicine. The new Dean will have a unique opportunity; for the Mackay Fund will in time probably amount to many millions, and the opportunity is offered to train men competent to undertake great enterprises in the applications of science. To prove that such men are needed we need only point to the difficulty that was found in selecting an engineer competent to direct the work of constructing the Panama Canal. The law student and the medical student now spend at least eight years in preparation for their professions; and yet we trust our lives often to the work of scientific graduates who have had not more than half this period of preparation. The new Scientific School will aim, in great part, to give the most extended training possible; it will have the means and will not be necessarily dependent upon number of students.

This is certainly a unique opportunity for the man and the University. This man should be a young man; for the new School should have the hope of a settled policy for a long period of years. He should be trained in methods of exact research; for these methods lie at the foundations of thoroughness in the practical applications of science; from a personal knowledge of their importance he can best judge of the fitness and efficiency of the work of professors and students. A physicist naturally believes that physical science with its accurate methods affords the best training in this endeavor for thoroughness. Moreover physical science lies at the foundation of all practical application of science, and it would be well that the new Dean should have had the training of a physicist. Last but not least, he should have the divine gift of enthusiasm and the initiative which arises from it. He should be a man in sympathy with young men and therefore attractive to them; a man free from the entanglements of commercial work and devoted to the University.

The Dean has been appointed, and let us see how he answers to these requirements.

Professor Sabine was born at Richmond, Ohio, in 1868. He graduated at the State University of Ohio; studied in the Graduate School of Harvard University, and began his life-work as

assistant in physics. He has filled in succession the positions of instructor, assistant professor, and professor in this University. He is of Huguenot ancestry; and the influence of the free western environment on a descendant of the body of men who resisted tyranny and stood for freedom of conscience would afford an interesting subject for those psychologists in literature who now find in such study the surest analysis of a man's career. Thus René Dumesnil, in the preface to his study of Gustave Flaubert, quotes the "*Journal des Goncourt*"— "Il serait du plus haut intérêt que l'ascendance de tout homme de lettres fût étudié par un curieux jusque dans les générations les plus lointaines. L'on verrait le talent venant du croisement de races étrangères ou de carrières suivies par la famille."

I have seen in Professor Sabine, during the many years that it has been a privilege to be associated with him, a devotion to high ideals, a reverence for truth, and an instinctive revolt against all that is unworthy in public life or in University life. While he was my assistant we often were engaged together in scientific investigations, and while he contributed more than his share to the success of these researches, he resolutely refused to allow his name to be printed with mine, a remarkable and unusual self-abnegation. He has built up to a great efficiency the various electives conducted by him, and he is the authority on an important practical application of science, that of architectural acoustics.

Not only have students profited by his advice and instruction while still in the University. Among the young men who, after their graduation, were endeavoring to get a foothold in their profession, I remember especially two who waited many weary years for patronage. Professor Sabine's constant advice to them was, "Do not do cheap work; do the best you can; you can afford to wait, and when success comes it will be permanent." And it did come. These young men have now come into their own. This is the spirit that will make a graduate school of applied science truly efficient, and it is a striking proof of the perspicacity of President Eliot and the Corporation, that under the guise of a quiet and unassuming man, one who rarely speaks in the Faculty, they have discerned his high qualities.

John Trowbridge, s '65.

REPORT ON THE CHOICE OF UNDERGRADUATE MEMBERS TO THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY.

To the Society of Phi Beta Kappa :

At the annual meeting of the Society, June 29, 1905, the following resolutions were passed :

" *Whereas*, at the annual meeting of this Society last year, undergraduates and recently graduated members assured the Society that the standard of scholarship was so low that they could not increase the number of members from each Class, and had great difficulty in finding as many as twenty-five men out of a Class worthy the honor ;

" *Resolved*, — That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to consider whether there is an intellectual decadence among the students of Harvard College, and whether the Society can take any steps for the recovery of its ancient prestige and the incitement of sound learning among the students."

Your committee appointed under the above resolution, and at their own request enlarged from three to five members so as to represent a wider range of classes, have held several sessions upon this subject and have invited the opinions both of recent members and of older members acquainted with the standards of the Society. As a result of those deliberations, we submit the three following documents :

I. A formal constitutional amendment embodying changes in the method of choosing the undergraduate members ; and this amendment under the constitution of the chapter goes over to be acted upon at the annual meeting of 1907.

II. A printed analysis of that amendment showing the conclusions of the committee and the details of the proposed changes.

III. This written report stating some of the reasons which actuated the committee in recommending the proposed changes.

The most important question before the committee has been the condition of scholarship in Harvard College. If it is true that, while the Class of 1880, for instance, found no difficulty in selecting thirty-five undergraduates out of about a hundred and sixty-five A.B.'s, as worthy of Phi Beta Kappa, the Class of 1902 could not discover more than twenty-four suitable men out of about five hundred A.B.'s, the whole educational system of the College is under indictment, and it must be presumed that American higher education is throughout in a bad way. Your committee, however, find among the administrative officers of the College, whose experience covers a third of a century, no knowledge of such an intellectual

decay; the experience of two members of the committee, who are teachers in the University, does not confirm it; only a few members of the last five graduating classes have expressed to us a complaint of a dearth of material for the society. Even the gentleman whose remark two years ago gave rise to this committee, desires the committee to correct a misapprehension of his position in the following words: "It never was my intention to declare that the standard of scholarship in Harvard College has lowered; on the contrary, I believe the standard is fully as high as at any previous time. What I do say is, that the number of men who live up to that standard is no greater actually than it was thirty years ago, and is much less proportionately to the total number of men in each Class." It is nevertheless true that three of the last six classes have nominated less than the five additional members whom they were entitled to recommend, and that in one case a member thus recommended was negatived by the membership committee of the chapter. Your committee has taken pains to discover the reason for this incompleteness. Inasmuch as only two men have written to us that in their classes only twenty-four students seemed to exist who were worthy of Phi Beta Kappa, we must suppose that there is some deeper difficulty. We desire here to record our unanimous conclusion that the intellectual aspirations and achievements of the men from whom Phi Beta Kappa is naturally recruited are no less high than those of past times, and our conviction that the proportionate number of men of genuine and high scholarship is no less than it was a quarter of a century ago.

Undergraduate members have been chosen into the Society upon one of three principles: on strict academic rank solely, as was the usual custom up to about thirty years ago; by a selection out of a larger number of the highest ranking men, which is the present method by which twenty-five men are selected every year; by choice of other members of the Class "who have shown distinguished excellence in scholarship," but who would not come in on a strict rank-list choice; for some years, five such members have been allowed from each Class when confirmed by the general chapter. The first of these methods has given way to the second, because of the conviction, both of the undergraduates and the graduate members, that under present conditions a strict rank-list does not exactly coincide with what might be called the Phi Beta Kappa characteristics, and therefore considerable discretion is allowed. In point of fact, we are informed that it is usual for the undergraduates to choose the highest eight or seventeen men in rank, unless there seems to them special reason for leaving out somebody; that is, the discretion is exercised rather by the way of exclusion than of inclusion. The third method of larger option does not preclude election of high-stand men who have not been taken in in the first choice, but has commonly been applied for the selection of

men whose success in college has been on other sides than academic scholarship; men who have gained a reputation as writers, or as editors of college papers, or for the conduct of enterprises of various kinds, and who seem to their classmates to give special promise of intellectual success; and it is in the selection of these five additional members that the lists have several times been left incomplete.

This system of election, by which discretion can be exercised as to the first twenty-five men, and is exercised with reference to five more, seems ideal; but in practice it does not satisfy the undergraduates. The theory of deterioration or of an automatic process by which the number of scholars remains constant while the number of students multiplies seems to be due to the fact that the undergraduates of to-day are not in a position to compare themselves with the undergraduates of thirty years ago. The real difficulty is not due to depreciation of scholarship but to diffusion of subjects and interests.

In the first place, the students say that they do not know each other; that for instance, within a few years one of the men in the list of twenty-five from whom the first eight were to choose seventeen, was a man not personally known to any one of the first eight; and there was even less knowledge of the first eight from the next Class.

In the second place, the conditions are different. In earlier years, through the rigid class system, with a considerable amount of required work, most of the students were performing the same intellectual task, and it was easy on the basis of that normal duty to arrange them in a numerical order. Now that so many branches of study are pursued, and that the programs of men of similar intellectual ability are so different, a strict comparison is much more difficult. The office lists are based upon a conventional and somewhat arbitrary computation of grades; and even if the relative performances of the students could be measured as closely as formerly, their general intellectual interests are much more diversified than they used to be, so that men of Phi Beta Kappa quality often look for their distinction to work upon college papers, or to other forms of intellectual activity.

In the third place, elections are somewhat tangled up by the growing use of the privilege of graduation in three years. In the graduating Class of 1906, ten of the twenty-five immediate members take their degree in three years, and the general association and mutual knowledge derived from the fourth year is thereby disturbed. Furthermore, so many of these three-year men travel or enter other institutions during the year in which they are senior members, that it is almost impossible to get together the number required by the constitution for an undergraduate election.

In the fourth place, the great increase of scholarships seems to have

somewhat stimulated an artificial type of learning. A recent undergraduate of high distinction writes: "The trouble, I think, is one of method in choosing, and the obligation to follow pretty closely office ranking in the choice is the essential difficulty. It is obvious enough that not all great intellects give early evidence of their power; and obvious also that even where there is evidence of intellectual power it does not always show most clearly in the grades returned to the College office. Moreover I believe that we have to face a sort of professionalism in scholarship. A good many men are forced to attain high grades to secure a 'scholarship' which permits them to continue in College. They are peculiarly under temptation to care more for the grade than the spirit of scholarship; but even if their high standing is earned by hard work and honest work, it is easily possible that their scholarship is still a means to an end more than a real satisfaction in itself. I do not by any means desire to speak against scholarship which has for its object a broad usefulness in practical things; I mean only that scholarship, so called, for the purpose of paying expenses of a college career is not quite the amateur scholarship which the Phi Beta Kappa ought chiefly to encourage. The man who receives a money scholarship may be the best kind of scholar. He may on the other hand be a person gifted with a ready brain, but with no real purpose to use it to the end of real intellectual service. Another type of high-rank man is he who for some reason or other is excluded from social opportunities in general and has much time to study because all other doors are shut to him. If his exclusion by others is unjust the Phi Beta Kappa may well welcome him. Otherwise the strict following of office ranks may give us a list of candidates who are more truly failures in other respects than successful scholars. It is my opinion that types akin to these indicated are not rare among the men submitted as eligibles in the lists from the office."

Some of these new conditions cannot be reached by legislation, but your committee, after much reflection, believe that several changes can be made which will tend to enlarge the field of choice, to obviate the difficulty of lack of acquaintance among students, and better to represent the intellectual quality of each class. Our recommendations stated in the printed analysis of the report practically come down to five points:

1. That the number of members from each Class be raised. The one objection on intellectual grounds to such an increase has been that there were not sufficient men of Phi Beta Kappa quality: we believe that that objection has no weight, and that it is a distinct hardship to men of intellectual quality that their chance of getting into Phi Beta Kappa should now be about one in twelve or fourteen, while the chance of older members was about one in five or six. There has been, until three years ago,

a mechanical objection in the fact that Lower Massachusetts was overcrowded at the dinners, and could not stand the strain of five additional members from each Class. Since the Society has been dining in the Harvard Union, there is no lack of space, and nearly a hundred people more than the present attendance could be accommodated within good hearing distance without discomfort. Hence we recommend an increase from thirty to thirty-five in the number taken from each Class.

2. Your committee recommend a method of coming into a knowledge of the character and achievements of candidates for the Society before the election—a process necessary in any club, and doubly necessary where the students are not all brought together in one common task. This suggestion approves itself to the undergraduate representatives in the committee and to many recent graduates.

3. In order to meet the difficulty caused by the absence of three-year men, the committee recommend that the immediate members registered in the University shall be the electoral board.

4. The committee recommend that for the choice of the twenty-two members taken from the Senior Class on general considerations of rank, the field of selection be increased to forty-four. If, as is hoped, the use of a committee of investigation leads to real selection upon the merits of candidates, this system will give the undergraduates the opportunity of choosing more men because of their general intellectual character, as well as their high rank.

5. That the ratification of the chapter shall not be required for the choice of the five additional members who are not subject to the test of their office records. A practical difficulty in the present system is that such men do not become members of Phi Beta Kappa until the day after the close of their Senior year, and they cannot be recognized by their fellows and cannot participate in the choice of the first eight from the next Class. The committee believe that the undergraduates can be trusted, and should be trusted, to set up a reasonable standard of scholarship for such men. We are informed that only one such person has been refused the ratification of the chapter. As a matter of fact this process is performed by the graduate membership committee, which takes its information chiefly from the administrative officers of the College, being in general not personally acquainted with the men whose names are submitted. The one case which was refused by the chapter on the recommendation of the committee was a man of great promise, of strong and vigorous mind, who had been a large influence for the uplifting of the intellectual standards of his classmates, but who had moderate academic rank.

To sum up the whole question. The Phi Beta Kappa Society exists, not for the sake of the twenty-five or thirty men rated highest by the

College office upon a somewhat artificial scale, but in order to bring into association with each other those of the youth of Harvard who are judged most likely to take Philosophy as the Guide to their Life. Under former conditions a strict academic rank-list, with a little leeway of discretion for a few additional members, was probably as near an estimate of the intellectual promise of the students as could be obtained. Under present conditions the absolute rank-list does not by any means correspond with the men of proved intellectuality. The system of discretion, already permitted, ought, in our judgment, to be enlarged, and so emphasized as to encourage the undergraduates in the use of that discretion. Furthermore, though the number of men who are really intellectual and deserving of the honor of membership in the Society is greater than could with convenience be received, a moderate increase in the number admitted from each Class is safe, reasonable, convenient, and will bring into our ranks men who will maintain the standards of the Society.¹

Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Chairman.

Edward Hale, '79.

George P. Furber, '87.

Arthur Stanwood Pier, '95.

A. N. Holcombe, '06.

CAMBRIDGE, June 28, 1906.

ADDRESS TO NEW STUDENTS OCTOBER 1, 1906.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—The Dean has gone back a good way in Harvard history, and referred to a time long ago when I was fresh in my office and had not taken to heart the advice which an old friend of my family gave me shortly after my election. He said to me, "Charles, I suppose you think that in your new office the first quality you will need is energy." I replied, "Why yes, I thought that energy was likely to be needed." "No," he said, "that is not at all the first quality you will need. The first quality is patience, patience." I did not believe him at the time, but long since I learned that Mr. Hillard was right. It takes much time to get essential changes wrought in an institution of education, or in a governmental institution; and the reason for this slowness is that changes which are to last must be accepted by multitudes of interested men,—indeed, by generations of interested and responsible men. In this long process arrests and reactions occur. Now just in the last few years we have had a striking illustration of strong

¹ An analysis of this plan, as published by the committee, will be found under "Varia."

reaction against prevailing educational policies. There has come upon us right here on these grounds and among Harvard's constituents, and widespread over the country as well, a distrust of freedom for students, of freedom for citizens, of freedom for backward races of men. That is one of the striking phenomena of our day, a distrust of freedom.

Now, there is no moment in life when there comes a greater sudden access of freedom than this moment in which you find yourselves. When young men come to any American college, I care not at all which college — to any American college from the parents' home or from school, they experience a tremendous access of freedom. Is it an injury? Is it a danger? Are you afraid of it? Has society a right to be afraid of it? What is freedom for? What does it do for us? Does it hurt us or help us? Do we grow in it, or do we shrink in it? That is quite an important question in the management of Harvard University. It is the important question in modern government. It is pretty clear that when young men or old men are free, they make mistakes, and they go wrong; having freedom to do right or wrong, they often do right and they often do wrong. When you came hither, you found yourselves in possession of a new freedom. You can overeat yourselves, for example; you can over-drink; you can take no care for sleep; you can take no exercise or too much; you can do little work or too much; you can indulge in harmful amusements: in short, you have a great new freedom here. Is it a good thing for you or a bad thing? Clearly you can go astray; for the road is not fenced. You can make mistakes; you can fall into sin. Have you learned to control yourselves? Have you got the will-power in you to regulate your own conduct? Can you be your own taskmaster? You have been in the habit of looking to parents perhaps, or to teachers, or to the heads of your boarding-schools or your day-schools for control in all these matters. Have you got it in yourselves to control yourselves. That is the prime question which comes up with regard to every one of you when you come to the University. Have you the sense and the resolution to regulate your own conduct?

It is pretty clear that in other spheres freedom is dangerous. How is it with free political institutions? Do they always yield the best government? Look at the American cities and compare them with the cities of Europe. Clearly free institutions do not necessarily produce the best government. Are then free institutions wrong or inexpedient? What is freedom for? Why has God made men free, as he has not made the plants and the animals? The plant is tied to one spot, and it develops with more or less perfection on a fixed type. It can be no other. It may be a little better oak-tree or a little worse oak-tree, but out of the acorn must come the oak. The moving, roving animal has a little more freedom; but it is

held closely to its type by a group of fixed inherited tendencies and habits. But how is it with men? They are infinitely freer; God made them so. Did he make a mistake? Is freedom dangerous? Yes! but it is necessary to the growth of human character, and that is what we are all in the world for, and that is what you and your like are in college for. That is what the world was made for, for the occupation of men who in freedom through trial win character. It is choice which makes the dignity of human nature. It is habitual choosing after examination, consideration, reflection, and advice, which makes the man of power. Do you want to be automata? Do you want to be cogs on a wheel driven by a pinion which revolves in obedience to a force outside itself? Is that what you are aiming to be? The cog is implicitly obedient to an authority outside itself. The automaton acts without willing each time. Do you want to be either in after life? If not, then exercise your power of choice and your internal power of control. It is the will that makes the thinker and the inventor. It is through the internal motive power of the will that men imagine, invent, and thrust their thoughts out into the obscure beyond, into the future. The will is the prime motive power; and you can only train your wills, in freedom. That is what freedom is for, in school and college, in society, industries, and governments. Fine human character is the ultimate object, and freedom is the indispensable condition of its development.

Now, there are some clear objects for choice here in college, for real choice, for discreet choice. I will mention only two. In the first place, choose those studies — there is a great range of them here — which will, through your interest in them, develop your working power. You know it is only through work that you can achieve anything, either in college or in the world. Choose those studies on which you can work intensely with pleasure, with real satisfaction and happiness. That is the true guide to a wise choice. Choose that intellectual pursuit which will develop within you the power to do enthusiastic work, an internal motive power, not an external compulsion. Then choose an ennobling companionship. You will find out in five minutes that this man stirs you to good, that man to evil. Shun the latter; cling to the former. Choose companionship rightly, choose your whole surroundings so that they shall lift you up and not drag you down. Make these two choices wisely, and be faithful in labor, and you will succeed in college and in after life.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

THE ARIONIC SODALITY.¹

This society was founded at Otis's room on Dec. 12, 1813, by the following persons: Daniel N. Bradford, William H. Eliot, George Eustis, Stevens Everett, George Otis, John V. Apthorp, Stephen Wheatland, and Amos Rhodes. The following officers were chosen: G. Otis, senior leader; W. H. Eliot, junior leader; and J. V. Apthorp, secretary. Committees were chosen to make laws and for the purpose of selecting tunes, and the president was appointed to draw up a form of initiation, and the following members were admitted after their "characters had been canvassed": Ware, sophomore, and Thompson.

At the next meeting the laws reported by the Committee were adopted, the name of the society chosen, "and the subject whether it was expedient to make the club publick being discussed it was determined in the affirmative, and that a paper should be exhibited with the name of the society upon it signed by the secretary."

The first meeting for the purpose of practice was held on the 11th of the following February and an assessment of a dollar on each member was laid for the purpose of purchasing a bass viol.

At the meeting of Feb. 21 a motion was made and concurred in, that as the day following was the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Washington, it would be proper to usher in the day with a serenade. After practising the tunes selected for the purpose, Ware and Eliot were chosen a committee to procure a bass drum, which they did accordingly, and adjourned to 12 o'clock to meet at Eliot's room, and thence proceeded on a serenade, returning at three o'clock in the morning.

March 24. "A number of members being detained by the Company came quite late." What music we had was very good. It was unanimously voted to establish a musical library and that the secretary be appointed librarian until the annual choice of officers. After a very witty and interesting debate, with which we were all highly amused, we adjourned *sine die*.

April 5. One o'clock met at Eustis's room where we whet our whistles and proceeded on a serenade. The evening was fine and by the attention received from several gentlemen, Mr. Hovey of Cambridge and Mr. Cogswell, the Latin tutor, the whole was rendered very gratifying.

May 1. A wish being expressed that the opinion of the club should be taken concerning the propriety of members of the Arionic joining the

¹ [These records of one of the earliest of Harvard's musical clubs have been transcribed from the original, now in the possession of the Harvard Musical Association, by its librarian, E. O. Hiler, '93. — Ed.]

Pierian Sodality (as it affected the interest of the former club). It was accordingly done, after which a motion was made that some members of the Pierian Sodality should be chosen into the Arionic.

May 3. The secretary was appointed to wait upon Butler and inform him that he would be expelled if he did not attend the next meeting. The law concerning profanity was repealed, four fifths of the members voting in favor of said repeal.

June 3. A committee was chosen to confer with another committee from the Pierian to consider the expediency of uniting the two clubs, but at the next meeting, June 7, reported it was inexpedient.

After Nov. 24, 1815, the next entry is Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1816. After a long suspension of the function of this society, it was at length resuscitated for the purpose of being a subsidiary to the Pierian Sodality, at a meeting of which it was resolved that the officers of the Pierian should hold the same offices in the Arionic Sodality.

Nov. 20. Met at Ellis's room and proceeded to perform the tunes given out by the president, in which our utmost expectations were exceeded by the incomparable excellence of the performance.

Dec. 1, 1818. At half past eight adjourned to Mr. Reed's hotel where we partook of an elegant supper after which we *blowed her out* in style.

March 10. Voted that the members who had not paid for the supper before next meeting should be expelled, and accordingly at the next meeting Philip & Long were disgracefully expelled for not having paid the money for the supper.

June 15. The Sodality met this evening according to adjournment and we had a very full meeting, and of course very fine playing, for a want of music in our Sodality is only occasioned by a want of numbers. We played the tunes which were given out and also many others which had been for a long time considered as obsolete. The president informed us that we should take the same tunes which he had before selected, for even his genius which had blazed so bright both at the stake and in his country's cause (by the way his name was Rogers) was tired of searching for tunes and so — we adjourned.

July 20. Met according to adjournment and proceeded to play. The music was the sweetest probably ever heard in this our Western World, but unfortunately lasted but one single hour for fear lest the business of the afterpart of the evening shall be deferred till too late an hour. We then proceeded to partake of the delicious repast before us. Brother Adams was called upon for his song written for the occasion and to our great satisfaction and delight produced and sang the following song composed for the anniversary of the A. S. by G. W. Adams:

"Arion of old,
As historians have told,
Once crossing the rough roaring ocean
For some bags of bright gold
Which he had in the hold
Raised the mariners' hearts to commotion.

Chorus. But Arion regardless his lyre would play
To soothe him by night and cheer him by day."

The above was received with the loudest applause by the members of the society and after two hours' festivity, the company dispersed and in *winding courses* arrived at their apartments in safety.

Nov. 10, 1819. Resolved that the members living out of the college should find cigars and that the members living in college should each in his turn yield the use of his room, also that no member should remain at the room at which the society meets after the expiration of one hour from the opening of the meeting.

Nov. 23. Met according to order at Alden's room where was provided an ample fund from which we revived our languishing spirits, alias wet our whistles, and proceeded to play. All our expectations were realized to the utmost in the sweetness of the strains. The members generally had very *fine spirits* and a sufficiency of them. After an hour and a half spent in this excess of mirth, adjourned.

July 20, 1820. An oration on the progress of music was delivered by George W. Adams as set out in full in the records which closed with this peroration. "Whereas our perseverance begins to flag let us reflect that music is at once an honorable and respectable accomplishment. Let us remember the celebrated Dr. Goldsmith, the historian, the essayist, whose flute when he traveled in poverty on the continent of Europe procured him food and rest and cheerful hospitality. Remember you have only to invoke in sincerity the tutelary Genius of this society and Arion shall descend from his golden throne and touch with fluid melody the lips of his faithful votaries."

This was followed by a song by G. Alden, ex-vice-president, of which this is a sample verse :

"Hail old Cambridge, happy land,
Hail ye tutors, heaven born band,
Who smoked and drank to keep the laws
And when cigars and wine were gone
Enjoyed the nap the wine brought on.
Let gin and brandy be your toast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the price.
Let those altars reach the skies.

Chorus. While you sleep, I'll let you be,
When I sleep wake not me,
Like a band of brothers joined
Gin and brandy you shall find."

Afterwards they partook of the delicious repast.

Nov. 29. Played very badly. *Magna discordia erat.*

Feb. 14. Played divinely enough to split heads if not rocks.

March 1. The society, after playing the usual time and rousing the proctor, alias Tutor Cockey Blanchard, adjourned.

March 28. Never did the society play worse, which is saying a great deal. The music sounded like a concert of screech owls, crows, and devils.

July 13. The anniversary was held at Loring's room, where the members of the Pierian Sodality and the honorary members of the Arionic assembled. 7 gallons of punch and 150 cigars were used on this memorable occasion. Mr. Cooper sung some songs which were received with great applause by the Company, also Mr. Tucker and Mr. Burt favored the company with some songs. The evening was passed with pleasure and hilarity, but alas the next day we all had *Publicks*.

July 27. A vote was passed to have punch instead of brandy.

Dec. 20. Music not so good as common, punch excellent.

Feb. 25. Music very good together with punch.

March 5, 1823. Met this evening at Brother Loring's room, who had just returned from his country residence. Not having partaken of the joys of the merry crowd for a long time and I suppose feeling very *generous* we had porter, cherry rum and punch in our tumblers full to overflowing.

May 22, 1827. Without the least doubt the Arionic made more noise at this meeting than they ever have before since the foundation of the society, for besides having an unusual number of usual instruments they had two clarionets and a trombone.

June 19. The Sodality met at Brother Loring's room and made a tremendous noise. Old Massachusetts shook from its very foundation. The meeting was very well attended. We had a French horn, trombone, triangle, bass drum, together with a great lot of flutes and other instruments too numerous to mention.

Oct. 31, 1829. Adjourned at an early hour on account of the meeting of the learned body of the Med. Fac. occurring upon the same evening.

Jan. 11, 1830. A meeting at Porter's Tavern in celebration of their anniversary. An oration was delivered by Bradley and song by Dwight. Friendship, good humor, and harmony threw their kind influence over

the hearts, and Madeira and champagne over the heads of the party. At a late hour they commenced their winding way homewards and at a still later hour they found their way to the quiet rooms, where their quiet chums, arising from an agreeable tête-à-tête with Plato and Aristotle, lectured them on the dangers of dissipation.

Friday evening, June 10, 1831. Met according to appointment this evening at Brother Gorham's room, where we found no preparation at all made for our convenience. After discussing the state of the society for some time, the president moved that Mr. G. furnish lights. G. answered, "I possess none." The president inquires, "How shall we see to play?" The reply was, "Play in the dark." We forthwith, with the exception of Mr. G., adjourned to Gassett's room, where J. W. Gorham was unanimously expelled from the Sodality.

Among the tunes played in the last years of the Sodality's existence, were the following: Boston Cadets' March; Bridesmaids' Chorus; air from *Barber of Seville*; Queen of Prussia's Waltz; Canadian Boat-Song; a march composed for the Sodality.

E. O. Hiler, '93.

JOHN THE ORANGEMAN.

John Lovett, better known as "John the Orangeman," died at the Massachusetts General Hospital Sunday, August 12, 1906. His health had been failing since the early spring, probably due, in part, to the excitement of his trip to New York in the winter, when he appeared on the stage to lend realism to "Brown of Harvard." His age was not definitely known, his recollections of his childhood being decidedly vague. He believed, however, that he was seventy-four years old when he celebrated his last "birthday," a month or so before his death.

He was born in County Kerry, Ireland. Two of his brothers came to this country when John was a small boy; and not long afterwards his mother followed them. On the death of his father, when John was about twenty years old, he took passage in a sailing-ship, and after a six weeks' voyage landed in Boston. His brothers had settled in Cambridge, and with them John made his home, supporting himself by doing such odd jobs as came in his way. The commonly accepted story of his becoming the Harvard fruit-seller is that one day a number of students were playing ball on the Cambridge Common, and that John, who was an interested spectator, made himself exceedingly useful in carrying water to the tired and thirsty players. The students took a fancy to him, suggested that the University stood in need of an official fruit-vendor, and eventually obtained for him the privilege of selling fruit in the College Yard.

For the last fifty years John has fulfilled this office ; and there is every reason to suppose that he found it remunerative. As long ago as the early sixties, John was able to buy a house on Beaver Street, where he settled down with his newly-married wife, Mary Hallissey. His second and more important official position, that of the University mascot, was probably not assumed until late in the eighties ; but in the last twenty years there was scarcely an athletic contest in Cambridge not graced by John's presence.

Just how long he has been "old" John is a matter for conjecture. The undergraduate of to-day believes that John was never young ; that the only difference between the John of the sixties and the John of 1905 was that forty years ago he was "old," whereas last year he was "almost too old." Certainly the John of tradition was an old man, lumbering with none too steady steps into the various rooms where he always found a ready sale for his wares, trudging three times round the plate before a Yale baseball game, or sitting peacefully in the sun in front of Hollis, smoking his equally aged pipe.

Few things could ruffle the serenity of John's temper. When Harvard had been beaten by Yale, in spite of John's confident predictions to the contrary, his optimism always made him forget the present disaster in the thought of the certain and glorious triumph of the following year. His attitude toward Yale men, especially in his later years, was one rather of pity than of hatred. "The faythers sint thim there," he said. "'T is not their fault ; they're mostly good b'yes." However, when an athletic contest brought up the question of supremacy, there was nothing undecided about John's views. His rendering of the motto *Veritas* as "To hell with Yale" has become a proverb, and was the foundation of the epitaph which appeared in the first number of the *Lampoon* appearing after his death :

Nay, "frien'," no more you 'll see him here ;
He's found the Truth in that far vale,
Where *Veritas* stands written clear
Across the gulf, — "Ter hill wid Yale."

John, and his little cart, presented to him in 1893, and his donkey, "Annix Radcleef," have been for over a decade fundamental institutions of the University. The cart and the donkey are still with us, but now entirely in charge of the small boys, whom in his later years John enlisted as lieutenants. Hereafter our teams will have a new mascot, or none at all. Even mascots are mortal, and John ended his career nobly, for the last Harvard athletic event of his life was the victory of Captain Filley's crew over Yale.

H. A. Bellows, '06.

IN THE FIFTIES. II.

From a dark top shelf I take down a dust-covered book marked in gold on its calf-bound cover "Harvard Friends — 1853-1856." First I see —

"The face half-rustic, half-divine,
Self-poised, sagacious, freaked with humor fine : —
A mortal built upon the antique plan,
Brimful of lusty blood as ever ran,
And taking life as simply as a tree !

I see the firm benignity of face,
Wide smiling champagne, without tameness sweet,
The mass Teutonic toned to Gallic grace,
And eyes whose sunshine runs before the lips."

And there comes the memory of the first day with Professor Agassiz, thirty or thirty-five of us students sitting against the walls of the lecture-room, a big fish lying on a pine table, and the great, good man standing over the voracious-jawed, long-snouted mascolonge with the fond look of a father over a cradled baby. After a few words of greeting and a warming smile, he said that he wanted each of us in turn to walk slowly around the table and see all he could that distinguished the fish; then to return to his seat and record the study in his note-book. When all had made the round — it consumed an hour, during which time the Professor was studying conversationally the disengaged students — he told us that the first most important lesson in life and work was to learn how to observe, and, as he gathered the note-books and glanced over them, he said that some of us had seen a very few things, but only a very few. Then, with a marker in hand, he called our attention to the many and many evident particulars of this *Esox Estor* species of the *Esocidae* family of fishes. It was a wonderful eye-opener, and our blindness was for the moment, at least, removed as were the blind men in the Scriptures given sight by a miracle.

The next photograph is the brilliant, soldierly, genial, eye-laughing face of Henry Lawrence Eustis, Professor of Engineering, then Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment in the Civil War. Never was there a better, a more sympathetic instructor. He led his students — not directed them — to do, and every humorous interruption, whether of stupidity or frolicsomeness, was made an inspiration. Once, regretting to me, as we chanced to walk together, my lapse from good class standing, he said that he was afraid I was more fond of the girls than of *Differential and Integral Calculus*; that that

disposition cut down his record once, making him second where he should have been first; that it was wiser, though not as agreeable, to be engaged to exact mathematics rather than to be flirting and waltzing with bewitching *transcendental functions* that are never algebraic. I was so much amused by his designation of beguiling sweethearts that I ventured to ask him how he came to be second where he might have been first, and because, I think, of my hearty enjoyment of his terminology, he told me how, through his love for female society, indulged at a time when his mind should have been entirely devoted to his studies, he took second place in his class at Harvard or West Point — I have forgotten which. He was first at one and second at the other; probably first at West Point where the seasons of young women's fascinations are rare and brief, whilst in the Cambridge and Boston latitude the character and continuity of female charmers have full opportunity.

Turning the leaves to other once familiar faces of professors and more intimate associates, and not dwelling where heart and memory find little now of tenderness or other enduring impression, I linger with feeling over the pictures of the two brothers from Washington, one dead in '63, the other in '74; and, missing any knowledge of some, other than the name, class date, and, too often, the fatal asterisk over a second date, I come, with a sense of continued loss, to the Virginian of whom I spoke awhile ago as the man with whom I could not associate the thought of death, and he looks out at me with the trusting, brave, life-full face of his youth and all-generous heart. And then, the lion-like front of him who was stricken down by an assassin. Next is the fifty years ago likeness of the J. B. of last June on the summit of the Blue Hill; nor care nor tare nor gray on that face singularly responsive to the joy and warmth of life. But four years of privation, imprisonment, battle, and the losses that accompany or follow on those, with what cheer and fortitude he has faced all! It is this spirit of Generals Robert E. Lee, John B. Gordon, and Joseph Wheeler that appeals to the magnanimity of every gallant, soldier gentleman of the North who has learned in the victory or defeat of battle the mettle of his soldier brother of the South.

Every page of the faces, underwrit with recognized signatures, brings memories, many very fragrant, some few not of life-retaining perfume; and yet of the least attractive there may be some readers to recognize the individualities of the characters, the contrasts that gave them stage effect, and in such after-light, which is conscientiously the truth as I know it, name to themselves the here unnamed. Two photographs facing one another offer the greatest contrast; whilst from the one you may read aright something of the original's character, the other would deceive, I think, the wisest observer. The first is that of a native of Halifax.

Much as I saw of him in the Cambridge days, I cannot remember with what department of the College he was connected — as a student certainly with none ; and his name, the baptismal prefixes those of an eccentric English poet, is not in the Quinquennial Catalogue. His photograph is the most picturesque in my album ; a poetic — if not a poet's — face, handsome, dreamy, the eyes wide set, sad or vexed by inquiry and disappointment ; the hair brushed back from a low, broad brow ; the mouth and chin weak ; a thin silky growth of mustache and whiskers ; the attitude despondent and as if looking afar off. A broad collar is turned *à la* Byron over the big bow of a carelessly tied neck-cloth. He lived in a dreary room, not because of poverty, but because it tenanted a cloudy disposition to which flashes of light came artificially through opium or drink. He so loved Poe that he imitated him as far as he could. He was credited with the authorship of a poem in the style of Alexander Smith's "Life Drama," that was printed by the bookseller adjoining the Cambridge post-office. He was an attractively wilfully morbid five-eighths genius of a certain popularity because of the fitfulness of his character and the value of the unknown quantities in it. The chief act of his in my retrospect of the vanished stage is when, having accompanied him one day in a visit to Boston, we entered a furnishing store on Washington Street, he bought a pair of light kid gloves. Having put them on he handed the clerk a bill in payment, that the clerk returned with the most impertinent "You can't slide that on me." "What do you mean, young fellow?" "You gave me that counterfeit two dollars — that's what I mean." The usual pallor of my companion became ashen as he asked in a slow, calm voice, "Do I understand you — you — mis-e-ra-ble coun-ter-jump-er — to insinuate that I intended to cheat you?" "I did n't exactly *say* that." As that answer came with a little laugh, my companion struck with open hand a blow on the face of the clerk that made him stagger. As the proprietor of the store came forward, my companion told him that he would advise him either to discharge his clerk or give up business. Meanwhile he took off the new gloves and, opening the door of the stove near by, threw them into the fire. He would not wear them so soiled.

The face opposite is handsome, round, self-complaisant, an inviting smile in the eyes and mouth, a gracious curl in the hair and whiskers, and the full open face is set on a fat but active body. This man of twenty-five years of age was attending the Law School, but, as his *vis-à-vis*, is not found recorded in the Harvard Catalogue to-day. He was from the South and of a Southern father, but his mother of a Northern family whose women were all gifted with brilliancy of mind and grace of character, some of them distinguished in literature, and of social influence

in Boston and New York. He, himself, was preëminently social in that politic way which ever has a selfish end to serve, — smooth, jolly, and as inviting to a fly as is the spider in his web. Beyond the specious popularity such a “good fellow” always enjoys, his other distinction in Cambridge was that he was the first and only man who ever got the better of the local furniture dealer and equipped his college apartments to the discomfiture of an expert gouger. In other ways, social and polite, some of us judged him in the light of Charles Reade’s “Count Fosco.” His was the nature and genius of the professional politician, but his gifts were bartered for “society” returns, and after thirty years more of profitable and respectable unctuousness his rôle ended.

In contrast to our pictorial idea of the New Englander before the war, I know of no more graphic Southerner than one who figured in those Harvard days. I say “figured,” because that is chiefly or exactly what he did, and he was known and only known to the great majority of his contemporaries as one forms the idea of some other, great or small, from a painting, photograph, or drawing, without personal acquaintance or biographic information. To recall him to sight one must needs see his dim Boswell-like shadow, for the two men, both of the Class of 1854 and both from an historically prominent Southern State, were ever together. The one was tall, slight, athletically erect and graceful, and carried his small patrician head with defiant air. So perfect was the fashion of his clothes that none would notice them aside from the man, whose small narrow feet moved as if on parade to the time of a military band. In all he carried, as Emerson expressed the thought in his essay on *Manners*, “the island of a man inviolate.” In step, in touch, and in unconscious deferential imitation of number one, was a much less notable, but well appointed personage, by carriage and dress evidently a gentleman, yet but the shadow of the gentleman to which he was attached. The two had little more than saluting acquaintance with their classmates. Their rooms were not in the College buildings. They ate at a club table of Southerners. In fact they lived as comparative aliens among hundreds of fellow students, their few intimates being from the Calhoun South or those whose names and manners bespoke supposed privileged heritage of a latitude less north than 38°. Their two bedrooms and parlor had an atmosphere of exclusiveness and dignity rather to be imagined in the apartment of an aesthetic old bachelor of Brimmer Street, Boston, than in the den of Cambridge students of unconventional years. And yet, a pair of Derringer dueling-pistols suspended over a portrait of Calhoun and a glance at the bookshelves — where were the “*Lays of Ancient Rome*,” Montaigne’s works, and the lives of Chevalier Bay-

ard, Admirable Crichton, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Philip Sydney, alongside of Steinmetz's "History of Duelling" and a copy of "The Code" — suggested taste or confusion of tastes not easily reconcilable with either situation. There was also a tall and severe old-fashioned mahogany-cased clock that sounded the seconds in a deliberate "be careful" tone almost solemn.

Punctilious were the two Southrons in speech, in deportment, in the observance of College forms and duties. Their conversation was never frivolous. Such dignity or circumspection, seemingly unfitted to young manhood, did fit these two — certainly the one. He was accomplished in the athletics of fencing, swimming, and horsemanship, the latter a rare and gentle form of exercise in the latitude of Boston of that time, but one could not fancy him playing football or pulling with a college crew. But I have seen him swim out to a big schooner under headway in the Charles River, climb up by her bobstays, and take a somersault dive from her pole, and come up in her wake. In those summer-afternoon baths, it was surprising to see him lay off his *noli me tangere* with his other clothes. I know not how it came about that he and I approached a degree of semi-companionship, even to the extent of discussing political side issues without acrimony, unless it was because our rooms adjoined on the corner of a street nearest the river, and we, by a strange encounter, had become partners in the ownership of a magnificent big black bear as human as he was humorous. He was our common pet all through X's last year in Harvard, a terror to our neighbors, the most comical fellow in our Charles River baths, and a delightful companion as a hearth-rug of winter nights. The condescending amity of X was chilled, however, when he came to know that I took boxing lessons from Professor Stewart, the negro pugilist and teacher in the old College Gymnasium opposite the Washington Elm. But my interest in him did not fade. He was the novel of character — the ideal novel — to me. Despite the error of his spirit, despite his distorted chivalry, he was so much the dramatic gentleman that he was not only picturesque as some heroic figure of Doré's pencil, but his clean, proud life and scrupulous speech commanded my affectionate respect. When graduated, the misplaced Harvard student returned, with the bear, to his native city, where he practised law, was a principal in a duel, killing his adversary, a second in two others, became a Confederate major in the war, and, failing death in battle, fell in 1871 by the unknighly hand of disease.

Is it true and natural that college men lose their attachment and loyalty to their *Alma Mater* as the years increase the distance from the friends, scenes, and incidents of a time so formative of character and sentiment? With memories acutely revived by my own return, last Commencement,

to the Harvard stage of youth, I wrote to three of my contemporaries, now fondly remembered in this retrospect, asking for their hand-shake and sympathy to help me revive and confirm my impressions of the worth and imagery of some of our associates, the *dramatis personae* of the small but significant Cambridge stage of fifty years ago, from which so many of its most emotional actors, victors in life's strife or *infanti per-duti*, have made their exits. To two I wrote twice. But one of the three replied, he with only a promise not fulfilled. Yet among the sweetest satisfactions of advanced life would seem to be to conserve old friendships, youthful associations, the mind-pictures of loved scenes, once flesh and blood heroes, and all other riches of memory that moth and rust should not corrupt, nor thieving age break through and steal. The influences about college life should have made us largely what we are. That environment deserves the cherishment of our affection at least.

One courteous correspondent, though graduated forty-four years after the decade I write of, sends me the facts of some athletics of that time that I would not have ventured to state from memory, though the impress of the scene and my interest in some of its actors remain indelible. Those early boat-races were, probably, of more significance in moral effect upon college men and of more immediate and permanent influence in forming a right *esprit de corps* than the athletic contests of to-day, too largely inspired by gate-money and wagers. Who of 1855 has entirely forgotten the races of Harvard and Yale at Springfield that year, when he, whom I yet hold closest in heart of all youth's friends, Samuel Breck Parkman, pulled stroke in the "eight" crew of the *Iris* that won in 22 minutes when the Yale boat's time was 23 min. 38 sec.; and the "four" boat, the *Y Y*, pulled by Alexander Agazziz, Stephen G. Perkins, and the brothers John and Langdon Erving, won in 22 min. 3 sec., over Yale's time of 24 min. 38 sec. Then the great dinner of the opponents, and the challenge for a game of billiards, also won by Harvard. There are scenes of that day it were dramatic to sketch did space permit. Suffice to note the A.B. 1855 and S.B. 1857 of Alexander Agassiz, with the near-a-column of other honors catalogued opposite his name, and the personal, gloriously white character of Stephen G. Perkins, who fell in battle the year ('63) following Breck Parkman's like death. In like order too, their names stand in the Class of '57. Like, too, are their memories of courage, aspiration, and all noble traits that make manly youth beautiful. In the *Iris* was a townsman of Parkman, who yet lives. Of the crews of twelve, only three of *Iris* survive and two of the *Y Y*.

Descending now the western slope of life it seems as though I, making halting way through the sunset down the descent of Blue Hill, had turned

and caught, through some vistaed fissure of the rocks and trees and across the lovely shaded peace of Wissichissick and Ponkapog, a vivid yet vanishing picture of the Harvard of half a century ago. To me it is a cherished back glimpse of "a magical isle up the River Time,"

"With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the ocean of years."

But this glimpse for the few who are with me in spirit and time may not claim the interest of the many who are journeying upward and eastward to behold the sunrise of days and years whose glories and defeats are as yet unrevealed. Therefore we may not tarry, nor should I let

"The garrulous memories
Gather again from all their far down nooks,
Singly at first, and then, by twos and threes,
Then in a throng innumerable . . ."

Away back in this paper, thought was asked to a realization of the stress of the ante-war time, decade of 1852-1861, upon Harvard men. It is emphasized by the figures — that, of the 136 names commemorated in the Transept of Memorial Hall, 116 (85%) are those of students enrolled in the class lists of those years. Twenty more, of classes prior to 1852, beginning with James Samuel Wadsworth in 1828, fill out the memorial record of Harvard men of the North, "dear martyrs dead." But how many men of the South, classmates, companions, dear friends, often, of the rightly glorified one hundred and thirty-six, died on the field of battle as righteously for conscience' sake as died their brother heroes of the North? Where is their record?

Could the marbles of that Transept warm to voice, how the choir would swell to ask — but in far sweeter strain than poet sings — what the magnanimous soldier, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, versed in his Phi Beta Kappa poem of 1904:

"For whom arose this hall in which we stand?
For those who fought to keep the nation free.
I ask for those far off adown the land,
Our fearless foe, may henceforth pardoned be.

"Forgive, and let their names, too, deck the walls:
Those who once fought for what we held a sin,
Obeyed their State's and not their Nation's calls;
They died for that sad cause. Now let them in!

"This for our first great pardon, shown to those
Who warred against us. When a great strife ends
Can aught be nobler than forgiving foes?
This can more noble be: To pardon friends."

And first and strongest to echo this call for love and forgiveness to one's foes would doubtless be — our Harvard-bred President.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Clarence Gordon, L.S.S. '55.



CHARLES ALLERTON COOLIDGE, '81.

Architect of the New Medical School Buildings, Perkins, Conant, and Langdell Halls, and the Stillman Infirmary.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The dedication of the new Medical School Buildings took place on Tuesday, Sept. 25, and Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1906. The Tuesday exercises were held at the new buildings, on Longwood Avenue, Boston; those on Wednesday were held in Sanders Theatre.

September 25.

The exercises Tuesday took place on the terrace in front of the Administration Building, where the officers of the University and the distinguished guests were seated.

Prominent among the guests were Dr. Ewart of St. George's Hospital, the delegate from the University of London, J. P. Morgan, and C. H. Tweed, '65, who represented the Collis P. Huntington interests, the money of which family helped to erect the buildings. The alumni of the Medical School and guests were grouped on the lawn below.

After a prayer by Rev. G. A. Gordon, '81, D.D., pastor of the Old South Church, Dr. J. C. Warren, '63, Mosely Professor of Surgery, spoke on "The Enlarged Foundation," calling attention to the aims and purposes of the new School, which is to be made "an agent not only for the diffusion of learning, but for substantial aid and comfort to the suffering in the numerous hospitals by which it is soon to be surrounded." C. A. Coolidge, '81, representing the architects, then formally turned over the buildings to the Corporation, and President Eliot accepted them, stating that these buildings and the permanent funds connected with them were the largest single addition to the University since the Corporation received its charter in 1650. These superb buildings, he said, are an expression of the intelligence and public spirit of many generations, and of the ardent hopes of the present generation for a new relief of man's estate.

Dean Richardson then spoke for the Faculty of Medicine, saying that all that one could ask for was provided in the new buildings, and that it had been decided to open all courses to persons not candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, to special students in other departments of the University. Dr. Thomas Dwight, '66, Parkman Professor of Anatomy, spoke for "The Laboratories." "One of the most striking phenomena of medical education during the past thirty years has been the gradual, unconscious, progressive, self-arrangement of the various studies into two grand groups, that of the laboratory and that of the clinical departments.

"I have the honor to speak for all the laboratory departments. I can-

not presume to do this adequately. Therefore I look for some central idea, some common interest, some link that binds us together. I find it

the museum which occupies the top of the noble building before which we stand. A great museum is the crown of a medical school, the chronicle of its progress. Whenever I visit London I am drawn as by a magnet to the Hunterian Museum, where I admire the genius of the master and the talent of his followers. Let us hope that the Warren Museum may exercise a similar attraction on many. It is held in honor by all who have the progress of medical science at heart for its close association with the memory of its founder. It was through his influence while a Harvard professor that Massachusetts was the first English-speaking commonwealth to pass a law legalizing the study of anatomy. This must rank as one of the greatest services which Harvard has rendered to civilization.

"Such a museum includes the tribute not only of the laboratories but of the clinical departments as well. It is a striking reminder of how short is life and how long is art. We workers leave some faint trace and pass like shadows; but the museum continues from generation to generation. Posterity shall read in it the record of the return that the Harvard Medical School has at least tried to make."

Dr. F. C. Shattuck, '68, Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine, speaking on "The Clinics," said: "Roughly speaking, the four years of undergraduate study are nearly equally divided between the laboratory and the hospital. Then should come one to two years' residence in a hospital, with gradually increasing responsibility, that great teacher, before a man is duly qualified to start practice. And practice, rightly considered, is a lifelong course of post-graduate study. These buildings, then, serving for only half the needs of the undergraduate student,—their function as centres of research into the unknown being passed over though not forgotten,—what provision, you may ask, is made for the other half? Where are the hospitals? What relation do they bear to the medical school?"

"The two great and many of the lesser hospitals of the city are within easy access. One of the smaller hospitals has already moved into the immediate neighborhood; two more are coming, and we have good reason to hope that within a few years a new and largely endowed general hospital will be in operation at our very doors, in full coöperation with the University in the promotion of the highest aims of medicine. I do not know a medical school in the country which at present enjoys such clinical advantages as does the Harvard School."

"The keen American intelligence of those responsible for hospital management is rapidly recognizing the indisputable fact that the human-

itarian and the educational duties of a hospital do not conflict, that they are indissolubly bound together if, indeed, they are not identical. The patients under the charge of a teacher of medicine, surrounded by sharp-eyed and critical young men, are sure to receive more careful study than patients not so guarded. Routine, that refuge of sloth, is minimized. Correct and early diagnosis, the basis of rational treatment, is more likely to be secured. That sick man is fortunate whose doctor, while caring for him, cares also for the advance of knowledge in medicine in the largest sense."

Following this address, President Eliot, on behalf of the President and Fellows, accepted and dedicated the buildings. He said :

"On behalf of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, I accept these buildings and the permanent funds accompanying them, as the largest single addition to the resources of the University which has ever been placed in the hands of the Corporation since it received its charter in 1650. The President and Fellows well understand to whom they are indebted for this great gift. It is due in the first place to the constructive imagination and indomitable zeal of a few of the University's teachers of medicine ; secondly, to the discerning and liberal acceptance by a few rich men and women of a veritable opportunity to do some lasting and pervasive good, with no admixture of evil, and with high promise of prompt beneficent results, a promise firmly based on the rapid progress of medical science within the past thirty years ; thirdly, to the accumulated influence in favor of the medical profession which has been exerted in Boston and its vicinity for more than a hundred years by a series of much respected medical personages and strong medical families ; and, lastly, to the habit of contributing to public objects from private means, clearly manifested by the first settlers on Massachusetts Bay, and maintained and amplified by the best part of the community in every generation since, as the people rose from poverty to comfort and through a diffused well-being to occasional private affluence and public magnificence. These superb buildings, therefore, are an expression of the intelligence and public spirit of many generations, and of the ardent hopes of the present generation for a new relief of man's estate. I accept them thankfully, with the assurance in return that the Governing Boards and Faculties of the University will do everything in their power to increase that intelligence, to propagate that public spirit, and to fulfil those hopes."

DEDICATION OF THE BUILDINGS.

"I devote these buildings and their successors in coming time to the teaching of the medical and surgical arts which combat disease and death, alleviate injuries, and defend and assure private and public health, and

to the pursuit of the biological and medical sciences on which depends all progress in the medical and surgical arts and in preventive medicine. I solemnly dedicate them to the service of individual man and of human society, and invoke upon them the favor of men and the blessing of God."

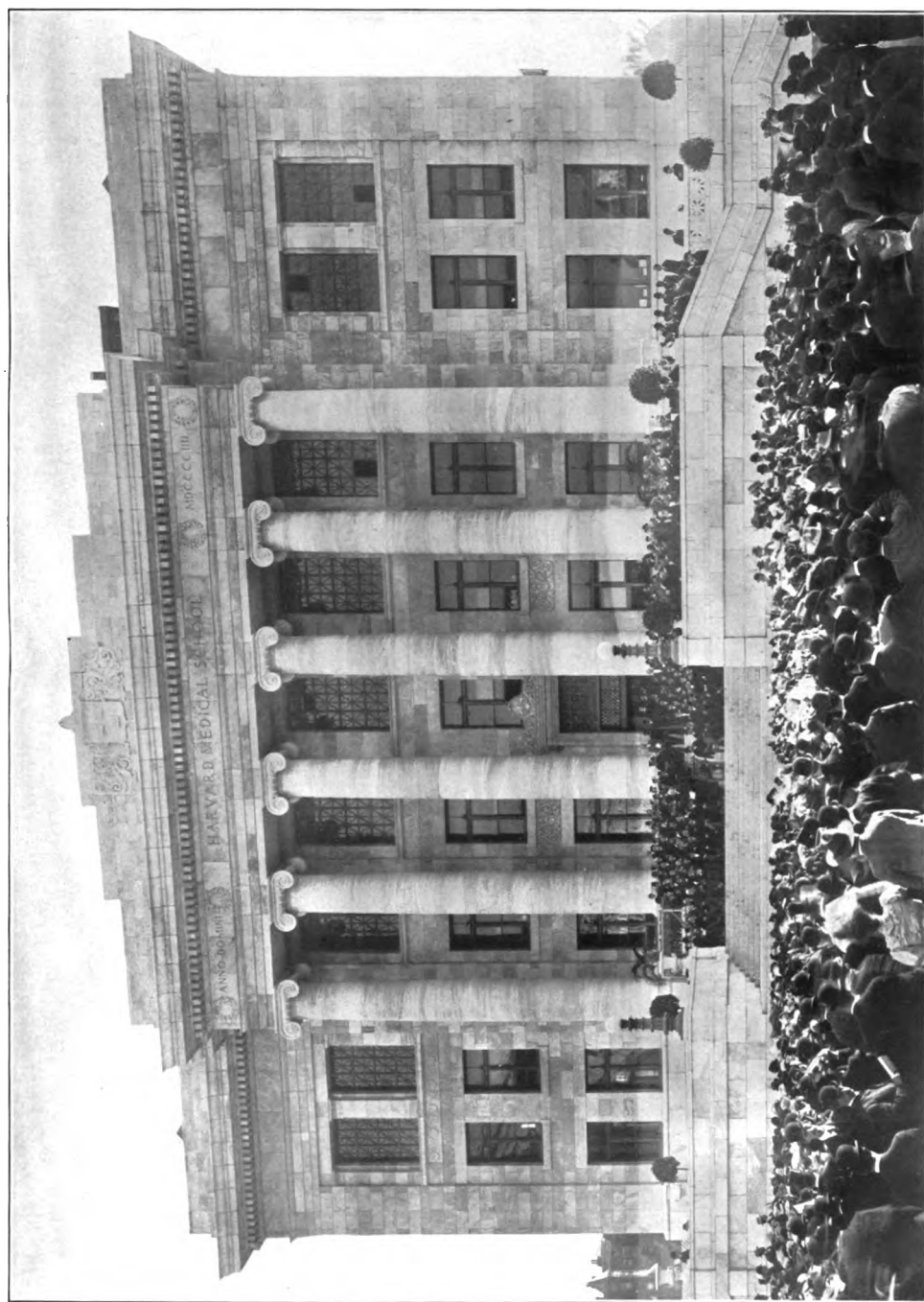
After the benediction by Dr. Gordon, the buildings were thrown open for inspection, and light refreshments were served on the terraces.

September 26.

At half past ten the members of the Governing Boards and Faculties of the University, the delegates from other institutions, and the other specially invited guests, assembled in Massachusetts Hall, and proceeded to Sanders Theatre, escorted by the alumni and undergraduates of the Medical School. At eleven the academic session — the third in the history of the University held at any other time than June — took place. After the benediction by Prof. E. C. Moore, and the singing of "Here Discovered are Foundations" by the alumni chorus, Pres. Eliot delivered the following address on "The Future of Medicine:"

"The future occupations and interests of the medical profession are to be in some respects different from those of the past, and they are to be more various. The ordinary physician has for the last hundred years been almost exclusively a man devoted to the treatment of diseases already developed in human bodies or of injuries already incurred. He made his diagnosis, and then sought remedies and a cure. He was the sympathetic and skilful helper of sick or injured persons. Most of the cases that came under his care were cases considered plain as to symptoms, period, and accepted treatment. The minority of cases were obscure, and called for unusual knowledge and skill in discerning the seat of the disorder, or the approximate cause of the bodily disturbance. Hence the special value of the experienced consultant, who was ordinarily a man of some peculiar natural gift of body, mind, or temperament, possessing also in high degree the faculty of keen observation, and the habit of eliminating irrelevant considerations, and ultimately finding his way to the accurate, limited inference from the facts before him. Both the ordinary physician and the consultant have already been much helped by the extraordinary progress made in medical science during the last thirty years, but they have been helped, chiefly, to a surer recognition of diseases established in human bodies, and to a better treatment of their patients' diseases when recognized.

"The physician or surgeon commonly renders a personal service to an individual, sometimes for a pecuniary recompense, but often without money compensation. He is often a trusted adviser in the most intimate



DEDICATION OF THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

By President Eliot.

family concerns. Births and deaths alike bring the physician into the home. In rendering these services he must be tender, sympathetic, considerate, pure-minded, and judicious. There will always be need, crying need, of the physician and surgeon in this sense and for these functions; and whatever else the regular education of the physician provides in the future, it must provide all the elements of the best training for the practising physician who is to treat diseased or crippled human bodies, and give advice about the sudden and the chronic ills which afflict humanity. So much will continue to be demanded of all good medical schools; but much more they must do.

"The progress of what we call civilization exposes human beings more and more to the ravages of disease. When savages come in contact with men called civilized, they invariably suffer from diseases new to them. When a rural population crowds into cities, it falls a victim to diseases from which in the country it had been exempt. When hundreds of thousands of people huddle into small areas and create there smoke, dust, and noise, they suffer not only from new diseases, but from the exacerbation of diseases not wholly unknown to them in the rural condition. Under such unfavorable conditions of residence and labor the human body degenerates in many respects, and, losing vigor, becomes in some respects less able to resist the attacks of disease.

"Against these bodily evils which result from civilization the physician has thus far struggled chiefly by treating more or less successfully the numerous individuals who are attacked by disease. Doubtless, the treatment of sick and injured persons has substantially improved, but, nevertheless, the death-rate in our cities diminishes slowly, and the heavy economic losses which result from disease and premature death continue. Moreover, the improvement of treatment in hospitals and private practice has been accompanied by a great increase in the cost of treatment, so that the charges upon the community resulting from sickness and injuries have, within the last thirty years, rapidly mounted, and these heavy charges are, after all, incurred for the palliation of evils already suffered, and not for the prevention of such evils. Again, in different parts of the habitable globe, mankind has been exposed for centuries to dangers more or less localized, — in one region to the attacks of venomous reptiles; in another of fierce carnivora; in another to the ravages of flights of insects which devour every green thing; in another to the constant presence of formidable diseases.

"For the most part, the human race has learned how to exterminate the offending creatures, or at least to limit their ravages; and where grave infectious diseases are always present, in greater or smaller degree, or frequently recur, a considerable proportion of the population becomes in

some degree immune to them. Mankind is now in face of enemies which are not localized, but which, on the contrary, are carried all over the habitable globe on the ubiquitous routes of travel and commerce. The worst of the new enemies are minute, multitudinous, and mysterious, in that their relations and connections are unknown; they infest many of the animals with which man is associated, or pass into man from the animals and plants of which he makes use. Untrammelled dissemination of noxious things has taken the place of centuries-long localization, a localization which sometimes secured checks, antidotes, or immunities. Since, then, modern society cannot help incurring new risks, it should seek new defenses. These defenses it may reasonably expect medical education to plan, and public and private expenditure to provide.

"If civilized society is to endure under its new exposures and dangers, it is clear that the medical profession must take up with new ardor the work of preventing approaching disease in addition to the work of treating disease arrived. The profession must recognize that health is eminently a social product, just as the psychologists have recognized that the mind of a civilized man is a social product.

"When we consider what has already been learned about the production, transmission, and prevention of smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, the black death, typhoid fever, diphtheria, anthrax, rabies, and tetanus, we cannot resist the conclusion that in the future medical science must include the study of causes and sequences which will carry the student through a large portion of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and particularly into the habits and habitats of their minute parasitic forms. Systematic medical education must therefore produce a considerable number of men capable of studying in this region the causes of disease, and the ways of interrupting the means of communication, or breaking the chain of sequences, through which at last the germs of disease get a chance to produce their malignant effects within the human body. Considering the great obscurity of the physiological processes which go on within the body and the dense ignorance of mankind concerning the microscopic animal kingdom, it is a great wonder that medical science in its imperfect state has constructed so many effective defenses against disease within the last thirty years. Indeed, we are now using some efficient defensive methods, the real nature of which we but imperfectly understood, as, for instance, the vaccinations against smallpox and hydrophobia. Although we are not yet able absolutely to prevent disease, we are able in many cases to restrict the communication of diseases and to modify their course in the individuals attacked.

"The medicine of the future has, therefore, to deal much more extensively than in the past with preventive medicine, or, in other words, with

the causes of disease as it attacks society, the community, or the state, rather than the individual. The object in view will be not only to arrest or modify a malady which has appeared in the body of a patient, but, as in the recent case of yellow fever, to learn how the disease is communicated and how to prevent that communication. The study of mitigations, remedies, and cures is to continue; but the study of the causes of disease and the means of prevention is to be greatly developed. The function of the nineteenth-century physician will continue, and, indeed, will become more effective through a better knowledge of the forces which may be made to act upon his patient, both from within and from without; but another sort of physician will be at work in the twentieth century, preventing the access of epidemics, limiting them when they arrive, defending society against bad food and drink, and reducing to lowest terms the manifold evils which result from the congestion of population.

"The explorers and pioneers in medical science must be encouraged to press on their patient work of analyzing all the processes which accompany disease, in order that they may learn their actual sequences. Only through the knowledge of these sequences can real control over disease be certainly gained. And this work will be endless; for civilization involves constant changes in the environment of the human race; and it is on medical science that the race must depend for protecting it from the new dangers which accompany each novel environment. The medical scientists being provided and furthered, medical education must also train large bodies of men to clear and cultivate the regions through which the pioneers have made trails, or, in plainer words, to apply to millions of men and women, in all sorts of climate and environment, the discoveries of the scientists. Thus thousands of physicians all over our Southern States must for years be teaching the people how to protect themselves from yellow fever. Major Walter Reed and his colleagues proved how yellow fever is communicated, and — what was equally important — how it is not communicated; but thousands of medical men must see to it that intelligent application is made of the precious knowledge.

"Recent events have brought into strong light a new function of the medical profession which is sure to be amplified and made more effective in the near future. I mean the function of teaching the whole population how diseases are caused and communicated, and what are the corresponding means of prevention. The recent campaign against tuberculosis is a good illustration of this new function of the profession. To discharge it well requires, in medical men, the power of interesting exposition, with telling illustration and moving exhortation. Obviously, the function calls for disinterestedness and public spirit on the part of the profession; but to this call it is certain that the profession will respond. It also calls

for some new adjustments and new functions in medical schools, which should hereafter be careful to provide means of popular exposition concerning water-supplies, foods, drinks, drugs, the parasitic causes or consequences of disease in men, plants, and animals, and the modes of communication of all communicable diseases.

"Medical museums should be arranged, in part, for the instruction of the public, and, with some suitable reservations, should be statedly open to the public. The medical schools should also habitually provide popular lectures on medical subjects, and these lectures should be given without charge on days and at hours when working-people can attend. In other words, selected physicians should become public preachers, as well as private practitioners. America has much to learn from Europe in regard to this public-spirited service on the part of the profession.

"In another respect the teaching of medicine must be broadened in the century we have now entered on. Medical study has been, in time past, far too exclusively the study of man's body by itself. Hereafter, the study of medicine must be largely comparative, or, in other words, must include man's relations to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The Harvard Medical School enters into possession of its new buildings with three professorships of comparative medicine already established, — the professorships of comparative anatomy, comparative physiology, and comparative pathology. This tendency to comparative study has been already well developed in other subjects, as, for example, in comparative psychology, legislation, and religion. Wherever this study by comparison wins adequate place, it makes the study of the subject broader and more liberalizing, and the results obtained more comprehensive and just.

"Medical students should, therefore, have studied zoölogy and botany before beginning the study of medicine, and should have acquired some skill in the use of the scalpel and microscope. It is absurd that anybody should begin with the human body the practice of dissection or of surgery; and, furthermore, it is wholly irrational that any young man who means to be a physician should not have mastered the elements of biology, chemistry, and physics years before he enters a medical school. The mental constitution of the physician is essentially that of the naturalist; and the tastes and capacities of the naturalist reveal themselves, and, indeed, demand satisfaction, long before twenty-one years of age, which is a good age for entering a medical school. The Harvard Medical School has derived great advantages from its requirement of a previous degree for admission; but in view of the fact that many young men procure a bachelor's degree without ever having studied any science, the School needs an additional and more specific requirement, namely, a previous knowledge of biology, physics, and organic chemistry, and an acquaintance with laboratory methods in all three subjects.

"As at the preliminary stages of the medical career, so at its climax there is an increasing need of men who have a working knowledge of several sciences which were formerly treated as distinct, and whose best representatives in medical schools labored apart, each in his own field. The most promising medical research of our day makes use of biological, chemical, and physical science combined. Physiology advances by making applications of the principles, the methods, and the implements of all three sciences. The physiologist listens to the normal or abnormal sounds in the bodies of men and animals with a modified telephone, and may record by electricity almost all the phenomena he studies. Bacteriology and biological chemistry go hand in hand in serving pathology and the public health.

"A great number of new chemical substances, coming from organic sources, and yet as definite and uniform in composition as salt or alum, prove serviceable in pharmacology and in physiological and pathological research, although they were neither discovered nor manufactured with any such purpose in view. The stainings of bacteriological technique, and the quantitative color-tests for characteristic ingredients in the various secretions of the body, ingredients which fluctuate in amount in health or in disease, illustrate the present dependence of medical research on chemistry and physics.

"For the effective study of the toxins and antitoxins, within and without the body, the bacteriologist and the biological chemist must coöperate. Many of the effects produced by the toxins in the living body are definite chemical changes, such, for instance, as may be produced by the activation of certain ferments, and the antagonism of toxin and antitoxin is probably a chemical reaction. Many of the great discoveries of the future will come through the coöperation of sympathetic groups of medical scientists representing different modes of attacking the same problem. There will be a like necessity for coöperation between the clinician, the pathological anatomist, the physiological chemist, and the bacteriologist.

"The world has observed and will not forget that some of the greatest contributors to the progress of medicine and surgery during the past thirty years have been, not physicians, but naturalists and chemists. Pasteur was a chemist, Cohn, the teacher of Koch, a botanist, and Metschnikoff, a zoölogist. Students of disease must, therefore, be competent to utilize in their great task every aid which natural science can furnish. How vastly is the range of medical science and medical education broadened by this plain necessity! The dignity and serviceableness of the medical profession are heightened by every new demand on the intelligence and devotion of its members.

"The recent liberal endowment of the Harvard Medical School by pri-

vate persons is an indication that the more intelligent and public-spirited portion of the American people is beginning to understand that most diseases would be preventable if only mankind had acquired the knowledge needed to prevent them. The urgent duty of society to-day is to spend the money needed to get that knowledge. How to spend it we have learned; witness the admirable work of the Massachusetts Board of Health for thirty years past, aggressive work, both defensive and offensive; witness also the remarkable results of the medical institutes, both in this country and in Europe.

"The medical profession of the future will have the satisfaction, not only of ameliorating the condition or prolonging the life of the suffering individual, but also of exterminating or closely limiting the preventable diseases."

Following President Eliot, Dr. W. H. Welch, Professor of Pathology in Johns Hopkins University, spoke on "The Unity of the Medical Sciences." His speech was as follows:

"The dedication of the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School is an occasion for rejoicing, not to Harvard University alone, but to all in this country and elsewhere interested in the progress of medical education and of medical science, and in behalf of all such I beg to offer to this University hearty congratulations upon this magnificent addition to its resources for medical teaching and study. Medicine everywhere, and especially in America, has reason to be profoundly grateful to the generous and public-spirited donors who have made possible the construction of this group of buildings, unsurpassed in the imposing beauty and harmony of their architectural design and in their ample internal arrangements. This design is adapted from the Greek, and it is peculiarly fitting that the medical sciences should be housed in a style which suggests the spirit of ancient Greece, where first flowed the springs of medical science and art, living springs even to this day. In the singular harmony of the architecture of the group of buildings devoted to the various medical sciences is typified the unity of purpose of these sciences and their combination into the one great science of medicine. What I shall have to say on this occasion is suggested in part by this conception of the unity of medical science.

"The good fortune of the Harvard Medical School, in coming into possession of the splendid laboratories now formally dedicated, is well merited by the leading position which this institution has held in this country since its foundation, by its union with Harvard University, and by the assurance that the greatly enlarged opportunities will here be used to the highest advantage. Since the appointment, in 1782, of its first professors, John Warren and Benjamin Waterhouse, of enduring

fame, this school has had a long line of honored names upon its roll of teachers, lustrous not only for such single stars as Channing and Ware and Holmes and Ellis and Cheever, but especially for its binary and even quadruple stars, the Warrens, the Jacksons, the Bigelows, the Shattucks, the Wymans, the Bowditches, the Minots; and it will not be deemed invidious on this occasion to mention of the latter group the names of two members of the present distinguished Faculty to whose services this School is so largely indebted for securing the funds for the new buildings, Prof. Henry P. Bowditch, the eminent leader of American physiologists, and Prof. John Collins Warren, who as surgeon, writer, and teacher has so worthily maintained and enhanced the ancestral fame.

"The Harvard Medical School has been a pioneer in this country in many improvements of medical education; it has stood successfully in an historic city and commonwealth for high standards of professional attainment and honor, and for just recognition of the dignity and usefulness of the profession; it has made valuable contributions to the advancement of medical knowledge and practice, and, above all, there issued from this School and the Massachusetts General Hospital, through John Collins Warren, the elder, and Samuel G. Morton, medicine's supreme gift to suffering humanity of surgical anesthesia.

"This School, however, has no possession so valuable or which gives such assurance of its stability and growth for untold generations to come and of the worthy bestowal of the great gifts which were dedicated yesterday, as its union with Harvard University; and it is befitting that the significance of this university relationship should be emphasized by including among the dedicatory ceremonies this academic function in the halls of this great university.

"The severance of the historical union of medical school and university, leading to the establishment of a multitude of independent medical schools without responsible control, and usurping the right to confer the doctor's degree and the license to practise, is accountable in large measure for the low position to which medical education in this country sank during the larger part of the last century, and from which it has now risen in our better schools to a height which we can contemplate with increasing satisfaction. Nor would it be difficult to show, if this were the suitable occasion, that our universities on their side have suffered from the loss of a member which has brought renown to many foreign universities, and that many of the embarrassing anomalies of our collegiate system of education are due to lack of personal contact, on the part of colleges and universities, with the needs of professional, especially medical, training. There is, of course, no saving grace in a merely nominal connection of medical school and university; the union, to be of mutual

benefit, must be a real and vital one; ideals of the university must inspire the whole life and activities of the medical department.

"To have recognized fully from the beginning of his administration the importance of this vitalizing union of the medical school with the university, to have striven patiently with full grasp of the problems, and with intelligent sympathy with the needs of medicine for the uplifting of the standards of medical education, and, with the aid of his medical colleagues, to have planted these standards where they now are in the Harvard Medical School is not the least of the many enduring services which President Eliot has rendered to American education, and, in behalf of our profession, I wish to make to you, sir, on this occasion grateful acknowledgment of this great and beneficent work.

"The opening of the new laboratories of the Harvard Medical School marks the culmination, up to the present time, of an educational and scientific movement which has been the most distinctive characteristic of the development of medicine during the past fifty years and which has transformed the face of modern medicine. To have some idea of the extent and the direction of this development, consider how inconceivable would have been the mere existence of such laboratories a century ago, and how impossible it would have been for even a Bichat or a Laënnec to have put them to any use or to have imagined their use. The only scientific laboratory which existed at that time was the anatomical, and this had been in existence for at least two hundred and fifty years, although not in a form which meets our present ideas of such a laboratory.

"The modern scientific laboratory was born in Germany, in 1824, when Purkinje established the first physiological laboratory, thus antedating by one year the foundation of Liebig's chemical laboratory, which had a much greater influence upon the subsequent development of laboratories. As might naturally be expected, anatomical and physiological laboratories had attained a considerable development before the first pathological laboratory was founded in Berlin by Virchow. The opening and activities of this laboratory, which has recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, mark an era in the progress of medicine. With the exception of the modest beginning of a pharmacological laboratory by Buchheim about 1850, all of the other medical laboratories—those of physiological chemistry, of hygiene, of bacteriology, of clinical medicine—originated at a much later date.

"This remarkable growth of laboratories for the cultivation of the various medical sciences has been at once the cause and the result of the rapid progress of medicine in recent years. By teaching and exemplifying the only fruitful method of advancing natural knowledge, laboratories have overthrown the dominance of authority and dogma and speculation,

and have turned medicine irrevocably into the paths of science, establishing the medical sciences as important departments of biology; by demonstrating that the only abiding, living knowledge, powerful for right action, comes from intimate, personal contact with the objects of study, they have revolutionized the methods of medical teaching; by discovery they have widened the boundaries of old domains and opened to exploration entirely new fields of knowledge, by the application of which man's power over disease has been greatly increased.

"Medicine, as a science, is occupied with the systematic study of the structures and functions of the human and animal body in health, of their changes by disease and injury, and of the agencies by which such morbid changes may be prevented, alleviated, or removed. Its ultimate aim, which indicates also its method, is that of all sciences, the deduction of general concepts and laws from the comparison of the relationships and sequences of ascertained facts, and the application of these laws to the promotion of human welfare. This goal, to-day far from realization, is most nearly approached where the principles of physics and of chemistry can be applied; but there remains a large biological field awaiting reclamation for the application of these principles. The subject-matter of medical study, as thus indicated, is of supreme import to mankind, but complex and difficult far beyond that of any other natural or physical science.

"The places where such study may be most advantageously carried on are laboratories and hospitals supplied with the material for study, with the necessary instruments, appliances, and books, and with trained workers. By growth of medical knowledge the field to be covered has become so vast as to require much subdivision of labor; nor is it to be supposed that the end of this subdivision has been even approximately reached.

"From human anatomy, the mother of medical as well as of many other natural sciences, there branched off in the eighteenth century physiology and, still later, pathological anatomy. As if to replace these losses anatomy gave birth to comparative anatomy, embryology, and microscopic anatomy as more or less separate branches.

"During the past century physiological chemistry and pharmacology have separated from physiology, and comparative pathology and experimental pathological physiology are asserting their independence from pathological anatomy.

"Hygiene and bacteriology are of recent and more independent growth. The latter, lusty stripling, with the rise of medical zoology, especially protozoology, is seeking a more comprehensive and appropriate designation. The latest and perhaps the most significant development is the clinical laboratory in its various forms.

"Specialization in scientific work should not be decried ; it is demanded by the necessities of the case and has been the great instrument of progress, but the further division of labor is carried, the more necessary does it become to emphasize essential unity of purpose and to secure coördination and cordial coöperation of allied sciences. Especially urgent is full recognition of the unity and coöperation of the clinic and the laboratory.

"During the last two decades we have witnessed in this country the extraordinary rise of practical laboratory instruction from the weakest to the strongest and best organized part of the medical curriculum of our better schools. Our laboratory courses are, I believe, in several instances more elaborate and occupy more time than corresponding ones in most foreign universities.

"As was emphasized by Dr. Dwight and Dr. Shattuck in their remarks yesterday, it is, however, an error to suppose that from the point of view of science any fundamental distinction exists between the clinical and the so-called laboratory subjects other than that based upon differences in the subject-matter of study. The problems of the living patient are just as capable of study by scientific methods and in the scientific spirit, and they pertain to independent branches of medical science just as truly as those of anatomy, physiology, or the other so-called laboratory subjects. All of the medical sciences are interdependent, but each has its own problems and methods, and each is most fruitfully cultivated for its own sake by those specially trained for the work.

"There is a highly significant and hopeful scientific movement in internal medicine and surgery to-day, characterized by the establishment of laboratories for clinical research, by the application of refined physical, chemical, and biological methods to the problems of diagnosis and therapy, and by the scientific investigation along broad lines of the special problems furnished by the living patient. The most urgent need in medical education at the present time in this country I believe to be the organization of our clinics both for teaching and for research in the spirit of this modern movement and with provision for as intimate, personal contact of the student with the subject of study as he finds in the laboratory.

"In addition to undergraduate instruction our laboratories at present furnish better opportunities for the prolonged advanced training of those intending to make their careers in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and other sciences, than are afforded by most of our hospitals to those who aim at the higher careers in medicine and surgery. A further disadvantage is that while the former class after good scientific work may reasonably look forward to desirable positions as teachers and directors of laboratories, the latter, however high their attainments, in consequence

of the separation of the medical school from any control over the appointments to the hospital staff, cannot anticipate with any degree of assurance similar promotion in their chosen lines of work, and consequently the medical faculty has not so wide a field of choice in filling the clinical chairs as in filling those of the auxiliary sciences.

"The removal of these deficiencies on the clinical side of medical education in America requires some reorganization of its staff on the part of the hospital and the control by the medical school of its hospital, or, at least, its voice in appointments to the hospital staff. So far as our resources permit, we have, I think, accomplished this reform at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and Hospital. The welfare of the patient is the first obligation of the trustees of hospitals and of physicians in attendance, but nothing is more certain than that cordial coöperation between medical school and hospital best subserves the promotion of this welfare. Fortunate the hospital and fortunate the patients brought into such relations with the Harvard Medical School.

"As is strikingly illustrated by the new buildings of this School, the educational machinery of medicine to-day is vastly complicated and costly compared with the simplicity of the days when a lecture-room, a dissecting-room, a simple chemical laboratory, and a clinical amphitheatre were all that was needed. The purpose of medical education, however, remains to-day what it has always been and will continue to be,—the training of the student for the future practice of his profession, and to this end in an harmonious scheme of education the various medical sciences all work together. Right action requires abundant knowledge, nowhere more so than in medical practice; and the all-sufficient justification for the position held by the various sciences in the preliminary and the professional education of the physician is that they furnish knowledge and discipline of mind needed in the preparation for his future work. The social position of the medical man and his influence in the community depend to a considerable extent upon his preliminary education and general culture. For this reason, as well as for his intellectual pleasure in his profession and as a sound foundation for his future studies, the student should enter the medical school with a liberal education, which should include training in the sciences fundamental to medicine.

"The unity of the various medical sciences is manifested not only in their historical development and in their coöperation in the scheme of medical education, but especially in their contributions to the upbuilding and progress of medicine as a whole.

"There is no branch of medicine or even of physical science which has not played an important part in the evolution of our present medical knowledge and beliefs. The great lesson taught by the history of this

development of medicine through the centuries has been the unconditional reverence for facts revealed by observation, experiment, and just inference, as contrasted with the sterility of mere speculation and reliance upon transmitted authority. The great epochs of this history have been characterized by some great discovery, by the introduction of some new method, or by the appearance of some man of genius to push investigation and scientific inference to limits not attainable by ordinary minds. The history of medicine has a greater unity and continuity and extends over a longer period of time than that of any other science.

"The first clear note, which has rung down the ages, was sounded by Hippocrates when he taught the value of the inductive method by simple, objective study of the symptoms of disease, and the cry "Back to Hippocrates" has more than once recalled medicine from dogmas and systems into sane and rational paths. Medicine, however, was handed on from the Greeks and Romans in bondage to a system of doctrine, constructed by Galen, so completely satisfying to the medieval mind that this system remained practically untouched for over a thousand years.

"With the liberation of intellect through the Renaissance came the great emancipators, in the sixteenth century Vesalius, and, in the seventeenth, Harvey, the former placing human anatomy upon a firm foundation and bringing medicine into touch with the most solid basis of fact in its domain, the latter bringing to light, in the demonstration of the circulation of the blood, the central fact of physiology, and applying for the first time in a large and fruitful way to medicine the most powerful lever of scientific advance, the method of experiment.

"In the century of Galileo, Harvey, and Newton, instruments of precision, as the chronometer, the thermometer, the balance, the microscope, were first applied to the investigation of medical problems, and physics began to render those services to medicine which, continued from Galileo to Röntgen, have been of simply incalculable value. The debt of medicine to chemistry began even with the rise of alchemy, received an immense increment from the researches of Lavoisier, the founder of modern chemistry, concerning the function of respiration and the sources of animal heat, and has grown unceasingly and to enormous proportions up to these days of physical chemistry, which has found such important applications in physiology and pathology.

"How disastrous may be to medicine the loss of the sense of unity in all its branches has been very clearly and admirably shown by Professor Allbutt, in depicting the effects which for centuries followed the casting off from medicine of surgery as a subject unworthy the attention of the medical faculty. Thereby internal medicine lost touch with reality and the inductive method, and remained sterile and fantastic until the days of

Harvey, Sydenham, and Boerhaave. The services of surgery to medicine as a whole, so brilliantly exemplified in the experimental work of John Hunter in the eighteenth century, have become a distinguishing feature of the medicine of the present day.

"The great awakening of clinical medicine came in the early part of the nineteenth century, from the introduction of the new methods of physical diagnosis by Laënnec, and from pathological anatomy. The subsequent development of scientific and practical medicine has far exceeded that of all the preceding centuries. It has kept pace with the progress, during the same wonderful century, of all the sciences of nature, and has contributed even more to the promotion of human happiness.

"In anatomy, with embryology and histology, in physiology, pathology, physiological chemistry, pharmacology, hygiene, bacteriology, — sciences which are ancillary to medicine and at the same time important branches of biological science, — there have been marvelous activity and expansion. For physiology and the understanding of disease, the establishing of the cell doctrine by the aid of botany, embryology, and pathology has been the greatest achievement. By the combined aid of physiology, physiological chemistry, experimental pathology, improved methods of diagnosis, and clinical study, medicine has gained new and higher points of view in passing from too exclusive emphasis upon the final stages of disease revealed by morbid anatomy to clearer conceptions of the beginning and progress of morbid processes as indicated by disturbances of function, and, above all, has penetrated to the knowledge of the causation of an important class of diseases, the infectious. As a result of this rapid growth of knowledge in many directions has come a great increase in the physician's power to do good by the relief of suffering and the prevention and cure of disease.

"In this connection I wish especially to emphasize the mutual helpfulness of the various medical sciences in the development of medical knowledge and practice. Attention is generally so concentrated upon the final achievement that there is danger of losing sight of the manifold sources which have contributed to the result. Consider, for example, the indispensable share of embryology, of anatomy, gross and microscopic, of physiology, of pathological anatomy, of clinical study, in the evolution of our knowledge of the latest contribution to diseases of the circulatory system, — that disturbance of the cardiac rhythm called 'heart block.' Similar illustrations of the unity of the medical sciences and of the co-operation of the laboratory and the clinic might be multiplied indefinitely from all classes of disease.

"The same phenomenon is exhibited in medicine as in all science, that the search for knowledge with exclusive reference to its practical appli-

cation is generally unrewarded. The student of nature must find his satisfaction in search for the truth and in the consciousness that he has contributed something to the fund of knowledge on which reposes man's dominion over reluctant matter and inexorable forces.

"How readily better action attends upon increased knowledge is shown by the part which the art of medicine is playing and is destined to play even more prominently in the world's progress. The value of this work of modern medicine is to be measured in part, but only in part, by the standard applied by the average man, namely, improvement, which, indeed, has been great, in the treatment of disease and injury. It is, however, its increasing power to check the incalculable waste of life, of energy, of money, from preventable disease, that places medicine to-day in the front rank of forces for the advancement of civilization and the improvement of human society. Economists and other students of social conditions have begun to realize this; but governments and the people are not half awake, and medicine, shaking off all mystery, has before it a great campaign of popular education.

"The knowledge which has placed preventive medicine upon a sound basis and has given it the power to restrain and in some instances even to exterminate such diseases as cholera, plague, yellow fever, malaria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and other infections, has come from exploration of the fields opened by Pasteur and by Koch. This power and the certainty of increasing it has given great strength to appeals for the endowment of medical research and the construction of laboratories. What is all the money ever expended for medical education and medical science compared with the one gift to humanity of Walter Reed and his colleagues of the Army Commission, — the power to rid the world of yellow fever?

"Great as has been the advance of medicine in the past half-century, it is small, indeed, in comparison with what remains to be accomplished. Only a corner of the veil has been lifted. On every hand there are still unsolved problems of disease of overshadowing importance. The ultimate problems relate to the nature and fundamental properties of living matter, and the power to modify these properties in desired directions. Here we are far from the satisfactory *pou sto*. But knowledge breeds new knowledge, and we cannot doubt that research will be even more productive in the future than it has been in the past. It would be hazardous in the extreme to attempt to predict the particular direction of future discovery. How unpredictable, even to the most far-sighted of a past generation, would have been such discoveries as the principles of anti-septic surgery, antitoxins, bacterial vaccines, opsonins, the extermination of yellow fever or malaria by destruction of a particular species of mosquito, and many other recent contributions to medical knowledge.

"The activities within the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School begin at a period of medical development full of present interest and full of hope for the future, and it may be confidently predicted that they will have an important share in the onward movement, educational and scientific, of medicine.

"One side of these activities will be devoted, under conditions most admirable as regards teachers, methods, and opportunities, to the training of medical students and to advanced instruction. Supplemented by similar opportunities for undergraduate and advanced training in the hospital wards and dispensary, these conditions will be ideal.

"The inspection of these noble new buildings, however, shows clearly that those who have planned them with such care, foresight, and sagacity, while recognizing fully their important educational uses, have had also another and a main thought in their arrangements, namely, their adaptation to the purposes of original research. It is this dual function of imparting and of advancing knowledge which justifies the expenditure of money and which insures a return of the capital invested in buildings, equipment, and operation, with a high rate of interest in the form of benefits to mankind.

"The most ample and freely available facilities are an important condition for productive research, but on this creative side of university work men count for more than stately edifice and all the pride and pomp of outward life. Research is not to be bought in the market-place, nor does it follow the commercial law of supply and demand. The multitude can acquire knowledge; many there are who can impart it skilfully; smaller, but still considerable, is the number of those who can add new facts to the store of knowledge; but rare, indeed, are the thinkers, born with the genius for discovery and with the gift of the scientific imagination to interpret in broad generalizations and laws the phenomena of nature. These last are the glory of a university. Search for them far and wide beyond college gate and city wall, and when found cherish them as a possession beyond all price.

"By the possession of investigators such as these, by the character and work of teachers and taught, by the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of practice, may this new home of the Harvard Medical School be a centre for the diffusion of truth in medicine, the abode of productive research, a fortress in the warfare against disease, and thereby dedicated to the service of humanity."

Prof. Welch's speech was followed by the conferring of honorary degrees. President Eliot spoke as follows:

"In accordance with time-honored University usage on occasions of

256 *The Dedication of the New Medical School.* [December, rejoicing, I now create, in exercise of authority given me by the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers

"Honorary Doctor of Arts.

"CHARLES ALLERTON COOLIDGE, '81, architect, designer of admirable buildings for academic and scientific uses in California, Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts; designer of the monumental new buildings of the Harvard Medical School, buildings in which are combined spaciousness, splendor of material, fine grouping, durability, and careful adaptation to their special uses; through professional skill and patience an influential promoter of the purposes and wishes of the medical faculty;

"Honorary Doctor of Science.

"SIMON FLEXNER, born and brought up to the standing of a physician at Louisville, Ky., trained as a student and professor of pathology chiefly at the Johns Hopkins University, productive investigator and author in bacteriology and pathology, since 1904 director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and there the competent master of great resources for the immediate and constant advancement of medical science; and

"Doctors of Laws.

"JOHN COLLINS WARREN, '63, instructor and professor of surgery in Harvard University for thirty-five years; author, and eminent practitioner in surgery; the enthusiastic, winning, and indefatigable promoter of the great undertaking of the Medical School, who knew how to inspire others with his own well-grounded hopefulness and ardor;

"HENRY PICKERING BOWDITCH, '61, for thirty-five years chief teacher of physiology in Harvard University; for ten years Dean of the Medical School; investigator, as well as teacher and administrator; whose imagination conceived, whose faith foresaw the new Medical School, and who contributed to the realization of his vision by diligent labor in the cause and through the confidence which others felt in his foresight and sagacity;

"JOSÉ RAMOS, professor of Pathology and chief of the clinical staff in the Medical School of Mexico, officer of the Medical Institute of Mexico, senator from the State of San Luis Potosi, in whose welcome presence Harvard University gladly remembers that the University of Mexico was her elder sister on the American Continent;

"FRANZ KEIBEL, professor of Anatomy in the University of Freiburg, eminent investigator in anatomy and embryology, worthy representative of German genius for medical research and teaching;

"CHARLES SCOTT SHERRINGTON, lecturer and professor at the Univer-

sity of London, St. Thomas's Hospital, and the University of Liverpool; distinguished experimental physiologist, and especially neurologist; public-spirited and active member of famous scientific societies and serviceable medical organizations;

"FRANCIS JOHN SHEPHERD, professor of Anatomy in McGill University; Canadian by birth, education, and service; distinguished surgeon; active contributor to professional literature; ready sharer in the public functions of the profession, and in its works of charity and good will;

"SIR THOMAS BARLOW, professor of Clinical Medicine, physician to his Majesty's household and to University College Hospital; eminent general practitioner and consultant;

"ABRAHAM JACOBI, a medical graduate of Bonn University in 1851, and a practising physician in New York since 1853; professor of the diseases of children since 1860; officer in many hospitals and medical societies; productive author; alert, energetic, progressive practitioner; honored medical veteran;

"And in the name of this Society of Scholars I declare that they are entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to their several degrees, and that their names are to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members."

At 2 o'clock the triennial dinner of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association was served in Memorial Hall. Speeches were made by Pres. Eliot, Dr. Alfred Worcester, '78, Sir Thomas Barlow, Dr. John Collins Warren, '63, and Governor Curtis Guild, '81.

ACADEMIC LEISURE.

"The wisdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of leisure and he that hath little business shall become wise." — ECCLESIASTICUS.

The assertion has been made by a prominent physician that the two classes of persons most subject to nervous break-down are Wall Street speculators and college professors. Nervous break-down, as is well known, draws its victims from two classes — those who have too much, and those who have not enough to do; and the business man would no doubt add that the college teacher belongs to the latter class. In spite of the jibe of the business man, however, the college teacher not only has enough and more than enough to do, but his work would seem to involve an unusual degree of strain and high-pressure. At the present rate, a college will soon come to suggest not the "quiet and still air of delightful studies," but a place from which one needs to retire occasionally to recuperate in

a sanitarium. It is a far cry from eighteenth century Oxford, the home of port and prejudice that Gibbon has described, to twentieth century Harvard. With the invasion of strenuousness into academic circles, there has arisen a new type, that of the hustling scholar, whose whole mental attitude gives a peculiar irony to the derivation of the word "scholar" from the Greek word meaning leisure. The stenographer and typewriter of a certain eminent professor of this modern stamp once told me that her employer had "nine books in the fire." It would be just as well for the public and better for the eminent professor if he consented to leave at least six of them there.

In an address given some months ago at the University of Chicago, President Harper enumerated what he conceived to be the qualifications of the ideal professor, and ended by saying that "he should be willing to work hard eleven months in the year." There is something in these words that reminds one involuntarily of Mr. Russell Sage and his celebrated article on the Injustice of Vacations (with portrait of the author at the age of eighty-eight in the benign attitude of leaning over a stock-ticker). One is also reminded by way of contrast of a saying of Aristotle's: "We work in order that we may have leisure." If President Harper's model professor ever snatches a brief interval from his fierce activity it is evidently not that he may have leisure but merely that he may recuperate (in a sanitarium or elsewhere) and prepare for fresh labor. It is no ordinary phenomenon — this universal glorification of work at the present time, not only by business men like Mr. Sage but by college presidents who stand traditionally for the idea of leisure. "The joy in work," says President Eliot, "is the chief hope of an industrial democracy." Once more one is reminded of Aristotle and his conclusion that the highest good is not the joy in work but the joy in contemplation. Aristotle, it should be remembered, in his praises of leisure and the contemplative life does not speak as a quietist or mystic, but as the interpreter of what is ripest in Greek, and we are tempted to add, in all culture. Mr. Bosanquet excellently says: "Leisure — the word from which our word 'school' is derived — was for the Greek the expression of the highest moments of the mind. It was not labor; far less was it recreation. It was that employment of the mind in which by great thoughts, by art and poetry which lift us above ourselves, by the highest exertion of the intelligence, as we should add, by religion, we obtain occasionally a sense of something that cannot be taken from us, a real oneness and centre in the universe; and which makes us feel that whatever happens to the present form of our little ephemeral personality, life is yet worth living because it has a real and sensible contact with something of eternal value." The college teacher who helps to keep alive this

high conception of leisure may be pardoned even if he falls somewhat short of President Harper's standard of academic strenuousness. For he belongs to that class of persons of whom Emerson speaks who pay their debt to the community not so much by what they do as by what they are.

Some tradition of scholarly leisure still lingers along with the old humanism in the English universities. But even at Oxford and Cambridge, and still more in our own college faculties, the humanist and man of leisure is being elbowed aside by the scientific specialist and the bustling humanitarian. In short, the Baconian view of life tends to prevail and, as a recent French writer remarks, the Baconian view of life excludes the idea of repose. It looks upon man not as having his goal in himself but as an instrument for the attainment of certain outer ends; it overlooks the ways in which the activity and proper perfection of a human being differs from the activity and proper perfection of an instrument or machine; it neglects all that the Greek summed up in his idea of leisure and sets up instead the worship of energy and mechanical efficiency. "The stress and rush of life seems greater to-day in America than it ever was before," says Mr. Bryce in an account of his recent visit to this country. "Everybody, from the workman to the millionaire, has a larger head of steam on than his father had." Man, as Mr. Bryce's metaphor happily suggests, is judged by much the same standard as a locomotive, and is considered inactive unless the wheels are visibly turning. Now just as it has been found good economy, when a locomotive begins to show signs of wear, to consign it to the scrap heap and substitute a new one, so there is a tendency to prefer to even a middle-aged man a young man whose vital machinery is still unimpaired. There are not lacking academic Baconians like Dr. Osler who are ready to give a sort of scientific sanction to this drift toward a brutal naturalism in the world of business. After large deductions are made for humorous exaggeration, Dr. Osler's utterances still remain a curious example of the way in which certain minds are reverting, under guise of scientific progress, to the ethics of the stone age.

It would seem to be the duty of the college community to oppose to this cult of energy the claims of leisure. Lowell was in favor of establishing a few "lazyships" at Harvard; the phrase, however, is unfortunate, since it obscures the all-important distinction between idleness and leisure. There is no lack of dilettanti and dreamers and mere idlers who look upon themselves and would have themselves looked upon by others as representatives of leisure. There is a long succession of esthetic vagabonds, from Rousseau to Walt Whitman, who have "invited their souls to loaf," who have found solace in luxurious reveries, or in

some cases sought refuge in a world of dreams from a reality disenchanted by scientific analysis. On either side of the entrance to the library of the new Sorbonne at Paris are mural paintings of two female figures: one, of strenuous aspect, surrounded by the instruments of precise observation and of toil, is entitled *La Science*; the other, floating in the midst of vaporous clouds, is entitled *Le Rêve*. No one, however, can attain to a true conception of leisure who is unable, as Thiers said was the case with Louis Napoleon, to distinguish between the verbs *rêver* and *réfléchir*. The really fruitful opposite of strenuousness is not reverie but reflection.

Plato who, as Emerson remarks, makes sad havoc with our originalities, has discussed this whole question of the strenuous life toward the end of his dialogue called "The Statesman."¹ There are two types of character according to Plato, each admirable in its own way: one of these may be described in terms expressive of motion or energy and the other in terms expressive of rest and quietness. Of the first we say, how manly! how vigorous! how ready! And of the second, how calm! how temperate! how dignified! The greatest triumph of statecraft is to see that the balance is maintained between these two types and that neither predominates unduly over the other. For strenuousness when it gains excessive mastery "may at first bloom and strengthen, but at last bursts forth into downright madness," and is especially likely, Plato adds elsewhere, to involve a state in wars with all its neighbors. On the other hand, "the strenuous character, inferior though it be to the temperate and reflective type in justice and caution, has the power of action in a remarkable degree, and where either of these two types is wanting, there cities cannot altogether prosper either in their public or in their private life." Therefore Plato imagines a perfect statesman, a sort of *deus ex machina*, whose business it is to weave together the strenuous and the temperate characters as the warp and the woof of the perfect state.

Some of the duties that Plato assigns to his ideal ruler would seem to belong in our own day to the higher institutions of learning. Our colleges and universities could render no higher service than to oppose to the worship of energy and the frantic eagerness for action an atmosphere of calm reflection. Important as is the joy in work, it will not, unless corrected and supplemented by the joy in leisure, save our lives from degenerating into the furious and feverish pursuit of mechanical efficiency; in other words it will not save us from a retrogression toward barbarism.

I. Babbitt, '89.

¹ See Jouett's *Plato*, iv, p. 429, and pp. 517, 518.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE AUTUMN QUARTER.

The accompanying table gives the comparative statistics of registration in the different departments of the University for October 17, 1903, Oct. 15, 1904, Oct. 14, 1905, and Oct. 13, 1906. University Registration Statistics.

The re-classification, under one head, of the students formerly registered separately under Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School, and the addition of a new group, the Graduate School of Applied Science, — both necessitated by the recent reorganization of the Scientific Departments of the University, — render difficult a detailed comparison of the numbers registered this year and last under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Nevertheless, the net gain of 65 over last year in the "Total Arts and Sciences" column is encouraging, though the figures for 1906 still fall 33 short of those for 1904, and 60 short of those for 1903. The Divinity School also shows a gain of 3 over last year, but is still smaller by 5 than in 1904, and by 12 than in 1903; and similarly the Medical School shows a gain of 9 over last year, but a loss of 5 as compared with 1904 and of 81¹ as against 1903. In other words, these three departments of the University have all increased this year; but that increase is in no case large enough completely to make good the loss of the year before. The Bussey Institution alone shows consistent gains during the past four years: it has more than doubled its size since 1903. The Law School and Dental School have declined: the Law School is smaller by 28 than in 1905 and by 58 than in 1904; the Dental School has lost almost 45 per cent of its students since 1903. Curiously enough, the total enrolment in the Summer School of 1906 was exactly the same as that of the School of 1905—1076; a loss of 63 in the Summer School of Arts and Sciences being counterbalanced by a gain of 62 in the Summer Schools of Theology and Medicine. The grand total shows a gain of 42 over last year, a loss of 127 as against 1904, and a loss of 332 as against 1903.

There is little to be added in explanation of these figures over and above what was said in this *Magazine* last December. Apparently the loss in the Law School is caused by a decrease of the number of graduates of Harvard who enter there — a decrease of 76 since 1904; the students who enter the School from smaller or more distant institutions are as numerous as before — facts which would seem to indicate that our loss has not been the gain of other schools, but that Harvard graduates are attracted more than previously to business and scientific careers.

¹ This large figure is explained by the fact that the Class of 1904 was the last of which a degree was not required for admission.

	Oct. 17, 1903.	Oct. 15, 1904.	Oct. 14, 1905.	Oct. 13, 1906.
College.				Harvard College. (Academic and Scientific.)
Seniors	318	284	242	Seniors 304
Juniors	419	439	417	Juniors 452
Sophomores	637	603	602	Sophomores 699
Freshmen	560	548	493	Freshmen 637
Special	136	148	148	Special 266
College Total . . .	2070	2002	1902	College Total . . . 2448
Lawrence Scientific School.				Graduate School of Applied Science. 30
Fourth year	89	85	66	
Third year	102	64	71	
Second year	139	140	131	
First year	113	115	94	
Special	112	120	138	
L. S. S. Total . . .	555	524	500	
Graduate School.				
Resident	374	346	368	369
Non-Resident	12	12	16	21
Graduate School Total	386	358	384	373
Total Arts and Sciences	3011	2884	2786	2851
Divinity.				
Graduates	14	14	10	11
Third year	7	5	6	8
Second year	4	5	5	8
First year	7	12	10	8
Special	17	6	3	2
Total Divinity . . .	49	42	34	37
Law.				
Graduates	3	1	1	—
Third year	178	177	187	181
Second year	197	228	215	196
First year	290	272	239	238
Special	58	53	59	58
Law Total	724	731	701	673
Medical.				
Graduates	9	14	14	7
Fourth year	142	78	69	68
Third year	76	69	65	58
Second year	69	69	59	62
First year	78	68	77	97
				Special 1
Medical Total . . .	374	298	284	293
Dental.				
Graduates	1	—	1	1
Third year	35	43	41	27
Second year	29	39	23	16
First year	51	27	20	21
Dental Total . . .	116	109	85	65
Bussey.	17	22	27	40
Grand Total . . .	4291	4086	3917	3959

Taken as a whole, these statistics certainly tend to emphasize the truth of the statement that enlargements, additions, and improvements, present and prospective, in the University plant, do not cause the increase of students which might reasonably be anticipated. Despite its splendid new quarters in Longwood the Medical School has gained but nine; despite the rapid progress in the erection of Langdell Hall, the Law School has actually declined; and the figures do not show that the other buildings recently added to the University — Pierce Hall, Robinson Hall, Emerson Hall — have sensibly affected the registration.

As the best and clearest answer to many inquiries concerning the nature and extent of the recent development of scientific instruction at the University, the following description of the new Graduate School of Applied Science, by J. D. Greene, '96, Secretary to the Corporation, is here inserted.

“The Graduate School of Applied Science, established last spring by action of the Governing Boards, begins its career this autumn with a registration of thirty students, and organized groups of courses leading to degrees in the following subjects: Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining, Metallurgy, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Forestry, Physics, Chemistry, Zoölogy, Geology.

*The Graduate
School of Applied
Science.*

“The word ‘graduate’ as applied to this School fitly describes its three important features: first of all, the School is to be on the graduate level on which the Harvard Schools of Divinity, Law, and Medicine already stand — that is, every candidate for regular admission must hold a Bachelor’s degree; secondly, every department of the School will carry its instruction in applied science some distance beyond the point marked by the ordinary degree in science; thirdly, the School will foster original research by teachers and graduate students in every field of applied science. In other words, the new School is a graduate school as regards its admission requirements and the relation of its degree to existing Bachelor’s degrees in science, and in its attention to advanced study and research. The School sets before the professions which it serves an ideal that combines fundamental liberal training in arts or sciences with thorough technical training in applied science, and thus testifies to Harvard’s faith in the importance and dignity of the new technical professions.

“The question naturally arises — what is the relation of the Graduate School of Applied Science to the previous organization and equipment for teaching applied science at Harvard? As indicated above, the establishment of the School coincides with a substantial increase of instruction

offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in the groups of study leading to a degree. The University is thus equipped in each branch for five or more years of instruction, of which the first three years would naturally fall within the undergraduate course. The relation of the Graduate School of Applied Science to the College is in some measure analogous to the relation of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences to the College. A man may enter either graduate department if he holds a Bachelor's degree; but the length of his residence as a candidate for a degree depends in either School upon his preliminary attainments in his chosen field. In both Schools the degree will ordinarily mark the completion of a course of study begun in the undergraduate and finished in the graduate department. Students will therefore enter the Graduate School of Applied Science with attainments in science varying widely, according to the extent of their previous studies. Thus, some students, though aiming at an engineering course, will devote their time in college chiefly to history, economics, and languages, paying some attention also to mathematics, physics, and chemistry, but leaving perhaps three solid years of technical work to be done in the Graduate School of Applied Science. Others, probably the majority, following more closely the schedule of preparatory studies outlined by the several departments, will reduce the period of graduate study to two years. In either case the student will have constant access to the best advice regarding, not only the special requirements of his ultimate professional course, but also desirable studies of a liberal nature.

"When the Graduate School of Applied Science was established a second important change in the organization of the scientific department of the University was made by the provision that students could register in Harvard College as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science if they passed admission requirements equivalent to those of the Lawrence Scientific School; and the requirements for graduation were made the same as those hitherto imposed on candidates for the degree of A.B. as regards length of residence, number of courses, and grades. Those who preferred to enter or remain in one of the four-year programs of the Lawrence Scientific School as previously organized were permitted to do so; but a large number have taken advantage of the opportunity to register in Harvard College on even terms with candidates for the degree of A.B. In taking account, therefore, of the present strength of the Scientific Department one must include with the students in the Lawrence Scientific School the candidates for the degree of S.B. in Harvard College, the students registered in the Graduate School of Applied Science, and also those candidates for the degree of A.B. in Harvard College — including a certain number transferred this year from candidacy for the

degree of S.B. in the Lawrence Scientific School — who now look forward to the completion of their technical studies in the Graduate School of Applied Science. It remains to be seen whether resort will continue to be made to the four-year programs leading to the degree of S.B. in a designated field of study, or whether within a few years all students wishing to pursue scientific studies will prefer to begin them in Harvard College, where they will have the advantages of the elective system. It is not improbable that the old organization of prescribed undergraduate studies will disappear, but only when there is well established on the Lawrence Foundation, and enlarged by the great resources of the McKay bequest, a body of instruction in science starting in the college and extending through the Graduate School of Applied Science. Such an event could be justly regarded as the fulfilment of the plans and hopes of the far-sighted promoter and benefactor of the Scientific School, Abbott Lawrence, whose unique conception of the importance of the technical sciences and of their place in a university was so far ahead of his time."

Professor Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., '88, Professor of Physics in the University, has been appointed to succeed Professor Shaler as Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School; and in that capacity he will also be the chief administrator of the new Graduate School of Applied Science. Professor Sabine is a graduate of the Ohio State University at Columbus; he has taught at Harvard since 1889 as assistant, instructor, assistant professor, and professor of Physics. He is especially well known as an authority on architectural acoustics.

On Tuesday, September 18, Dr. Dwight M. Clapp, D.M.D., lecturer in Operative Dentistry, died of heart-failure at his summer home in Lynn, at the age of 60. He had taught at the Harvard Dental School for 24 years, since his graduation in 1882, and for the past 7 years had been an active member of its Administrative Board. He was widely known in his profession, and was the author of numerous articles in various dental magazines.

In the absence of Professor J. H. Wright, who is spending this year at Athens as Professor of Greek Literature in the American School of Classical Studies, Professor W. M. Davis is serving as Acting Dean of the Graduate School. Of the students in the School, 163, or less than half, are already holders of some Harvard degree, and of these only 110 hold a Harvard Bachelor's degree as their first degree: the resort to the School from other colleges and universities thus remains highly satisfactory. The numbers registered in the departments of Modern Languages and History and Political Science remain as usual by far the largest, and this year include nearly half the School. — In the absence, during the first

half-year, of Professor Brannan of the Law School, Mr. C. F. Dutch, LL.B. '05, is teaching the third-year course in Equity, and Mr. P. L. Miller, LL.B. '06, the course in Bills and Notes. Mr. J. L. Stackpole, LL.B. '98, is lecturer on Patent Law, and Mr. A. R. Campbell, '02, is lecturer on New York Practice. — The Department of Political Economy has begun to publish a series of Harvard Economic Studies, from funds obtained from the bequests of W. H. Baldwin, '85, and David A. Wells, '51. Two of these studies have already appeared, "Early English Patents of Monopoly," by Dr. W. H. Price, and "The Lodging-House Problem in Boston," by Dr. A. B. Wolfe. — The Division of Education begins this year with a considerably increased enrolment. Especially satisfactory is the gain in the number of experienced teachers who come to the University for a year of study. An anonymous donor has given the Division the sum of \$500 for two scholarships for the year 1906-07. — The Division of Chemistry announces several changes in its courses. Dr. A. B. Lamb has accepted an appointment as Professor of Chemistry at New York University; his position as Instructor at Harvard has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. L. Frevert, '05. A fourth grant of \$2500 to Professor Richards, and a third of \$1000 to Professor Baxter, from the Carnegie Institution in Washington have greatly assisted the research work in inorganic chemistry. The Chemical Library has recently received from the Class of 1881 an addition of \$1500 to the \$3000 previously given, thus making a fund of \$4500, "the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books under the direction of the Director of the Chemical Laboratory." The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry in the subject of Biological Chemistry has been established. — The Fogg Art Museum reports several valuable additions to its collections, especially an ancient Greek marble statue, Aesculapius, so-called, the gift of Dr. Rupert Norton; and a diptych, representing a bishop in adoration before the Madonna and Child, painted by Rogier van der Weyden, and bequeathed to the University by the late T. W. Harris of Boston. The Museum has also received two ancient Italian paintings and three drawings as an indefinite loan from Mr. E. W. Forbes, '95. — Mr. A. M. Hurlin, who graduated last year with honors in Music, has returned this year as assistant in the Department. A gratifying increase is noticeable in the number of those who come to Harvard to study for the higher degrees in Music. Two years ago the degree of Ph.D. in Music was conferred for the first time in the University; this year there are three candidates for the higher degrees working under the Department — two for the degree of Ph.D. and one for that of A.M. Professor Converse's Motet, "Laudate Dominum," for men's chorus with accompaniment of organ and brass instruments, especially composed for the dedi-

cation of the new Medical School Buildings, was a prominent feature of the meeting in Sanders Theatre on Sept. 26. — A new Division of Mining and Metallurgy has been established by the Faculty, to replace the department of the same name, formerly under the Division of Geology. — The Faculty has also created a Division of Forestry in place of the earlier department of that name, thus greatly facilitating administration, and making possible for the first time a clear definition of the relations of the Forestry courses, which constitute in themselves a complete technical curriculum, with the other scientific programs. A very gratifying increase of the registration in this new Division — from 20 to 40 — affords additional proof that it has thoroughly justified its existence. The instructorship left vacant by Mr. Hawley is filled this year by the appointment of Mr. Benton MacKaye, who received his training at Harvard, and, after a year's experience in the United States Forest Service, now returns to teach Forest Measurements and Forest History. One new course is to be offered this year by Professor Cary, called Forest Technology. It deals with the structure, properties, and uses of commercial timbers, with consideration of the various manufacturing processes by which important by-products of wood are made. Its purpose is to complete the student's understanding, both practical and scientific, of the industries based upon American forests. — The Division of Anthropology reports the appointment of Dr. Charles Peabody as Instructor in European Archaeology and Ethnology, and of Mr. J. H. Spinden, '06, as Hemenway Fellow and Assistant in Anthropology for the present year. Dr. W. C. Farabee is on leave of absence to take charge of the Peabody Museum Expedition to South America as Field Director. The purpose of this expedition is to study the native peoples of the Eastern Andean region of Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, and Argentina; its headquarters will be at Arequipa, Peru.

By votes of the Corporation and Overseers last spring, the following three Boards and Committees were established: New Boards
and Committees.

1. A Resident Executive Board consisting of the President, the Comptroller, the Bursar, the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings, the Secretary to the Corporation, the Assistant Dean of Harvard College, and the Regent. The duty of this Board will be to supervise, control, and amend, subject to the authority of the President and Fellows, the business administration of the University touching the maintenance and improvement of grounds, buildings, and equipment, the methods of accounting employed in the management of the several departments, and in the control of appropriations and laboratory fees at their disposal, the adjustment of dormitory rents, the method of assigning rooms to tenants, and

such other matters as the President and Fellows may from time to time commit to them.

2. A visiting committee, to be called the Committee upon the Relation of the University to Secondary Schools. The Committee is to consist of nine members, of whom three are to be members of the Board of Overseers, three to be members of the Committee on Admission of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and three to be chosen from among the heads or instructors of secondary schools. This Committee was established by vote of the Overseers alone.

3. A Committee on the Organization of the University, consisting of the President, Messrs. Walcott and Lowell from the Corporation, and Messrs. C. F. Adams, Storrow, and Frothingham from the Board of Overseers — this Committee, in contrast to the two previously mentioned, to be temporary and not permanent. Its great importance and the wide range of its inquiries will be inferred from its title ; its precise function may perhaps be best described as that of investigation of the present machinery of administration of the University, with a view to discovering whether or not it has been outgrown and should be enlarged or modified. It is of course of capital importance that this Committee should have the benefit of the advice and guidance of President Eliot, and that any changes which it may propose should be instituted under his presidency ; hence its appointment at a time when the University still continues to profit by his leadership.

Pursuant to a suggestion of President Eliot, adopted last spring by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, a number of afternoon and Saturday courses, intended primarily for teachers, are being offered by members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences between Nov. 1 and April 1 of the present academic year. These courses are open to women as well as to men, on payment of a fee of \$15 for each course. Nineteen of these courses are offered this year ; they include instruction in French, German, Latin, Russian, History, Mathematics, Education, Philosophy, Music, Physics, Public Speaking, Fine Arts, Architecture, and Physical Education.

The second year of the German Exchange promises to be as successful as the first ; and this is the more interesting because the methods of teaching and the subjects taught by the two exchanging professors present a very striking variety in contrast with those of last year. Instead of lecturing to a large course on a topic of very general interest, as Professor Peabody did last year, Professor Richards, who is already widely known among German scientists, goes

**Courses for
teachers.**

**Second year of
the German
Exchange.**

to Berlin next spring to direct the special investigation of a very few advanced students in chemistry. His subject will be "The theory and practice of the exact determination of chemical and physico-chemical constants." In Professor Eugen Kühnemann, who is lecturing here on German literature of the 18th century, and on the modern German drama, the University welcomes a scholar of high reputation and remarkable oratorical power. His course on the German drama, which the Faculty has recently thrown open to the public, should attract a very numerous audience.

The dedication of the new buildings of the Medical School on Longwood Avenue, on Sept. 25, and the academic session in Sanders Theatre on the following day, are described in detail in another part of this *Magazine*. The buildings and the permanent funds connected with them are the largest single addition to the University since the Corporation received its charter in 1650. At the dedicatory exercises speeches were made by President Eliot, Professors Warren, Richardson, Dwight, and F. C. Shattuck; and Mr. C. A. Coolidge, '81, representing the architects, formally turned the buildings over to the Corporation. The words used by President Eliot in dedicating the buildings are as follows:

*Dedication of
the New Medical
School.*

"I devote these buildings and their successors in coming time to the teaching of the medical and surgical arts which combat disease and death, alleviate injuries, and defend and assure private and public health, and to the pursuit of the biological and medical sciences on which depends all progress in the medical and surgical arts and in preventive medicine. I solemnly dedicate them to the service of individual man, and of human society, and invoke upon them the favor of men and the blessing of God."

The academic session in Sanders on Sept. 26 was the third of the sort which has been held at any time except June since the foundation of the University. Addresses were made by President Eliot on "The Future of Medicine," and by Professor William Henry Welch, M.D., of Johns Hopkins University, on "The Unity of the Medical Sciences." Ten honorary degrees were conferred, all the recipients save one — Mr. C. A. Coolidge, '81 — being members of the medical profession. The degree conferred on Mr. Coolidge was that of Honorary Doctor of Arts, recently created by the Governing Boards, and conferred in this University for the first time on this occasion.

At 2 o'clock the triennial dinner of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association was served in Memorial Hall. More than 700 persons were present. Dr. Alfred Worcester, '78, presided, and speeches were made by President Eliot, Governor Guild, Prof. J. C. Warren, and Sir Thomas Barlow.

Several changes and improvements in the University dormitories have been made during the summer. Common living and smoking rooms have been established in Thayer, Perkins, and Conant; the last-named building, in accordance with a plan elaborated and carried out by Professor Schofield, having been given over this year entirely to members of the Graduate School. Improvements in the heating apparatus of Conant and Perkins have also been introduced, and it is expected that similar changes will also be made in other University buildings. The result of these additions has been gratifyingly apparent in a substantial increase in the number of rooms occupied in the University dormitories. Conant is full for the first time in several years (a considerable reduction of the price of its rooms being an additional cause of the increased popularity of this building), Walter Hastings is much more nearly filled than in 1904 or 1905, and Holyoke and Perkins than in 1905 (the latter, despite an increase in the cost of rooms). College House alone shows a considerable falling-off; there are at present eleven unoccupied rooms in it, whereas in 1905 and in 1904 it was filled. The grand total shows 39 unoccupied college rooms at the present date of writing, as against 79 at the same time last year, and 50 at the same time in 1904; and a comparison of the sum received by the University from the rent of college rooms in 1905-06 with the amount receivable for 1906-07 from rooms now let shows an increase this year of \$6697.72. Obviously the standard of comfort demanded by the Harvard student has very considerably increased during the past five years, and present indications would seem to show that the Corporation will make no mistake in taking reasonable measures to meet it.

Rapid progress is being made with Langdell Hall. At the present date of writing the walls and columns have reached an average height of over twenty feet above the ground. The new structure will obviously be nobly proportioned and imposing; and the Corporation, advised by a body of eminent architects, has apparently taken infinite pains to secure some approach to unity and harmony of style with the other University buildings adjacent to it. Whether or not these endeavors have been successful it is still too early to judge, but the present indications are certainly not promising: it looks now as if Langdell Hall would merely add one more to the excessive number of diverse architectural styles which the University plant already exhibits. That the Harvard Yard still continues to be one of the most restful and beautiful places in the world, despite the almost chaotic confusion in the architecture of its various buildings, is one of those happy miracles of combination which it is better to be silently thankful for than seek reasonably to explain.

The overcrowded condition of the College Library promises to be partially relieved by the construction next spring of an addition, along the north side of the east stack, extending out about 29 feet.

The first floor of this addition will provide an enlargement of the Delivery Room, a small reading and reference room, and three work rooms for the use of the staff. The second floor will contain a room for the use of "seminars" and other small and advanced classes which need to handle a large number of library books, a map-room, and a room for rare and precious books. A store-room for duplicates, store-closets for library supplies, an unpacking-room, and as much additional shelf-room as can be provided, will occupy the basement. The exterior will be constructed of concrete, in color and general appearance closely resembling the granite of the main building. The roof will be of copper, slanting off from the eaves of the older part and surrounded with a coping.

The expenses of this addition are met partially by the Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers, to whose energetic interest its construction is due, and partly by the subscription toward a new Library building, received in three annual instalments, from Mr. W. A. Gardner, '84. Few things could be more welcome to those who work continually in the Harvard Library, and have its best interests at heart, than the news of this prospective enlargement, which will not only afford much-needed additional space, but also greatly increase the quiet and comfort of the present stacks, by making it possible to withdraw from them the members of the shelf department and other Library workers. And yet, on the other hand, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the relief afforded by this addition is only temporary, and that the Library will never have really adequate quarters until money is found for an entirely new building. For the addition, the University is profoundly grateful; but the addition should not be advanced as an excuse for the postponement of the larger work.

Mr. Walter Lichtenstein, returned from Europe, where he has been purchasing books for the Hohenzollern and other collections, has resumed work in the College Library, as assistant in charge of European history. His appointment to this position marks a new experiment in methods of administration. The system hitherto employed has been that of dividing the Library work according to processes — different persons or groups of persons have done the ordering, the classifying, the cataloguing. Mr. Lichtenstein, on the contrary, is practically responsible for all these processes within his particular field — European history. It is hoped that this new experiment, though it may be at a slight sacrifice of uniformity of work done, will serve to economize time and labor, and make for in-

creased efficiency. If successful, it is to be hoped that the Library's means will be increased so as to make it possible to apply it to other departments as well.

The following table gives the comparative membership statistics of **The Union.** the Harvard Union for Oct. 29, 1905, and Oct. 29, 1906:

	1905.	1906.
Active	1923	1935
Associate	544	521
Non-Resident	542	442
Graduate Life	1019	1046
Student Life	63	72
Total	4091	4016

These figures are, to say the least, not discouraging. The decrease in the non-resident memberships has indeed been steady of late, but was to be expected considering the fact that such memberships were really in the nature of subscriptions, sent in to tide the Union over the first few years of its existence; on the other hand, the Active and Graduate Life memberships (the really important items) show a gain. The total revenue derived from membership remains almost exactly the same as last year.

The athletic history of the year 1905-06 will always be memorable because of the boat-race between Harvard and the University of Cambridge, rowed on Saturday, September 8, on the English **Athletics.** University course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four and a quarter miles. The Harvard crew was beaten by about two lengths, but maintained its form to the end and forced the Cambridge eight—which was estimated, by one of the oldest and most famous of Oxford oarsmen, as considerably above the average English University crew—to row its hardest. It was the first appearance of a Harvard crew on English waters since the four-oared race of 1869, in which Harvard was defeated by Oxford. The best of all the many excellent features of this year's contest was the thoroughly sportsmanlike way in which the plan was initiated and carried through. The members of the crew paid their own traveling expenses; the additional money necessary was raised by subscription; no appropriation from the funds of the Athletic Association was made or even asked for. The members of the crew undertook the entire affair on their own initiative, in a spirit of the cleanest sportsmanship, and in a way which did more than any-

thing else could have done, to promote friendly relations between English and American rowing circles. Though they did not win, Captain Filley and his followers deserve the thanks of every Harvard man for upholding and increasing the high standard of sportsmanship set by other Harvard athletes who have visited Europe on similar errands, and for stimulating, as no other captain or crew in recent years has done, a wider and healthier interest in one of the oldest and best of University sports.

At this date of writing (Nov. 5) it is still too early to make definite statements or even predictions concerning the future of intercollegiate football at the University. During the first weeks of the season, frequent complaints about the new rules were heard; of late, however, the number of these complaints has diminished, and in many cases warm expressions of approval have replaced them. The "neutral zone" regulation has certainly proved a distinct step in advance, from the point of view both of players and spectators; "scrapping in the line" has ceased; the lighter, more active man has a better chance than before; and the ball is visible to the onlookers. The possibilities of the forward pass and on-side kick have not yet been thoroughly tested: a curious conservatism seems to possess the mind of the football man, and makes him prefer to follow traditional methods whenever possible, rather than branch out and try perhaps risky experiments. Meantime the joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers, appointed last spring to consider the whole question of athletics at Harvard, has met, but not yet reported; the University, therefore, still remains in doubt as to whether or not it will be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contests of any sort after December 1, and if so, under the auspices of what athletic authorities.

The following Professors are on leave of absence from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: Emerton, J. H. Wright, Lyon, Lowell (first half-year), Morgan, Bliss Perry (first half-year), Gardiner, Richards, A. C. Coolidge, Reisner, Carver, and Marks; from ^{Miscellaneous} ~~and Personal~~ the Faculty of Law, Professors Strobel and Brannan (first half-year). — Professor L. J. Johnson was a representative of the Division of Engineering at the opening of the new Engineering Laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 19 and 20. — The Harvard Club of Cleveland has established a new scholarship in Harvard College — the sum of \$300 a year is to be awarded for a period of five years to a deserving member of the Freshman Class. Preference in awarding this scholarship will be given to candidates from Cleveland, but if there is no deserving candidate from Cleveland the scholarship may be awarded to a deserving applicant from northern Ohio or any

other part of the United States. — Professors Davis, Wolff, and J. B. Woodworth attended the International Congress of Geologists held in Mexico in September. — Professor Hanus has been appointed chairman of the State Commission on Industrial Education by Governor Guild. — Through the efforts of Professor Clement L. Smith and others, begun in 1889-90, interrupted for several years, and renewed in 1905-06, the sum of \$1063.63 has been raised for the permanent endowment of a pew in the American church at Berlin, to bear the name of Harvard University. — The performances of the "Agamemnon," given under the auspices of the Classical Department in the Stadium last June, cleared between \$4000 and \$5000. This sum is to be devoted to the expenses of the Department. — Professors James, Wendell, C. S. Minot, and Hart are among those selected to deliver public lectures at the Lowell Institute this year. — Professor G. H. Palmer and Professor E. C. Moore are each lecturing one day a week at Yale during the first half-year. Professor Moore has received leave of absence for the second half-year, in order that he may visit China, as representative of the China Mission of the American Board. He intends to leave for the East about the first of February, and will not return until the beginning of the next academic year.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of September 24, 1906.

The following letter was presented:

Cambridge, June, 1906.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sirs, — In memory and in honor of my father, George Fisher, late of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at one time a student in the Harvard Law School, I give to the President and Fellows of Harvard College three thousand five hundred dollars for the establishment in the Harvard Law School of the George Fisher Scholarship, the income of this gift, up to one hundred and fifty dollars, to be given annually upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Law, to a student of the School, who, by reason of his character, physical constitution, and intellectual ability, promises to be successful as a lawyer and influential as a citizen; with these qualifications, however: first, that, during my life, I shall have the right to designate, before October first in each year, the holder of this scholarship for the academic year then current, and second, that my cousin Austin Wellington Fisher, if he shall be a student at the Harvard Law School after my death, shall be the holder of this Scholarship so

long as he continues to be a member of the School.

Every excess of annual income above one hundred and fifty dollars shall be added to the principal fund until that fund amounts to four thousand dollars, after which time the entire income shall be given each year to the holder of the Scholarship.

In order that this scholarship may be awarded in October, 1906, I give the additional amount of \$51, which, with the interest upon the principal fund of \$3500 to October 1, 1906, will be adequate to meet the first tuition bill of the recipient of this Scholarship.

Respectfully yours,

SARAH C. FISHER WELLINGTON.

It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Wellington for her generous gift of \$3551 to establish the George Fisher Scholarship in the Law School in accordance with the terms of the foregoing letter.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Arthur T. Cabot for his gift of \$1000 toward salary.

ies of 1906-07 in the Department of Biological Chemistry.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gifts amounting to \$2499.99, received since June 23, 1906, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Society for Promoting Theological Education for its welcome gift of \$1501.40, "for the purchase of books for the Library of the Divinity School and for the administration of said Library."

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Arthur F. Estabrook for his gift of \$1000 for present use at the Botanic Garden.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$500, for present use at the Botanic Garden, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their third quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1905-06 on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

The following letter was presented:

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17, 1906.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Gentlemen, — My brothers and I desire to establish a fund in the Harvard Medical School, to be known as the James Jackson Cabot Fund. We enclose checks amounting to \$6000 as a beginning of this fund. It is our wish that each year a portion of the income amounting to 1 per cent on the then existing principal shall be added to the principal of the fund. The rest of the income shall be used as the President and Fellows may from time to time determine. For the present it would be agreeable to us to have the income of this fund used for a scholarship, and we hope that it may be so bestowed as to aid and encourage practical work in scientific medicine.

Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR T. CABOT.

It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, and Messrs. Samuel and G. C. Cabot for their generous gifts toward establishing the James Jackson Cabot Fund in accordance with the terms of the foregoing letter.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Louis J. de Milhau for his gifts amounting to \$1249.98 to be used for the Peabody Museum South American Expedition in accordance with the terms of a letter from Professor F. W. Putnam dated July 16, 1906.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$1000, received through Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge, for the purchase of books on Dutch history, to be called the John Lothrop Motley Collection, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gifts amounting to \$345.04 for the purchase of books for the College Library and for special services.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Thomas E. Proctor for his gift of \$200 for present use at the Botanic Garden.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. Lawrence S. Butler, his third annual gift of the same amount for the purchase of books, etc., relating to Paris, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. Lucius C. Tuckerman, his second annual gift of the same amount for the purchase of books on the Republic of Mexico, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Mr. George E. Hills, for the purchase of books on the Dutch East Indies, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mrs. Edwin A. Hills, for the pur-

chase of books on the Dutch East Indies, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$250 from Professor E. D. Peters for a scholarship in the Graduate School of Applied Science, in fulfilment of his offer gratefully accepted June 26, 1906.

Voted that the sum of \$150, received from the Lawrence Scientific School Association, its gift for a scholarship in the Summer Engineering courses of 1906, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Chicago for the gift of \$300 for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Chicago for 1906-07.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$250, received for the salary of a Secretary for the "Caroline Brewer Croft Cancer Committee," for 1907, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$100, for the promotion of original work in Diabetes Mellitus, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$50,000 from the estate of Martin Brimmer, his unrestricted bequest "to the President and Fellows of Harvard College."

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$839.16 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in accordance with the rules presented at the meeting of May 28, 1906, and placed on file.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Ruth S. Baldwin for her gift of \$95, the amount of the New York collateral inheritance tax which was deducted from the bequest of William H. Baldwin, Jr.

Voted that the gift of \$63.11, received through Mr. Gardiner M. Lane, Treasurer of the Phormio Fund, for the payment of one half the cost of a copy of the

first edition of the Plays of Aristophanes, be gratefully accepted.

The President reported the death of Dwight Moses Clapp, D.M.D., Clinical Lecturer on Operative Dentistry, which occurred on the 18th instant.

Voted, upon recommendation of the Resident Executive Board, that all students entering one of the four-year programs of the Lawrence Scientific School in the year 1907-08, or thereafter, be charged a tuition fee of \$175 a year besides laboratory fees, but that students now enrolled in one of the four-year programs of the Lawrence Scientific School, or who are to be admitted to one of those programs at the beginning of the year 1906-07, be charged as hitherto a tuition fee of \$150 a year, while thus enrolled, until the completion of the prescribed number of years in the School.

A report was received from the Resident Executive Board that the following action had been taken by that Board concerning the tuition fees to be charged to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Harvard College:

Voted that students now enrolled in one of the four-year programs of the Lawrence Scientific School be permitted, if they transfer their registration to Harvard College as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Harvard College, to do so without incurring the charge of \$20 for additional courses, subject, however, to the rule requiring the payment of a graduation fee of \$20 if they shall have incurred fewer than four years' tuition fees.

The following vote was received:

"At a meeting of the Resident Executive Board July 11, 1906, *Voted* that the charges for tuition in the Graduate School of Applied Science be as follows:

For a plan of study approved as a full year's work by the Committee, \$150.

For courses in addition to such plan of study, the additional charge of \$20 a course.

For courses constituting less than a full year's work, charges to be made in accordance with present rules, the Committee determining the weight of the student's work in each case.

Voted that candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Harvard College be held eligible for aid from the Beneficiary Fund.

Voted to establish five additional University Scholarships, with a stipend of \$150 each, in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

The resignation of Albert Morton Lythgoe as Assistant Professor of Egyptology was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1906.

The resignation of Henry Smith Thompson as Secretary for Appointments was received and accepted to take effect July 1, 1906.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1906: Sylvanus Griswold Morley, as Instructor in Romance Languages; Harrie Stuart Vedder Jones, as Instructor in English; Robert Adger Law, as Instructor in English; Elmer Edgar Stoll, as Instructor in English; Homer Edwards Woodbridge, as Instructor in English; Henry Cook Boynton, as Instructor in Metallurgy and Metallography; Wilfred Harlow Starratt, as Instructor in Operative Dentistry; Elbridge Decosmos King, as Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry.

Voted to proceed to the election of a George Higginson Professor of Physiology to serve from Sept. 1, 1906, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Walter Bradford Cannon, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this vote to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Comparative Physiology to serve from Sept. 1, 1906, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that William Townsend Porter, M.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of Administrative Boards for 1906-07, — and it was *Voted* to appoint them:

For Harvard College.

Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, A.M., Dean, Robert Wheeler Willson, Ph.D., Charles Pomeroy Parker, A.B., Robert DeCourcy Ward, A.M., John Goddard Hart, A.M., Theodore Lyman, Ph.D., Edgar Huidekoper Wells, A.B.

For the Lawrence Scientific School.

James Lee Love, A.M.

For the Medical School.

William Lambert Richardson, M.D., Dean, John Collins Warren, M.D., LL.D., Frederick Cheever Shattuck, M.D., William Fiske Whitney, M.D., Charles Montraville Green, M.D., Charles Harrington, M.D., Frank Burr Mallory, M.D., Walter Bradford Cannon, M.D., John Warren, M.D.

For the Dental School.

Eugene Hanes Smith, D.M.D., Dean, Charles Albert Brackett, D.M.D., Edward Cornelius Briggs, M.D., D.M.D., William Parker Cooke, D.M.D., William Henry Potter, D.M.D., Waldo Elias Boardman, D.M.D., Harold DeWitt Cross, D.M.D.

Voted to appoint Edgar Huidekoper Wells, Secretary for Appointments from July 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Henry Carlton Smith, Ph.G., Austin Teaching Fellow in Dental Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Meeting of October 8, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union for the gift of \$2567.16 toward the Boston Newsboys' Scholarship received in accordance with the Union's offer which was gratefully accepted June 26, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Grace Edwards for her gift of \$100 toward the Boston Newsboys' Scholarship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. William Leander Coolidge, Mr. William Henry Coolidge, and Mr. Louis Arthur Coolidge for their generous gift to establish the "Edward Erwin Coolidge Fund," to be used preferably as a loan fund for students in Harvard University upon the conditions named in a letter from William H. Coolidge dated Sept. 29, 1906, but without restricting to such use either the income of the fund, or repayments of loans made from it.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Augustus Hemenway for his gift of \$1000 toward salaries in the department of Biological Chemistry.

Voted that the gift of \$600, received from Mr. James H. Hyde, for the Fellowship of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard, for 1906-07, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Abby A. Bradley for her gift of \$600 to be added to the income of the William L. Bradley Fund.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation

for the Advancement of Teaching in accordance with the rules presented at the meeting of May 28, 1906.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$500 for scholarships in the Department of Education, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$150, received from Theodore Lyman, for a certain salary in the Department of Physics for the first half of 1906-07, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., his fourth annual gift for the purchase of books on Florentine history and art for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$150, received from Mr. Enrique de Cruzat Zanetti, for the purchase of a collection of Spanish books and pamphlets on Cuba, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Mr. Horace B. Stanton, for the purchase of books for the Molière Collection at the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

The President reported that through the efforts of Professor Clement L. Smith and others, begun in 1889-90, interrupted for several years, and renewed in the year 1905-06, the sum of \$1032.63 had been raised for the permanent endowment of a pew in the American Church at Berlin, to bear the name of Harvard University, and that the money had been paid into the treasury of the Church. Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Smith and the surviving contributors to the fund for providing this permanent testimony to the University's interest in the religious welfare of American students in Berlin.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Frank J.

Scott for his valued gift of casts, described in a letter to the President dated at Florence, Italy, July 22, 1906, augmenting the collection of casts of the head of Julius Caesar already given by Mr. Scott to the Department of the Classics.

The Treasurer reported the receipt from Mr. Charles H. Fiske, Trustee, of one dollar additional from the unrestricted residuary bequest of Robert Henry Eddy.

The President presented a communication dated July 21, 1906, from the sixty-eight pupils of the Harvard Summer School of Theology in its session of 1906, representing many religious denominations expressing their gratitude for the opportunities offered by the School.

Voted to grant the request of Professor J. D. Brannan for leave of absence for the first half of 1906-07, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Charles Gross for leave of absence for the academic year 1907-08, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The resignation of Lincoln Ware Riddle as Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School to serve from Sept. 1, 1906, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

The President nominated the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for 1906-1907, and it was *Voted* to appoint them:

William Morris Davis, M.E., Acting Dean, Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D., LL.D., George Foot Moore, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Herbert Weir Smyth, Ph.D., George Lyman Kittredge, A.B., LL.D., Hugo Münsterberg, Ph.D., LL.D., Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., Maxime Bôcher, Ph.D., Edwin Francis Gay, Ph.D., John Albrecht Walz, Ph.D.

Voted to rescind the vote of April 30, 1906, appointing Ernest Hatch Wilkins Instructor in Italian for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Benjamin Rand, Librarian in Charge of the Philosophical Library in Emerson Hall from August 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Walter Lichtenstein, Assistant in Charge of European History in the College Library from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Joseph Lewis Stackpole, Lecturer on Patent Law for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Charles Frederick Dutch, in Equity; Philip Lee Miller, in Bills and Notes; Arthur Stedman Hills, in Public Speaking; Bertel Glidden Willard, in Public Speaking; Philip Hudson Churchman, in French; Chandler Rathfon Post, in French and Italian; Ernest Hatch Wilkins, in Italian and Spanish; Albert Francis Blakeslee, in Botany; William Charles Brenke, in Mathematics; Griffith Conrad Evans, in Mathematics.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Herbert Melville Boylston, in Metallurgy and Metallography; Joseph Torry Bishop, in History; John Wallace Plaisted, in History; Roland Greene Usher, in History; Nicholas Kelley, in Government; Paul Rubens Frost, in Landscape Architecture; Harry Davis Gaylord, in Mathematics; George Evelyn Doyen, in Mathematics; Edwin James Saunders,

in Physiography; Frederick Henry Lahee, in Geology.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Albert Francis Blakeslee, in Botany; John Gasser Grossenbacher, in Botany.

Voted to appoint the following Proc-tors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Nicholas Kelley, James Morgan Groves, Ralph Irving Underhill, Wright Clark, Lester Williams Clark, Jr., Charles Burlingham, Arleigh Francis Lemberger, Henry Lewis Lincoln, Howard Levi Gray, Arthur Norman Holcombe, Selden Osgood Martin, William Edward Lunt, Francis Abbot Goodhue, Louis Allard, John Jacob Rogers, Harry Louis Frevert, Francis Emmet Neagle, Arthur Campbell Blagden, Henry Francis Atherton, Jackson Palmer, Richard Keith Conant, Fisher Hildreth Nesmith, Simeon Burt Wolbach, Henry Goddard Leach, Joaquin Enrique Zanetti, Philip Ketchum, Charles Scott Berry, Robert Walbridge Fernald, Harold Pendexter Johnson, Francis Gleason Fitzpatrick, Alfred Marston Tozzer, John Sayward Galbraith, David Camp Rogers, Alexander Guy Holborn Spiers, Richard Mott Gummere, Karl Young, Charles Francis Dorr Belden, Eugene Mitchell Sawyer, Louville Eugene Emerson, Harvey Nathaniel Davis, Harold Simpson Deming, William Arnold Colwell, Arthur Stedman Hills, Raymond Hanson Oveson, James Alfred Field, Conyers Read, Donald Gregg, Harold de Wolf Fuller, George Luther Lincoln, Chandler Rathfon Post, Harold Otis, Samuel Alfred Welldon, Lawrence Joseph Henderson, Whitcomb Field, Henry Smith Thompson, Malcolm Hyde Ivy, Herman Arthur Fischer, Edward Augustine Taft, Jr., Carl Newell Jackson.

The President presented the following letter:

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching,
542 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that by the action of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Harvard University has been placed upon the list of institutions entitled to share in the benefits of this Foundation. Such institutions are designated in the rules adopted by the trustees as "accepted institutions," and to professors in these institutions the retiring allowances become a part of the regular academic compensation.

I beg that you will inform me at your early convenience whether Harvard University accepts this relation to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Very truly yours,

HENRY S. PRITCHETT, President.

July 10, 1906.

President CHARLES W. ELIOT,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the action of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Foundation in placing Harvard University upon the list of institutions entitled to share in the benefits of the Foundation be and hereby is gratefully accepted.

Meeting of October 22, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received October 22, 1906, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

The gift of \$200, received from Mr. Henry L. Higginson, to cover the appropriation of like amount made at the meeting of October 8, 1906, for the purchase of equipment for Latin 10, was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Assistant Professor P. B. Marcou, for the Jeremy Belknap Prize for 1906-07, be gratefully accepted.

The diptych by Roger van der Weyden bequeathed to Harvard University by

Mr. George W. Harris, late of Boston, was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Dr. Rupert Norton for his gift of an ancient Greek marble statue of Aesculapius.

The following resignations were received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1906: Arthur Norman Holcombe, as Assistant in Government, John Galentine Hall, as Assistant in Botany, Silas Wilder Howland, as Assistant in Economics, Arthur Houston Chivers, as Austin Teaching Fellow in Botany, George Lorimer Baker, as Assistant in Bacteriology, Frederick Louis Fischer, as Secretary of the Faculty of Law.

Voted to change the title of Martin Bassett Dill from Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry to Instructor in Operative Dentistry.

Voted to appoint Herman Arthur Fischer, Secretary of the Faculty of Law from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint George Washington Cram, Chairman of the Board of Examination Proctors.

Voted to appoint the following persons to be members of the Board of Examination Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: John Mead Adams, Frederick Arthur Alden, Albert Francis Blakeslee, Arthur Clarence Boylston, Fletcher Briggs, Morley Albert Caldwell, Fred Wayne Catlett, Harold Canning Chapin, Mintin Asbury Chrysler, William Arnold Colwell, Edgar Davidson Congdon, Sidney Curtis, John Sayward Galbraith, Howard Levi Gray, Richard Laurin Hawkins, Grinnell Jones, Henry Floyd Kever, Arleigh Francesse Lemberger, Frederick William Charles Lieder, Joseph Abraham Long, William Edward Lunt, George Rogers Mansfield, Selden Osgood Martin, William Alfred Morris, Schuyler B. Serviss, Herbert Joseph Spinden, Morton Collins Stewart,

Alfred Marston Tozzer, Roland Greene Usher.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Edward Mueller, in Chemistry; Harley A. Flint, in Chemistry; William Hammett Hunter, in Chemistry; Frank Thompson Dillingham, in Chemistry; Laurie Lorne Burgess, in Chemistry; Willis Arnold Boughton, in Chemistry; Philip Burwell Goode, in Chemistry; Joaquin Enrique Zanetti, in Chemistry; George Leslie Kelley, in Chemistry; Theodore Rogers Treadwell, in Chemistry; Ernst Hermann Paul Grossman, in German; Arthur Norman Holcombe, in Economics; Horace Meyer Kallen, in Philosophy; Harl Tinsley Waugh, in Philosophy.

Voted to appoint Charles Wendell Kohler, Assistant to the Director of the Chemical Laboratory for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Zabdial Boylston Adams, M.D., Assistant in Pathology for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Robert Tucker Moffatt, D.M.D., in Mechanical Dentistry; Thomas Bernard Hayden, D.M.D., in Mechanical Dentistry; Lawrence Wills Baker, D.M.D., in Orthodontia; James Bernard Crosswell, D.M.D., in Operative Dentistry; Samuel Augustus Hopkins, M.D., D.D.S., in Dental Pathology; Ned Albert Stanley, D.M.D., in Operative Dentistry; Benjamin Tishler, D.M.D., in Extracting and Anaesthesia; John Joseph Gallahue, D.M.D., in Mechanical Dentistry.

Voted to appoint John Dana Dickinson, D.M.D., Clinical Instructor in Mechanical Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Henry Carlton Smith, Ph.G., Lecturer on Dental Chemistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Varaztad Hovhanness Kazanjian, D.M.D., Assistant in Mechanical Dentistry for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint E. Q. Abbot, Proctor for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Annual Meeting, Sept. 26, 1906.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held in University Hall, Cambridge, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M. The following 19 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Cheever, L. A. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Higginson, Lawrence, Newcomb, Noble, Norton, Seaver, Storrow, Weld, Wetmore, Williams.

The reading of the report of the previous meeting was omitted.

Mr. Wetmore, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, reported that the following persons had been duly chosen at the election on last Commencement Day as members of the Board of Overseers: For the term of six years ending on Commencement Day, 1912: George B. Shattuck, 862 votes; James T. Mitchell, 785 votes; Frederick P. Fish, 668 votes; Simon Newcomb, 579 votes; Amory A. Lawrence, 533 votes; and the Board voted to accept said report, and the foregoing persons were duly declared to be members of the Board of Overseers.

The Board proceeded to the election of a President for the ensuing year, and ballots having been given in, it appeared that John D. Long had received 13 votes, being all that were cast, and he was declared elected.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fel-

lows of Sept. 24, 1906, appointing the following persons to be members of the Administrative Boards for 1906-07:

For Harvard College.

Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, A.M., Dean, Robert Wheeler Willson, Ph.D., Charles Pomeroy Parker, A.B., Robert DeCourcy Ward, A.M., John Goddard Hart, A.M., Theodore Lyman, Ph.D., Edgar Huidekoper Wells, A.B.

For the Medical School.

William Lambert Richardson, M.D., Dean, John Collins Warren, M.D., LL.D., Frederick Cheever Shattuck, M.D., William Fiske Whitney, M.D., Charles Montraville Green, M.D., Charles Harrington, M.D., Frank Burr Mallory, M.D., Walter Bradford Cannon, M.D., John Warren, M.D.

For the Dental School.

Eugene Hanes Smith, D.M.D., Dean, Charles Albert Brackett, D.M.D., Edward Cornelius Briggs, M.D., D.M.D., William Parker Cooke, D.M.D., William Henry Potter, D.M.D., Waldo Elias Boardman, D.M.D., Harold DeWitt Cross, D.M.D.; and the Board *Voted* to consent to these appointments.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Sept. 24, 1906, appointing James Lee Love, A.M., a member of the Administrative Board of the Lawrence Scientific School for 1906-07; and the Board *Voted* to consent to this appointment.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Sept. 24, 1906, electing Walter Bradford Cannon, M.D., George Higginson Professor of Physiology, to serve from Sept. 1, 1906; electing William Townsend Porter, M.D., Professor of Comparative Physiology, to serve from

Sept. 1, 1906; and said votes were laid over under the rules.

The President of the University presented the votes of the President and Fellows of Sept. 24, 1906, conferring the following Honorary Degrees upon the following persons, provided they be present at a special academic session to be held on Sept. 26, 1906: Doctor of Arts, honoris causa, Charles Allerton Coolidge; Doctor of Science, honoris causa, Simon Flexner; Doctor of Laws, Henry Pickering Bowditch, Franz Keibel, Abraham Jacobi, Charles Scott Sherrington, John Collins Warren, José Ramos, Francis John Shepherd, Sir Thomas Barlow; and the Board *Voted* to consent to the conferring of these Degrees.

Stated Meeting, Oct. 10, 1906.

A Stated Meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held at No. 50 State Street, Boston, on Wednesday, October 10, 1906, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The following 22 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Cheever, Fairchild, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Grant, Hemenway, Higginson, Lawrence, Loring, Noble, Norton, Seaver, Shattuck, Storrow, Warren, Williams.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of October 8, 1906, appointing the following persons to be members of the Administrative Board for the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for 1906-07:

William Morris Davis, M.E., Acting Dean, Edward Laurens Mark, Ph.D., LL.D., George Foot Moore, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Herbert Weir Smyth, Ph.D., George Lyman Kittredge, A.B., LL.D., Hugo Münsterberg, Ph.D., LL.D., Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., Maxime Bôcher, Ph.D., Edwin Francis Gay, Ph.D., John Albrecht Walz, Ph.D.; and the Board *Voted* to consent to this vote.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of September 26, 1906, appointing William Sturgis Bigelow a Trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts from Sept. 26, 1906, to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation on April 23, 1906; and the Board *Voted* to consent to this appointment.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of October 8, 1906, electing Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, to serve from Sept. 1, 1906; and the Board *Voted* to consent to this election.

The votes of the President and Fellows of September 24, 1906, electing, Walter Bradford Cannon, M.D., George Higginson Professor of Physiology, to serve from September 1, 1906, and William Townsend Porter, M.D., professor of Comparative Physiology, to serve from September 1, 1906, were taken from the table, and the Board *Voted* to consent to these elections.

Mr. Williams presented the report of the Committee to visit the Bussey Institution, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS,
MUSEUMS.

DIVISION OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

Dr. Roland B. Dixon, who has given instruction in the Division for ten years, is this year promoted to an assistant professorship in anthropology. Dr. William C. Farabee has been given leave of absence to take charge of the Peabody Museum Expedition to South America, as Field Director. Mr. H. J. Spinden, '06, has been appointed Hemenway Fellow and Assistant in Anthropology for the present year. Mr. Irwin Hayden, B.A.S. 1905, holds the Winthrop Scholarship for the current year. Dr. Dixon and Dr. Tozzer assisted by Mr. Spinden will take charge of Course 1 during the absence of Dr. Farabee. Dr. Charles Peabody has been appointed Instructor in European Archaeology and Ethnology and will take charge of Course 4. Dr. Farabee's special courses on Somatology will be omitted this year.

A new research course has been added: 20e. Central American and Mexican Hieroglyphs and Picture Writing, Dr. Tozzer.

During a portion of the summer Dr. Dixon continued his researches linguistic and ethnological among the Indians of California; and later presented a paper on "Linguistic Relationships within the Shasta-Achomawi Stock" before the fifteenth International Congress of Americanists held at Quebec.

Dr. Farabee spent some time in making an examination of the prehistoric earthworks of the Ohio Valley, and in personally exploring the Bryson Mound, which yielded an interesting lot of specimens.

Dr. Tozzer spent the summer in Europe studying the Spanish manuscripts in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, and later, in visiting the principal mu-

seums of Europe. On his return he presented the following papers before the International Congress: "Some Survivals of Ancient Forms of Culture among the Mayas of Yucatan and the Lacandones of Chiapas" and "Notes on the Maya Language spoken in Yucatan."

F. W. Putnam.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Professor T. W. Richards has been appointed Exchange Professor to the University of Berlin. Although he will serve during the second semester of the German academic year, he is on leave of absence for the whole year. The Division is not wholly deprived of his services, however, since he will give the lectures in the first half of his course in physical chemistry (Chemistry 6). For the coming year Professor Jackson will act as Chairman of the Division in Professor Richards's place. Dr. A. B. Lamb has accepted an appointment as Professor of Chemistry at New York University with full charge of the department of chemistry. Dr. Lamb's position as Instructor in Physical Chemistry has been filled by the appointment of Mr. H. L. Frevert, '05, who will give the lectures in the second half of Chemistry 6, and also in Chemistry 7 (Electro-chemistry). Chemistry 13 (Experimental Electro-chemistry) is omitted this year. Assistant Professors Torrey and Baxter will take charge of Chemistry 8 (History of Chemistry), given last year by Professor Richards and Dr. Lamb. In December of the past year Professor Sanger gave up his course in Industrial Chemistry (Chemistry 11) owing to the demands upon his time from other teaching and the directorship of the laboratory. The remainder of the lectures in this course were given by Professor W. H. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Walker continues to

conduct this course during the present year. Chemistry 16 (General Reactions of Organic Chemistry), offered for the first time last year by Professor Torrey, has proved very successful and is given again this year.

Ten students pursued original investigations in organic, and twenty-one in inorganic or physico-chemical subjects during the past year, and twenty-one papers were published. The research work in inorganic chemistry has been much assisted by a fourth grant of \$2500 to Professor Richards and a third of \$1000 to Professor Baxter from the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry in the subject Biological Chemistry has been established.

The Chemical Library has recently received from the Class of 1881 an addition of \$1500 to the \$3000 previously given, thus making a fund of \$4500 "the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books under the direction of the Director of the Chemical Laboratory." Professor Wolcott Gibbs continues to send to the Library numerous text-books and periodicals. Through the generosity of Mr. Edward Warren, the Chemical Library has received several sets of periodicals, besides numerous text-books and monographs from the library of his father, Cyrus M. Warren.

A liquid air machine, of the Linde-Bradley type, was installed last year in the basement of Boylston Hall. This machine, which is capable of producing five liters of liquid air per hour, was constructed in the shops of Wesleyan University under the direction of Professor W. P. Bradley. The compressor, which is of the four-stage type, was manufactured by the Norwalk Iron Works of Connecticut, and is operated by a Crocker-Wheeler electric motor of 20-horse power.

During the past year more than ever before great inconvenience and delay has been caused by the inadequate quarters for research students, many of whom were compelled to attempt the most careful purification and analytical operations while exposed to the dust and fumes of a general laboratory. Conditions are no better this year, eleven out of twenty-eight research students at present occupying desks in class laboratories. Every available nook and corner of Boylston Hall is now occupied, so that no relief in this direction is in sight.

Gregory P. Baxter, '96.

DIVISION OF EDUCATION.

An anonymous donor has given to the Division of Education \$500 for two scholarships for the year 1906-07. — The Division begins its year with a considerably increased enrolment. A peculiarly encouraging feature of the gain is the increase in the number of experienced teachers who come to the University for a year of study. Graduates of other colleges and universities form a larger proportion than usual of the total number. Professor Hanus's seminary has one of the largest registrations in its history. Assistant Professor Norton offers for the first time a seminary in the history of education. One of the men in this seminary is under appointment to teach the subject in a neighboring university. — The Division also offers for the first time two afternoon courses for teachers, one on the principles of education and programs of study, and one on applications of psychology to teaching. — Governor Guild has appointed Professor Hanus chairman of the important new State Industrial Commission on Education, which has general control of this rapidly growing element of education in Massachusetts.

Arthur O. Norton, '98.

FOGG ART MUSEUM.

The Fogg Museum has recently acquired the following original works of art: an ancient Greek marble statue, Aesculapius, so-called, the gift of Dr. Rupert Norton; a diptych, representing a bishop in adoration before the Madonna and Child, painted by Rogier van der Weyden, bequeathed to the University by the late George W. Harris of Boston. The picture is a thoroughly characteristic and very beautiful example of the work of this early Flemish master.

As an indefinite loan from Mr. Edward W. Forbes, '95, the Fogg Museum has received two paintings, St. Peter Martyr, attributed to Lorenzo Lotto, and a Sacrifice of Cain and Abel, by an unknown artist, but ascribed by Crowe and Cavalcaselle to Raphael; also three drawings, by Fra Bartolommeo (?), Sogliani (?), and an unknown early Florentine master.

To the Museum print-collection two engravings have been added, the Deluge, a mezzotint after Turner by J. P. Quilley, and St. Catherine's Hill from the series of Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, an impression from the plate in its etched state, both gifts of Mr. Francis Bullard, '86, of Boston.

Line-engravings after water-color drawings by J. M. W. Turner are now on exhibition in the print-room. They were selected by Mr. Bullard from his own very large collection and lent to the Museum for this exhibition.

PROGRESS IN FORESTRY.

The affairs of forestry began the present academic year in an auspicious state. The registration of candidates for professional degrees, which last year amounted to about 20, is now (October 25) increased to 40. This registration has been very gratifyingly influenced by

the establishment of the graduate plan of study in the new School of Applied Science. Taking all classes together, undergraduates and graduates, 20 men are registered as candidates for the graduate degree, and 20 (under the Four-Year Program of the Lawrence Scientific School) for the undergraduate, bachelor's degree. This indicates a wider understanding and acceptance of the advisability of graduate instruction in forestry, which is already the practice in most of the best forest schools; and, although the Four-Year Program is still in operation, it is likely that more and more students of forestry will plan to take their technical work and professional degrees after having secured the S.B. or the A.B.

In the matter of administration, work has recently been much facilitated by the action of the Faculty in creating a Division of Forestry. Hitherto, the forestry courses, while constituting a complete technical curriculum, have had no definite organization among other departments and divisions; and relations within the college and with the outside world have been ambiguous. The Division of Forestry will thus be freed of awkwardness and misinterpretation to which the "Program in Forestry" was frequently liable.

One new Instructor on an annual appointment has been provided, — Mr. Benton MacKaye. Mr. MacKaye received his training at Harvard, and has had a year's experience in the United States Forest Service. He will take the instructorship left vacant by Mr. Hawley, and will teach Forest Measurements and Forest History. One new course is to be offered this year by Asst. Professor Cary. This is a course in Forest Technology, dealing with the structure, properties, and uses of commercial timbers, with consideration of various manufacturing pro-

cesses by which important by-products of wood are made. Its purpose is to round out a good understanding, both practical and scientific, of the industries based upon American forests.

R. T. Fisher, '98.

DIVISION OF GEOLOGY.

As a new Division of Mining and Metallurgy has just been established by the Faculty, which replaces the department of the same name formerly under the Division of Geology, these items refer only to the remaining departments, namely, Geology and Geography and Mineralogy and Petrography. Professors Davis, Wolff, and Woodworth visited Mexico last summer, attending the sessions and excursions of the International Geological Congress held in that country. Mr. Davis visited the volcano of Jorullo and Mr. Wolff that of Colima and of Orizaba. Professor Palache made a trip to the Lake Superior copper country in preparation for a monograph on the minerals. Professor Johnson made a wagon-trip of many hundred miles in Arizona and Utah studying the physiography and geology. The Geological Department has arranged the beginnings of an exhibit in one of the three geological exhibition rooms of the Museum, which illustrates some features of dynamical and historical geology and will be added to as material becomes available. The Mineralogical Museum has received several interesting additions, and the laboratory has improved its equipment in several ways; the Nernst electric light has been introduced, large collections of models illustrating crystallography and optical mineralogy, several new microscopes and optical instruments, and minerals, rocks, and thin sections in large numbers have been added, so that the teachers feel that the plant has been brought up to the best

standard. The Geological Department ought to possess a seismograph of standard make; there is none in any department of the University and no record of earthquake tremors is therefore possible.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Dean Wright is on leave of absence, and is spending the year at Athens as Professor of Greek Literature in the American School of Classical Studies. Prof. W. M. Davis, '69, serves as Acting Dean during Prof. Wright's absence. — The enrolment on Oct. 25, 1906, is 382, 9 less than on Oct. 25, 1905; this falling off is more than accounted for by the establishment of the new Graduate School of Applied Science. There are 361 resident students, and 21 non-resident students, all of the latter being holders of traveling fellowships. As to length of membership in the School, 213 students are enrolled for the first time; 81 are in their second year, 52 in their third, 29 in their fourth, 5 in a fifth, 1 each in a sixth and a seventh year. — The residence of the students this year is as follows: Massachusetts, 150; New York, 34; Ohio, 21; Pennsylvania, 20; Canada, 18; Illinois, Missouri, 14 each; Maine, New Jersey, Tennessee, 9 each; California, Connecticut, 7 each; Indiana, Virginia, 6 each; Michigan, 5; Iowa, Japan, West Virginia, 4 each; Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Vermont, 3 each; New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, 2 each; Colorado, England, Germany, Hawaii, Jamaica, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Dakota, Switzerland, Utah, 1 each. — There are 163 students in the School who already hold some Harvard degree, though only 110 of these hold a Harvard Bachelor's degree as their first degree:

A.B., 97; S.B., 11; B.A.S., 2. There are also in the School 17 Harvard College Seniors on leave of absence who are admitted as candidates for a "postponed" A.M. — Besides Harvard, the following universities and colleges have each 4 or more representatives in the Graduate School: Dartmouth, 9; Toronto, 8; Boston University, Columbia, 7; Amherst, Michigan, Vanderbilt, Yale, 6; Bowdoin, Cornell (N. Y.), Haverford, Indiana, Queen's, California, Missouri, Rochester, 5; Acadia, Brown, Chicago, Ohio, Wesleyan, State University of Iowa, 4.

Below is given a classification of the students according to the Divisions and Departments of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences under which their studies chiefly lie. The predominance of the languages and humanities continues marked; only chemistry among the sciences shows a great growth of recent years. Semitic, none; Ancient Languages, 28 (Indic Philology, 2; Classics, 26); Modern Languages, 99 (English, 93; German, 13; Romance, 12; Comparative Literature, 8; mixed, 3); History and Political Science, 85 (History and Government, 53; Political Economy, 32); Philosophy, 31 (Social Ethics, 2); Education, 21; Fine Arts, 5 (History and Principles of the Fine Arts, none; Architecture, 5); Music, 6; Mathematics, 24; Engineering, 5; Forestry, 1; Physics, 10; Chemistry, 33; Biology, 15 (Botany, 2; Zoölogy, 13); Geology, 7 (Geology and Geography, 7; Mineralogy and Petrography, none); Mining and Metallurgy, 1; Anthropology, 5. There are also one student of the History of Religions, one who studies miscellaneous subjects for purposes of general culture, one who takes courses preparatory to medical study, and three whose independent plans of study cut more or less transversely the strata arranged by the Faculty.

The number of traveling fellows for the present year — twenty-one — is the largest in the history of the School. There are two new fellowships, the Edward William Hooper (\$1000) and the Francis Parkman (\$450); and for the current year there is an extra Hooper appointment. The assignment of traveling fellowships is as follows: *Harris*: C. D. Zdanowicz, Ph.D. '06 (Romance). *Rogers*: Dr. W. E. Clark, '03 (Indic Philology), W. J. Shepard, '04 (History). *Parker*: L. A. Howland, A.M. '04 (Mathematics), Dr. B. S. Lacy, '03 (Chemistry), J. H. McClellan, Ph.D. '06 (Zoölogy). *John Thornton Kirkland*: H. L. Gideon, A.M. '06 (Music). *Robert Treat Paine*: James Ford, '05 (Social Science). *Ozias Goodwin Memorial*: Clarence Perkins, A.M. '04 (History). *John Harvard*: Dr. G. S. Forbes, '02 (Chemistry), Elijah Swift, '03 (Mathematics), C. H. Toll, A.M. '05 (Philosophy), H. J. Weber, Ph.D. '06 (Germanic Philology), A. F. Whitten, '02 (Romance). *Charles Eliot Norton*: K. K. Smith, '04 (Classical Archaeology). *Nelson Robinson, Jr.*: A. E. Hoyle, '02 (Architecture). *George W. Dillaway*: T. F. Jones, '06 (History). *Julia Amory Appleton*: H. E. Warren, '04 (Architecture). *Edward William Hooper*: J. T. Murray, '99 (English), Ellsworth Huntington, A.M. '02 (Geography). *Francis Parkman*: A. P. Usher, '04 (History). — The assignment of resident fellowships for the current year is given below: *James Walker*: H. M. Kallen, '03 (Philosophy). *John Tyndall Scholarship*: P. W. Bridgman, '04 (Physics). *Henry Lee Memorial*: W. W. McLaren, A.M. Queen's University (Economics). *Henry Bromfield Rogers Memorial*: C. E. Persons, A.M. '05 (Economics). *Hemenway*: H. J. Spinden, '06 (Anthropology). *John Harvard*: A. M. Thompson, '03 (Classics). *Whiting*:

W. B. Cartmel, A.M. Nebraska (Physics), C. L. B. Shuddemagen, S. M. Texas (Physics). *South End House*: E. L. Sheldon, '06 (Sociology). *Edward Austin*: J. W. Beach, A.M. '02 (English), W. O. Scroggs, A.M. '05 (History and Government), R. E. Sheldon, A.M. Cornell (Zoölogy), Karl Young, A.M. '02 (English). — No foundation in the Graduate School is more widely useful than the Austin Scholarships for Teachers, "open to persons who have attained established positions as teachers in colleges or secondary schools or as superintendents of schools and intend to return to service in the same or similar positions." In the assignment of these scholarships preference is given to applicants who have obtained leave of absence for one year for the purpose of studying at the University. The appointees for 1906-07 are these: E. K. Broadus, A.B. (Columbian), A.M. (Chicago), professor of English, University of South Dakota, on leave of absence; R. T. Congdon, A.B. (Syracuse), associate professor of English, College of Applied Science, Syracuse University, on leave of absence; F. M. Erickson, A.B. (Wabash), A.M. (Chicago), professor of Greek, Ripon College, on leave of absence; J. E. Gould, Ph.B. (Univ. of Washington), instructor in Mathematics, University of Washington, on leave of absence; Fred-eric Palmer, Jr., '00, instructor in Physics, Haverford College, on leave of absence; Henry Peterson, A.M. '06, professor of Pedagogy, Latter Day Saints' University, on leave of absence; A. G. Reed, A.B. (Vanderbilt), A.M. (Yale), instructor in English, University of Missouri, on leave of absence; E. M. Violette, A.B. (Central Coll.), A.M. (Chicago), professor of History, State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., on leave of absence; W. E. Wing, A.B. (Bowdoin), principal of E. Corinth

(Me.) Academy, on leave of absence; E. G. Woodruff, A.M. (Nebraska), instructor in Mineralogy, University of Oklahoma, on leave of absence; S. P. R. Chadwick, '92, instructor (in charge) in History, Phillips Exeter Academy, on leave of absence; J. A. Lomax, A.B. (Texas), associate professor of English, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, on leave of absence; H. C. Simpson, A.B. (Oxford, England), lecturer on English Literature, Trinity College, Toronto, on leave of absence.

The action of the Corporation in setting aside Conant Hall as a dormitory for the particular use of students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the plans for the improvement of the building, were mentioned in the March issue of this *Magazine*. Though the year is only a few weeks advanced, it is already evident that the occupancy of this stately hall, with its beautiful Common Room, is to bring about a most beneficial revolution in the social life of the School.

The tenth annual meeting of the Graduate School was held in the Faculty Room on the evening of Oct. 4. Members of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and of the Graduate School of Applied Science, and invited guests, were present to the number of about 225. After introductory remarks by the Acting Dean, the principal address was delivered by Prof. Kuno Francke, who spoke on National Culture. Prof. F. L. Kennedy, '92, Prof. Kühnemann, and President Eliot also spoke.

George W. Robinson, '95.

LAW SCHOOL.

The following table shows the registration in the Law School for the past five years, the figures giving the registration up to Thanksgiving in each year:

	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
Resident Bachelors of Law . . .	—	4	1	1	—
Third Year . . .	167	180	181	194	191
Second Year . . .	196	201	230	218	200
First Year . . .	228	294	286	245	243
Special Students .	49	60	59	63	62
Totals . . .	640	739	757	721	696
College Graduates	631	727	747	710	687
Per cent of College Graduates	99	99	99	98	99
Number of Colleges represented	91	110	114	118	124

Reckoning the 28 Harvard College Seniors who are registered in the Law School, there are 254 Harvard College graduates and 433 graduates of other colleges. Of these other colleges 37 have sent us three or more graduates, as follows: Yale 48, Brown 34, Dartmouth 31, Princeton 26, Bowdoin 19, Williams 15, Amherst 14, California 10, Stanford 9, Chicago and Wesleyan 8 each, Holy Cross 7, Colby, Hamilton, Illinois College, Nebraska, and Notre Dame 6 each, Cornell University, Ohio State University, Georgetown University, and Tufts 5 each, Alabama, DePauw, Kentucky State College, and Wisconsin 4 each, Bucknell, Central University, Clark, University of Illinois, Iowa College, University of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Mt. Allison, North Carolina, Swarthmore, and Western Reserve 3 each.

The noteworthy feature in this year's registration is the change in the percentage of Harvard graduates. This percentage was 44 % in November, 1904, but is only 37 % this year. The change is due in part to an increase in the number of graduates of other colleges, from 414 to 433, but chiefly to a decrease in the number of Harvard graduates, from 326 to 254. This drop of 72 does not mean that our loss is the gain of other law schools, but that Harvard graduates are attracted more than previously to business and scientific careers.

Professor Brannan has a furlough for the first half-year. Because of his absence Charles Frederick Dutch, LL.B. *cum laude*, '05, is teaching the third year course in Equity, and Philip Lee Miller, LL.B. *cum laude*, '06, is giving the course in Bills and Notes.

Joseph Lewis Stackpole, LL.B. *cum laude*, '98, is lecturer on Patent Law, and Allen Reuben Campbell, LL.B. *cum laude*, '02, is lecturer on New York Practice.

The new building is far enough along to make sure that it will be a handsome and impressive monument to Professor Langdell.

James Barr Ames, '67.

THE LIBRARY.

The needs of the College Library are four: (1st) larger work-rooms where the administrative work of the staff may be properly carried on; (2d) convenient study-rooms for the use of advanced students, professors, and visiting scholars; (3d) more shelf-room; (4th) increased income for the ordinary administrative expenses.

The first two of these needs will in good measure be met by an addition to be erected next spring along the north side of the east stack. The first floor of this addition will provide, at its west end, an enlargement of the Delivery Room; next to this, and opening out of it, a small reading and reference room; and then three work-rooms for the use of the staff. The second floor will contain a classroom for the use of small classes that require to handle large numbers of library books; a map-room, which will also serve as a study; and a large room in which all the rare and precious books of the Library will be brought together from the little closets in which they are now stored in many parts of the building. This room will also form a pleasant reading

and study room, where these books can be conveniently used with due regard to their proper care. In the basement there will be a store-room for duplicates; store closets for library supplies; space for handling and unpacking boxes of books; and as much additional shelf-room as can be provided. An hydraulic lift will connect all the floors of the east stack. An incidental advantage of the enlargement will be the withdrawal of the members of the shelf department from the west stack and the removal from the stack of other library workers, for whom there is now no place in the ordinary work-rooms.

The plans for this enlargement and its actual construction are due to the energetic interest taken in the subject by the Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers. A part of the expense is borne by this Committee and a part by the subscription toward a new library building, received in three annual instalments from Mr. W. Amory Gardner, of '84.

Mr. Walter Lichtenstein spent the year 1905-06 traveling in Germany, Italy, and Holland as an agent of the Library, searching for books on German history for the Hohenzollern Collection, books on the history of Northern Italy bought with the gift of Francis Skinner, of '82, and books on Dutch history for the John Lothrop Motley Collection, an anonymous gift to the Library. He has now returned to Cambridge, and as assistant in charge of European History, has resumed work in the College Library. Mr. Lichtenstein's appointment marks a new experiment in methods of administration. Heretofore, the work of the Library has been divided strictly according to processes, rather than subjects. Orders for new books have been looked up and forwarded by one division of the staff; the books, when received, have been classified for the shelves by another

division; and then have been turned over to a third group of workers to be catalogued. The workers in each group are skilled in the particular processes which belong to their division of the work, but none of them are specialists in any one branch of knowledge, and the books which pass through their hands have to be examined anew by each successive worker. The new method proceeds on different lines. A single person, an expert in a particular field of knowledge, handles all the books in his own field and is responsible for all the processes, — for the preliminary looking-up of the titles, the classification of the books when received, and finally, their cataloguing. It may be difficult, under the new method, to secure the same degree of uniformity in the work done, but it is hoped that a considerable economy in the time and labor put upon any given book will result. If the experiment is successful, it is to be hoped that the same method may be applied to other departments as fast as the Library's means permit. For the means to carry out the present experiment, the Library is indebted to the generosity of Professor A. C. Coolidge.

William C. Lane, '81.

MUSIC.

The year opens auspiciously with over 200 students in the various courses. A noticeable gain is being made in those who come to Harvard to study for the higher degrees in music. Two years ago the degree of Ph.D. in Music was conferred for the first time, the recipient being Louis Adolphe Coewe, who since has had his grand opera, *Zenobia*, performed in several of the leading opera-houses in Europe. Last year several men took their master's degree in music, one of whom, Mr. H. L. Gideon, is to be in Paris this winter on a traveling fellowship in order to make a special study of

ecclesiastical music. This year there are three candidates for the higher degrees, — Mr. H. A. Gehring, A.B. Harv. '94, A.M. Harv. '95, and Mr. A. T. Davison, A.B. Harv. '05, A.M. Harv. '06, both candidates for the degree of Ph.D., Mr. R. T. Sprague, A.B. of the University of Maine, is a candidate for the A.M.

Prof. Converse's Motet, "Laudate Dominum," for men's chorus with accompaniment of organ and brass instruments, especially composed for the dedication of the new Medical Buildings, was a prominent feature of the meeting in Sanders Theatre on Sept. 26.

Mr. A. M. Hurlin, who graduated last June with honors in Music, has been appointed an assistant in the Department.

The Harvard Musical Union (see page 201 of the issue for Sept.) is beginning active work, committees are being formed, and a definite appeal for subscriptions will soon be made. It is hoped to have the new Music Building ready for the spring of 1908, in time for the celebration of the centennial of the Pierian Sodality. *Walter Spalding, '87.*

PEABODY MUSEUM.

The research in Central America has been continued with good results. We have recently received a valuable lot of photographs and moulds which will furnish additional material for the study of the art and hieroglyphic writing of the ancient peoples of Central America. It is greatly to be deplored that we have not yet secured the means for the erection of the remaining portion of our building. The halls are all overcrowded and no more casts of these singular and important sculptures can be placed on exhibition until there is an addition to the building.

During the summer the archaeological work in the state of New York was continued by the exploration of an Iroquois

Indian site which yielded a fine collection of specimens of nearly all the forms of implements and ornaments peculiar to this region, including several rare types, also pipes and pottery and skeletons of the ancient Iroquois. This work was carried on by means of the Henry C. Warren Exploration Fund.

Mr. Ernest Volk was engaged for a few months in making a further examination of the glacial deposits near Trenton, N. J., in connection with the problem on the antiquity of man in the Delaware valley.

Many additions have been made to the collections by means of the income of the Huntington-Frothingham-Wolcott Fund and by gifts from friends, including three groups representing the habitations of North American tribes, made under the direction of Mr. C. C. Willoughby. Prominent among the gifts are many rare ethnological specimens from the Indian tribes, mainly of the Pacific Coast, from Mr. Louis H. Farlow; ethnological specimens from the Pacific Islands and from Africa, from Dr. L. C. Jones (H. U. 1887), and specimens from South America, from Dr. Hamilton Rice (*m* 1904).

At the Annual Meeting of the Faculty of the Museum in January, 1906, Dr. R. B. Dixon was appointed Assistant in Ethnology and Librarian of the Museum, and Dr. W. C. Farabee was appointed Assistant in Somatology. In September, the Faculty appointed Mr. Louis J. de Milhau (H. U. 1906), and Mr. John W. Hastings (H. U. 1905), members of the Museum staff as Ethnologists of the South American Expedition. Dr. Farabee was appointed Field Director of the Expedition. The purpose of this expedition is to study the native peoples of the Eastern Andean region of Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, and Argentina. The headquarters of the party will be Arequipa,

Peru. The expedition is under the patronage of a Harvard graduate and will be continued for three years. The ethnological material secured will be the property of the Peabody Museum. Other divisions of the University will be remembered by this expedition.

In September the Museum issued one of its serial Papers, no. 4 of vol. III, under the title of *The Mandans. A Study of their Culture, Archaeology and Language*. By G. F. Will (H. U. 1906) and H. J. Spinden (H. U. 1906). In the summer of 1905, a party of Harvard students explored an ancient Mandan Indian site in North Dakota, under the auspices of the Museum. This Paper embodies the results of research by two members of the party on the archaeology (as shown by the collection secured), the history and language of the Mandan Indians. The beginning of the field work was superintended by Dr. R. B. Dixon, and the researches were made under his direction. The exploration and publication were made possible by the gift of Mr. Clarence B. Moore (H. U. 1873). In November another Paper, no. 2 of vol. IV, was issued with the title, *Commentary on the Maya Manuscript of the Royal Public Library at Dresden*. By Ernst Förstermann. A translation from the German. Thanks to our subscribers to the Central American Fund, this important addition to the study of the hieroglyphic writing of the ancient Mayas is now made easily available to students in this country. The translation was made under the direction of Mr. Charles P. Bowditch (H. U. 1863) of the Central American Committee.

Mr. Augustus Hemenway (H. U. 1875) has been made a member of the Museum Faculty to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Stephen Salisbury.

F. W. Putnam.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL.

It is hoped that the heads of girls' preparatory schools at a distance from Boston will more and more give their students uniform preparation for the examinations of the College Entrance Board, so that pupils may decide, after careful deliberation, on the college to which they shall seek admission, instead of being obliged to declare two or three years in advance the college which they propose to enter. Radcliffe candidates are never admitted on certificate, and hitherto they have been admitted only on passing the Harvard entrance examinations, in preparation for which their work has differed, in a large number of subjects, from that of candidates for admission to other women's colleges. By the present arrangement, certain papers of the College Entrance Examination Board may be substituted for certain papers set for the separate admission examinations held by Harvard University. Now, consequently, in preparation for the examinations of the Board, those pupils who propose to enter Radcliffe may have the stimulus of working, in most subjects, together with other members of a large college preparatory class. Moreover, it sometimes happens that girls who had not expected to be able to attend college suddenly discover a way, and have an additional incentive in the fact that they have already passed the examinations for admission. In 1906 1 Radcliffe special, 2 finals, and 3 preliminaries took in part or wholly the Board examinations.

The registration on November 1, 1904, shows a gratifying gain over previous years. The number of students in each class makes the two upper and two lower classes almost evenly divided. The Senior Class has 67 students, and the

Junior Class 65 students, the Sophomore Class has 85 students, and the Freshman Class 84 students. The Freshman Class is larger than ever before, and there is an increase in the number of the Special students, and of the students who are transferred from other colleges to regular classes. Under the entrance requirements established by the new Committee on Admission some students who in the past would have applied for admission as special students, have been admitted to classes. It is a fact also that the number of special students who work into regular standing increases each year.

Of the Freshman Class, 76 come from Massachusetts, 2 each from Maine and New Hampshire, and 1 each from Delaware, South Carolina, Nebraska, and Hawaii Territory. Although so many students come from Massachusetts, they are distributed over a larger area of the state than in the past. Nevertheless, the students do not represent so large a part of the country as is to be desired. The average age of the Freshman Class is nearly 19 years, a little higher than in the last few years. The Freshmen were prepared for college at 36 different institutions, 77 in public schools, 6 in private schools, and 1 in Oahu College. 20 Freshmen are Unitarians, 12 Congregationalists, 10 Episcopalians, 10 Roman Catholics, 9 Baptists. In the remainder of the Class 7 other denominations are represented. The fathers of 60 members of the Class received the equivalent of a high school education, and of these, the fathers of 22 members were educated in colleges or in institutions of similar grade.

The graduate work in Radcliffe is steadily assuming greater importance. As the standards of scholarship in the country become more exacting, a considerable number of serious students constantly demand work distinctly in

advance of an undergraduate course. Indeed, no applicant for a subordinate position in a college faculty is considered unless she has had the specialization that is characteristic of the graduate work in the best universities or colleges in the United States and in Europe. Radcliffe College, therefore, is always glad to try to meet the demands of as many graduates as possible. In 1906-07 there are registered 55 graduate students who hold the first degree from one or another of 24 colleges: 15 from Radcliffe, 6 from Wellesley, 4 from Mt. Holyoke, 3 from the University of California, 2 each from Bates, Boston University, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Syracuse University, Vassar, and the Woman's College of Baltimore, and 1 each from Allegheny, Carlton, Colby, Colorado, Leland Stanford, Jr., Ohio Wesleyan, Pomona, Vanderbilt, Wells, Wesleyan, Whitman, and the Universities of Illinois and Minnesota. 19 students hold the master's degree from one or another of 7 colleges. 68 students are taking at Harvard University courses which are open to students in Radcliffe: of these students 1 is taking a course in Indic Philology, 13 are taking courses in Classical Philology, 23 in German, 1 in Spanish, 2 in Romance Philology, 5 in Government, 6 in Philosophy, 2 in Social Ethics, 5 in Education, 6 in Music, and 4 in Mathematics. There are 98 Special students, 56 of whom are studying in Radcliffe for the first time. The total number of new students is 171. The figures show that of these new students, 7 have studied in one of the colleges in California. In all, 182 courses are offered in '06-07, of which 125 are now applied for. They are given by 95 professors, instructors, and assistants of Harvard University.

93 candidates were examined in June and September, 1906, for admission to the Freshman Class.

	Admitted.	Admitted Clear.
June	79	24
September	14	1
	93	25

The scholarships for 1906-07 have been awarded to the following students: Marie C. Bass, A.B. Radcliffe, '05; Emma B. Harris, A.B. Wesleyan, '97, A.M. Radcliffe, '04; Louise Holcomb, A.B. Colorado College, '06; Linnie M. Marsh, A.B. Whitman, '05; Gertrude Schöpperle, A.B. Wellesley, '04, A.M. '05; Blanche E. Hazard, Alcina B. Houghton, Dorothy Kendall, Mabel C. Osborne, Edith G. Reeves, A.B. University of South Dakota, '06, Margaret E. Rich, Jennie E. Woodward, of the Class of 1907; Constance E. Burrage, Faye A. Dame, Florence E. Lahee, Marion Renfrew, Elizabeth C. Singleton, of the Class of 1908; Emma Frost, Blanche E. Spring, of the Class of 1909; Fanny H. Harris, of the Class of 1910; Susanna K. Mazzyck, a Special student.

The Scholarship of the Harvard Club of San Francisco for the current year has been awarded to Dorothea K. Jewett, A.B. University of California, '05, A.M. '06. The Harvard Club of San Francisco has for many years past made an annual appropriation for a Scholarship in Postgraduate work at Harvard College, and this year the claims of Miss Jewett were so superior and so well presented that she was, by a large majority, chosen from the list of candidates. Miss Jewett is studying the Classics in Radcliffe College.

Lucy Allen Paton continues for '06-07 the Elizabeth Allen Paton Memorial Fellowship of \$100 established in '05-06 in memory of her mother. It is to be awarded to a graduate student who has begun some piece of advanced work in the departments of English or Modern Languages, which she wishes to complete at Radcliffe.

The Director of the Gymnasium reports that 220 have registered for work this year, a number greater than in previous years. Regular class work began on the last Friday of October. An unusual number of students are interested in tennis this fall, and a second open-air court, provided on the Bertram Hall land by the Radcliffe Athletic Association, and by subscriptions from the students, gives them greater opportunities for playing than last year. The Athletic Association is organized to encourage the physical training of the students, and to foster and supervise the athletic games, namely, basketball, tennis, and hockey. In the gymnasium itself classes in fencing and aesthetic dancing for Seniors and Juniors have already begun.

The Young Women's Christian Association was started in Radcliffe in 1896 for the purpose of developing Christian character in the students and of conducting active Christian work. In 1899 it became affiliated with the American Committee, which is federated with the World's Young Women's Christian Association and the World's Student Christian Federation. The membership in '06-07 is 104. The Missionary Committee conducts 3 classes in the study of missions, and the Association through this Committee assists materially in the support of one of its former members as a Secretary for women students in India. Receptions for the new students are held at the opening of the year, and are followed by numerous social gatherings throughout the year. The Association also manages an Exchange Bureau for the assistance of students who wish to help themselves through College.

This year the editors of the *Radcliffe Magazine* have decided to issue, as heretofore, three numbers, abandoning the experiment of two numbers only which has been tried for two years, and they

aim to present in the first number general information about the college for the benefit of new students. The December number contains club notices in a form which is helpful to new-comers, Pres. Briggs's speech at the Radcliffe Commencement, 1906, a Commencement Part by Helen I. Kendall, "The Puritan and his Social Problems," three stories, and some verses.

The new Hall of Residence offered to Radcliffe College by Mrs. David P. Kimball is to be called, by Mrs. Kimball's wish, the Grace Hopkinson Eliot Hall. It will stand near Bertram Hall at the corner of Walker and Shepard Streets. It is planned to accommodate 42 students, and to provide a dining-hall, and suitable rooms for a matron. Mr. A. W. Longfellow, the architect, has already submitted plans to the committee, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Miss Irwin, and Mrs. Parkman, appointed to confer with him and with Mrs. Kimball. The Bertram Hall Committee has filled every room in Bertram Hall, and has been obliged to reject several applicants. 11 students are in the Hall for the first time.

Mr. Henry Forbes Bigelow has been appointed the architect for the new Radcliffe Library building, and he is at present engaged in preparing plans to be submitted to the Library Committee. The Library contains 22,000 volumes. When the new Library building is once built, these numbers will be increased as rapidly as the funds will permit. The books are selected with the greatest care in order to furnish the students the latest and best authorities in the various departments. The Library Committee of the Alumnae Association has sent out a recent appeal to all the former students of Radcliffe, asking each one to give, before March 1, 1907, from \$10 to \$25 for the equipment of the building. With the exception of the books everything neces-

sary to furnish the building is yet to be supplied. The Committee has in hand only \$5500 of the \$20,000 needed for the equipment fund.

At a meeting of the Associates held on October 17, Mrs. Virginia N. Johnson, '90, who had been nominated by the Alumnae, was elected Associate of Radcliffe for a term of 3 years from 1906.

ALUMNAE.

On the afternoon of October 25, the Alumnae Association gave a reception to the Class of 1906, according to the custom of receiving each autumn the graduates of the preceding year.

The officers of the Radcliffe Club of New York for 1906-07 are: Pres., Edith Gilman Thacher, '97; vice-pres., Mrs. Cora Burr Haddon, '81-84, '85-86; sec., Grace Hollingsworth, '03; treas., Edith M. Coe, '01.

The following former students have received appointments for 1906-07: Jennie M. Joslin, '88-90, is teaching in the Morris High School, New York; Katharine C. Berry, '98, in the National Park School, Forest Green, Md.; Bertha T. Davis, '01, in the High School, Springfield; Vera W. Littlefield, '02, in the Ossining School, Ossining-on-the-Hudson; Adelaide H. Crowley, '03, in St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.; Anna M. Scorgie, '03, in the Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala.; Susanne E. Throop, '03, in the Ogontz School, Ogontz, Pa.; Bessie F. Wiswell, '03, in the High School, Brookline; Marguerite L. Beard, '04, in Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.; Theresa S. Haley, '04, is a worker in the South End House; Lucy Hutchins is probation officer in Cambridge; Frances A. Hodgkins, '04, is teaching in the High School, Laconia, N. H.; Bessie H. Jaques, '04, in Robinson Seminary, Exeter, N. H.; Mabel R. Wilson, '04, in the Westbrook Seminary,

Westbrook, Conn.; Alice B. Berry, '05, in the High School, Wayne, Pa.; Marie C. Bass, '05, in the High School, Quincy; Eva Lewis, '05, in Mrs. Krauss's Private School, Malden; Josephine T. Sahr, '05, in the High School, Norton; Ethel Winward, '05, in the High School, Hartford, Conn.; Charlotte F. Babcock, '06, holds a position as tutor; Sarah M. Damon, '06, is teaching in the High School, Norwell; Sally F. Dawes, '06, in the High School, Kingston; Sarah M. Dolan, '06, in the High School, Topsfield; Mary E. Grimes, '06, in the Grammar School, Marlboro; Alice Haskell, '06, in the Ridge School, Washington, Conn.; Louise Millikin, '06, in the High School, Milford, N. H.; Camilla M. Moses, '06, in the Grammar and High School, Webster; Euphemia Drysdale, '06, is in the office of the Children's Aid Society, Boston; Arville D. Walker, '06, is employed in the Harvard Observatory; Olive Brown, '93-97, is teaching in Flushing Seminary, Flushing, N. Y.; Florence Austin, '02-05, is teaching in the Grammar School, Rochdale; Jessie S. Farnum, '04-06, in Zeigler, Ill.; Catharine M. Tinker, '05-06, in the High School, Hartford, Conn.; Mary E. Parsons, '94-95, is in the Neighborhood House, Cambridge; Edith Roberts, '01-04, is a worker in the College Settlement, Philadelphia; Frances Hardon, '01, is studying in the Sorbonne, Paris; Nellie C. Geddes and Frances D. MacCarthy, '05, Ruth Richards, '06, Gertrude B. Ellis, and Caroline E. Shute, '04-06, and Mary F. Ellis, '05-06, are studying in Simmons College.

Amelia C. Ford, '05, has been awarded the graduate scholarship in American History for '06-07 by the University of Wisconsin.

Isabel Butler, '91-96, '05-07, has published a translation from the French of the "Song of Roland." Abbie Farwell

Brown, '91-92, '93-94, has published a book of stories for children, called "Brothers and Sisters."

Marriages.

- 1895. Virginia Holbrook to Dr. Ernst Dick, at Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 7, 1906.
- 1896. Emily de Mille Macvane to Lieutenant Maurice Dodeman at St.-Germain-en-Laye, France, Sept. 15, 1906.
- 1897. Ethel Dean Converse to William Walker Rockwell, at Brookline, Sept. 19, 1906.
- 1897. Edith Gilman to John Hamilton Thacher, at Cambridge, Nov. 15, 1906.
- 1897. Margaret Carlton Magrath to Alfred J. Moses, at Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1906.
- 1899. Anna Annable to Daniel Bertrand Trefethen at Belmont, Sept. 21, 1906.
- 1900. Sarah Brown Eaton to Martin Mower, at Providence, R. I., Aug. 16, 1906.
- 1900. Helen Margaret Ferguson Byron to Harold Roy Colson, at Watertown, Oct. 12, 1906.
- 1901. Lillian Canavan to Roger Fuller Hosford, at Hollis, N. H., Sept. 11, 1906.
- 1902. Theodora Bates to Edward Russell Cogswell, Jr., at Cambridge, Sept. 15, 1906.
- 1902. Adelaide Eloise Russell to Charles Franklin Shaw, at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1906.
- 1903. Florence Elizabeth Heath to Frank Hall Burt, at Allston, Oct. 2, 1906.
- 1904. Elinor Palmer to Alexander Richardson Magruder, at Lowell, Aug. 22, 1906.
- 1905. Methyl Hixson to William Francis Bradbury, at Cambridge, June 22, 1906.

1905. Eva Gertrude Stickney to Edwin Johnson.
1906. Helen Morton Bridgham to Plumer Wheeler, at Arlington Heights, Oct. 23, 1906.
- 1893-95. Pauline Wiggin to William Jackson Leonard, at Truro, Sept. 5, 1906.
- 1898-00. Lilian Emmeline Macdonald to Rev. William McCulloch Thomson, at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, Sept. 5, 1906.
- 1900-02. Susan Jackson to Ralph Blake Williams, at Boston, Sept. 6, 1906.
- 1902-04, 1905-06. Winifred Hanus to Edward Clark Whiting, at Cambridge, Sept. 29, 1906.
- 1903-04. Dorothy Helen Van Patten to Henry Augustus Torrey, Aug. 29, 1906.
- 1905-06. Reva Sapp to John Roy O'Connor, at Cambridge, Sept. 15, 1906.

Death.

- 1901-03. Sarah Wellington Hutchinson Chase, Aug. 25, 1906.

STUDENT LIFE.

When the College year began the all-absorbing topic among undergraduates was the football situation. Not only did the future of the game at Harvard depend upon the effectiveness of the new rules, but many felt that the changes would spoil the game which, in spite of its faults, has endeared itself to more than a generation of sport-loving students. Mr. Reid was entering upon his second year as head coach of the Eleven, and looking back upon the showing made against Yale last year after a season of untiring struggle against discouraging odds, and having also in mind Coach Wray's success after two consecutive years with the Crew, the majority of

undergraduates were inclined to view the situation hopefully. It soon became evident that certain changes in the rules were fundamental. The far-reaching effects of the ten-yard rule were foreseen in the first game of the season, but the counteracting tendencies of the forward pass and onside kick did not appear until later. When two teams of almost evenly matched defensive strength were opposed it was necessary to resort to kicks and to trick plays. The possibilities of the forward pass were investigated with varying success, but the onside kick, although offering more risk of losing the ball, promised longer gains, and in any case forced the ball farther into the opponents' territory. Unnecessary roughness has in large measure been eliminated, but this was apparently due rather to a spirit of better feeling among the players than to the strictness of rules or the vigilance of officials. The neutral zone established between the lines of scrimmage made offside play and holding in the line more sure of detection. In spite of many predictions to the contrary, the injuries resulting from the more open game were less frequent and less severe. Although the Governing Boards had given the University permission to take part in intercollegiate football only until December 1, few really felt that this would be Harvard's last season of participation in the sport.

On returning to College the undergraduates were greeted with the announcement that no H. A. A. tickets would be sold, their place being partially filled by the issue of football season tickets. This change was due to a vote of the Governing Boards last May, to the effect that the Athletic Committee should sanction no intercollegiate contests after December 1, pending an investigation of athletics by a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers. With such a

condition of affairs it was obviously impossible to sell tickets for sports which the Athletic Committee had no power to authorize. Whether or not the purpose of the joint committee was to withdraw the University from intercollegiate athletics entirely was not known, but its dilatoriness produced the impression that such was its intention. Managers of winter and spring sports were seriously handicapped in making out their schedules, while a matter which might have been decided during the summer was allowed to drag along as if it were not of vital importance. The student body could sympathize with the desire to eliminate as far as possible the spirit of commercialism from athletic contests, but it could not respect nor understand an attitude which refused to face the situation squarely and to make known exactly what was the cause for such ineffective delay.

Considerable criticism has been heard from undergraduates against the new scheme whereby students are charged \$20 each for every course in excess of the required number. This innovation was no doubt caused by the steady increase in the number of men who take their degree in three years, and they are the ones who will be most affected by it. The opposition to this increase in the tuition fee was in part due to the fact that those upon whom the increased charges will fall most heavily are those who can least afford to add to their expenses. The revenues of the University will be considerably increased, for a large proportion of the students are unwilling to confine themselves to the minimum amount of work prescribed for a degree.

The Junior Class returned this fall to the old method of nominating officers from the floor instead of by a nominating committee. It was felt that while a well-chosen nominating committee could ac-

complish the purpose as well and perhaps with less trouble than the whole Class, the safest way of choosing candidates was to let every one have a voice in the matter. It was also felt that more interest would be taken in the elections, and that since every one had the chance to have his candidate voted on, at least in caucus, there would be less likelihood that the officers elected would be unfairly criticised.

Owing to the lack of interest in the interclass debates the University Debating Council this fall proposed a plan for the reorganization of upper-class debating. It was decided to divide all upper-classmen interested in debating into two clubs, the Forum and the Agora, similar to the Forum organized last year. The two clubs will hold frequent debates among their own members, and in addition to these a series of interclub debates will be arranged. For these debates special club teams will be chosen and will receive careful coaching for the final debate. The Pasteur Medal, which has formerly been awarded in the final interclass debates, will be given to the best speaker in the final debate between the Forum and Agora. The Debating Council also decided that the Yale Debate, for which an admission fee has been charged in past years, should be open to the University. In order to provide for the expenses of conducting the debate, a subscription was started among members of the University. At the preliminary trials for the Yale Debate, held on October 30, fifty-six men spoke — the largest number of candidates since 1903. According to the agreement between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, which has been readopted this year, graduates will still be allowed to take part in the intercollegiate debates. A proposition favored by many men prominent in debating interests is that of having a debate

between the Harvard and Yale Freshmen. The Freshman Debating Club has been organized as usual, and is holding regular debates by means of a division of the members into camps. An amusing innovation in debating was originated by J. H. Hyde, '98, who offered a cup to the winning team in a French debate between Harvard and Yale, to be held this year in Cambridge, under the auspices of the Cercle Français.

Last year many improvements were made at Memorial Hall and as the membership became thinned out in the spring it was impossible to meet the increased expenditures without raising the price of board. The heavier charges drove many men away from the Hall so that there was danger that the weekly board would go still higher. In order to place matters on a firmer basis this year, an endeavor was made to secure a promise from 1200 men that they would eat at Memorial for at least three months. If this could be accomplished the board was to have been \$2.85 per week. As the required number did not sign, this plan was abandoned. The number of waiters was cut down, expenses were diminished in other ways, and the membership was limited to 1100. With this arrangement it was expected that the board would not greatly exceed \$2.85, and so many applications for admission were received that a waiting-list was established. Randall Hall was also well filled.

No Freshman can have felt this fall that he was being ignored. Beginning with the reception at the Phillips Brooks House on the day after the opening of College, the Class of 1910 has been royally welcomed. On this occasion the speeches were intended to instruct new men in the various phases of undergraduate life and to make them feel that the sooner every one of them chose some field of activity, the better it would be for him and for his

Class. The speakers were Dean Hurlbut, H. Foster, Jr., '07, J. M. Groves, '05, and D. G. Field, '07. The annual Faculty reception to Freshmen was again held in the Union, and the large Living Room was filled to overflowing, many upper-classmen having taken advantage of the opportunity of hearing President Eliot. His speech was upon the privileges and dangers of freedom in College life, with some practical advice as to how freedom should be used. Dean Briggs presided at this meeting and the other speakers were Prof. Peabody, Prof. Neilson, and N. Kelley, '06. In addition to these large receptions and other smaller ones, a large committee of Seniors and Juniors was appointed, to invite a few Freshmen to their rooms for the purpose of meeting informally a few upper-classmen. The number of new students assigned to each man did not exceed ten, and every member of the committee was expected to visit each man on his list if possible.

The Coöperative Society declared an annual dividend of 8 per cent, as against 7 per cent last year and 4 per cent in 1903-04. The volume of business showed an increase of 5 per cent, or \$10,936.30, and the net profits an increase of \$1306.59 over last year. The total sales were \$249,251.44, and the total profits were \$10,907.85.

A list of the more prominent undergraduate activities follows, together with the names of the officers connected with each: *University Football*: H. Foster, Jr., '07, captain; W. T. Reid, Jr., '01, head coach; J. Reynolds, Jr., '07, manager. *University Baseball*: W. D. Dexter, Jr., '07, captain; G. T. Sugden, '07, manager. *University Crew*: R. L. Bacon, '07, captain; J. Wray, head coach; G. Whitney, '07, manager. *University Track Team*: W. Minot, '07, captain; J. G. Lathrop, head coach; J. J. Rowe, '07, manager. *The Crimson*: J.

H. Ijams, '07, president; J. M. Morse, '07, managing editor; D. S. Brigham, '08, C. S. Brown, Jr., '08, A. W. Hinkel, '08, assistant managing editors; P. M. Henry, '09, secretary; J. J. Rowe, '07, business manager. *The Lampoon*: J. H. Breck, '07, president; W. B. Long, '07, secretary; G. A. Leland, Jr., '07, treasurer. — *The Advocate*: J. L. Price, '07, president; W. Goodwin, '07, secretary; J. Weare, '07, business manager. — *The Monthly*: H. Hagedorn, Jr., '07, president; J. W. Baker, '08, business manager; J. H. Wheelock, '08, secretary. — *University Debating Council*: M. C. Leckner, '07, president; G. J. Hirsch, '07, vice-president; J. S. Davis, '08, secretary; F. Schenck, '09, treasurer; E. R. Lewis, '08, librarian; D. Rosenblum, '08, manager. — *Phillips Brooks House Association*: J. D. White, '07, president; D. G. Field, '07, vice-president; H. W. Nichols, '07, treasurer; G. G. Ball, '08, secretary; J. M. Groves, '05, graduate secretary.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

ATHLETICS.

Football.

University football practice began on Wednesday, September 12, with a squad of 26 men. The decrease from the number last year can be nearly accounted for by the new eligibility rules, which bar Freshmen and graduate students from intercollegiate teams. These restrictions were in a way helpful to the development of the team; for although no help could be had from the entering class, Coach Reid and his associates were familiar with practically all the men who composed the squad, and were obliged to give little attention to trying out new material. There were twelve members of the squad who had already won their

football "H." The centre positions in the line and the backfield were well provided for with Parker at centre; Burr and Kersburg for guards; Foster, Wendell, Lockwood, and Lincoln for halfbacks; and at quarterback, Starr, Newhall, and Hall. The loss of last year's best fullbacks, Carr and Harrison, was severely felt. Appollonio, one of the best candidates for that position, was injured early in the year, an occurrence which gave Mason a chance to show latent ability in the minor games. Wendell and Gray were also tried at that position. From the first it was felt that the hardest task would be to find suitable tackles and ends. The graduation of Squires and Montgomery and Brill's refusal to play left both tackle positions open. Last year no really good ends were discovered or developed, and under the new rules it seemed likely that the ends might be much more important than heretofore — a conjecture which was seen to be true when the forward pass and onside kick were brought into frequent use. Burnham and Macdonald were the most promising of last year's candidates, but Orr, Kennard, Starr, and Miller soon came to the fore. Osborne, Inches, and Warren did good work at tackle, and the latter was also tried at guard. Pierce, who played guard last year, was used as a substitute tackle.

The team was but slightly hampered by injuries, partly perhaps on account of the modifications in the rules, but also because of the immediate and careful attention given to minor accidents. It was not until the Bates game, on Oct. 10, that the Eleven first gave evidence of offensive strength. In that game, although scored on by a clever trick play, the University team were able to rush through their lighter opponents for a total of 27 points. The most encouraging of the early games was that with

Springfield Training School, against which team the defense was strong and the offense practically irresistible. The coaches were spared the necessity of developing a kicker, since Burr excelled on long punts, Foster and Newhall could be relied upon for onside kicks, and Hall was fairly sure on drop kicks. The schedule, with the scores, was as follows:

- Sept. 29. Harvard, 7; Williams, 0.
 Oct. 3. H., 10; Bowdoin, 0.
 6. H., 17; U. of Maine, 0.
 10. H., 27; Bates, 6.
 13. H., 21; Amherst Agricultural College, 0.
 20. H., 44; Springfield Training School, 0.
 27. H., 5; West Point, 0.
 Nov. 8. H., 9; Brown, 5.
 10. H., 5; Carlisle Indians, 0.
 17. H., 22; Dartmouth, 9.
 24. H., 0; Yale, 6.

In response to the call for Freshman football candidates, about 120 men reported on Oct. 2 for the first practice. The large number of candidates—nearly 30 more than last year—was in part accounted for by the fact that no Freshmen were eligible for the University Eleven. J. L. Derby, '08, was appointed temporary coach of the squad, but the position was ultimately filled by F. R. Boyd, 2L. The team soon gave promise of strength, tying Exeter and defeating Andover on their home grounds.

The scores for the season follow:

- Oct. 13. H. 1910, 0; Groton, 6.
 17. H. 1910, 5; Technology 1909, 0.
 20. H. 1910, 0; Exeter, 0.
 27. H. 1910, 6; Andover, 0.
 Nov. 3. H. 1910, 6; Worcester Academy, 14.
 10. H. 1910, 17; Cushing Academy, 0.
 17. H. 1910, 0; Yale 1910, 28.

Owing to the lack of interest shown last year in scrub football, no attempt was made to start a series this season. Class football, however, was in a flourishing condition. Additional interest was shown by the upper-class teams on ac-

count of the vote of the Athletic Committee that the members of the winning team of the three upper-class elevens should be awarded their numerals. This merely put Class football on the same status with rowing, and was generally admitted to be much fairer than the old system, since the Freshmen have the advantage of a whole season of hard practice and games.

Rowing.

The scheme of having "Dormitory Crews," inaugurated last year by Captain Filley, was tried again this season with even greater success. Twenty crews practised on the river for two or three weeks and participated in the three days' bumping races which concluded the dormitory rowing. The work of these crews was closely watched in order that adequate coaching might be given to promising oarsmen. With this end in view Coach Stevenson, who had charge of the work at the Newell boathouse, was assisted by S. W. Fish, '08, and C. Morgan, Jr., '08; and at the Weld Club Coach Vail had as assistants R. M. Tappan, '07, and G. G. Glass, '08. The following crews took part in the races: Claverly, Mt. Auburn Street, Dunster-Dana-Drayton, Randolph, Westmorly, Craigie-Waverly, Russell, Thayer, First Holyoke, Second Holyoke, Hampden, Holworthy, Perkins, Matthews, Weld, Foxcroft-Divinity, Grays, Hollis-Stoughton, Brentford, College House. These crews were divided into three sections, and after the three days' racing, Claverly was adjudged the winner as being the best crew in the fastest division. In order to encourage and perpetuate fall rowing, under similar conditions, B. A. G. Fuller, '00, presented two cups, to be known as the "Filley Cups," one to be competed for annually and the other to go to the winning crew this season. The Univer-

sity Crew squad was called out early in the fall and two trial eights were formed, one being identical with the 1909 Freshman crew. With six of last year's winning Eight still eligible and a wealth of good material in the 1908 and 1909 Freshman crews, the prospects for another successful season are very bright. As soon as the bumping races were over, the Freshman squad was called out for work on the machines, and the graded crews from each boathouse began preparation for the races on the basin.

Track.

Informal track work began a few days after the opening of College, and on Oct. 3 a meeting of about 200 track candidates was held, at which plans for the year were outlined and speeches of advice and encouragement were made by present and former athletes. At this meeting the organization of a Track and Field Club was announced. This club was formed to promote acquaintance and sociability among men at all interested in track sports — the branch of athletics in which it is most difficult to foster an esprit-de-corps. Besides planning frequent cross-country walks, the club has fitted up a sort of lounging-room in the Locker Building. The announcement was also made at this time of a series of field events which were held at intervals through the fall. These events were of value not only through the interest aroused by the element of competition, but also through the opportunities afforded the coaches of watching the men in actual contest. A Freshman track meet was held on Oct. 22 with 96 entries. In spite of adverse weather conditions many of the performances were excellent. The most closely contested event was the one-mile run, which was won by a few inches by J. R. Coolidge. The an-

nual fall handicap games, held on October 27, brought out the unusually large number of 200 entries. The conditions were favorable and the results were fairly satisfactory. The 100- and 220-yard dashes were won by E. V. B. Parke, '08, with handicaps of five and ten yards respectively. W. M. Rand, '09, secured first place in the 120-yd. hurdles and second in the high hurdles. H. Taylor, '07, won the 220-yd. hurdles and the broad jump; C. R. Nasmith, 1L., won the mile run, H. Green, '08, the 880, E. K. Merrihew, '10, the quarter, E. B. Smith, '08, the two-mile, R. E. Somers, '08, the high jump, C. C. Little, '10, the shot-put, H. E. Kersburg, '07, the hammer-throw, and L. C. Seaverns, '10, the pole-vault. The prospects for a strong team next spring are not so good as last season, and as usual there is a lack of second string men for the field events.

Tennis.

The team sent by Harvard to the inter-collegiate tennis tournament at Haverford was, with the exception of J. M. Morse, '07, made up of men of practically no experience, and it suffered accordingly. Morse had the misfortune to meet in the second round Leroy of Columbia, the winner of the tournament, and but for the unexpected brace made by C. C. Pell, '08, who was defeated by Leroy in the finals, the University team would have made but a poor showing. The other two members of the team were R. S. Lovering, '08, and A. S. Dabney, Jr., '09. The University tennis tournament began Oct. 8, with 129 entries in the singles, and a proportionately large number in the doubles. The singles championship was won by F. J. Sulloway, 3L., who defeated J. H. Chase, 1G., in the final round, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3. The doubles were easily won by Sulloway and

F. W. Cole, '08, who defeated C. R. Leonard, '08, and W. H. Y. Hackett, '08, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. N. W. Niles, '09, who last year won the singles championship and also played in the finals of the doubles, was unable to compete this year. The interclass series was won by the Seniors, who defeated the Juniors, and in the final round won from the Freshmen by the close score of five matches to four.

Notes.

The University Golf Team, composed of Hickox, Wilder, Briggs, Clark, McNeil, and Claffin, was defeated in the first round of the intercollegiate tournament at Garden City, by Princeton, by the score of 15½ to 2½. The championship was won by Yale. — The Newell Boat Club has elected the following officers: G. Whitney, '07, president; K. Howes, '08, secretary; R. H. Wiswall, '07, captain. — G. Emerson, '08, has been appointed assistant manager of the University Track Team. — Dr. Sargent is conducting experiments with a new game called cross-ball, similar to football and basketball. The game has been tried on Jarvis Field by two teams of twelve men each recruited from Dr. Sargent's class for gymnastic instructors. — Fall baseball was omitted, since no Freshmen will be eligible for the team next year, and the coming season will show what Freshmen will eventually be good material for the University Team. — The Lacrosse Team held a very encouraging fall practice, which was terminated by a decisive victory over a team of graduates. — The fall shoot for the novice cup was won by E. Farley, '07. — H. H. Wilder, '09, was elected secretary of the Intercollegiate Golf Association. — Enthusiastic mass meetings were held from time to time in the Union. New football songs were chosen after a competition, but few, if

any of them, were sufficiently catchy to replace the older songs. — S. E. Goodwin, '07, has been elected captain of the Gymnastic Team and C. A. Bliss, '08, captain of the Fencing Team.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

The Harvard-Cambridge Race.

On July 4, 1906, the Harvard Athletic Committee passed the following resolution: "*Resolved:* That the 'Varsity Crew be permitted to row a race with the 'Varsity Crew of Cambridge, England, on the English Thames, in September, the Committee not to be responsible financially in any way. The details to be adjusted by agreement with the English Crew. The Harvard Crew manager to make an accounting to the Committee of the expenditures of the trip." This resolution officially sanctioned a scheme which had been under consideration for some time; and which, after the victory over Yale, rapidly became a definite plan of action. The preliminary arrangements were made by F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00, and R. C. Lehman, coach of the University crews in 1897 and 1898. The necessary funds were provided by private subscription. Assistant Manager G. Whitney, '07, and Charles Hart, the University boat-rigger, sailed from Boston on July 25 with two eight-oared Davy shells. Two days later Capt. Filley, Bacon, Richardson, Glass, Tappan, and Blagden of the 1906 'Varsity Crew, Flint of the 1905 Crew, and Faulkner, of the Freshman Eight, accompanied by Dr. T. S. Manahan and Coach Wray, sailed on the *Cedric* from New York. In England they were met by Newhall and Fish, of the 1906 'Varsity, Lunt, of the Freshman Crew, and Manager Emerson.

On August 6 both the University and Cambridge crews began training at Bourne-End. On the 23d both crews

moved to Putney, where they had daily practice over the regular course. The Harvard crew had quarters at 20 Carlton Road, with the privileges of the London Rowing Club, at the boathouse of which the shells were kept.

The progress of the University Crew was hampered by frequent and inevitable shifts. Glass, No. 4, developed water on the knee, and was unable to row. His place was taken by Morgan, No. 3 in the Yale race, who joined the squad in England as soon as the Harvard Summer School term was over. Flint rowed in Morgan's place at 3. In spite of this handicap, the Crew did well throughout the training period, its best work being a week before the race, when it covered the $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile course in 18 m. 47 s. The outcome of the race was generally felt to be very doubtful, Cambridge being a slight favorite.

The race was rowed Sept. 8, starting at 4.30 in the afternoon. Cambridge won the toss, and chose the south side of the river. The wind was from the northeast, blowing diagonally across the course at the start; the crews had a strong flood tide behind them. At the end of the first quarter minute the Cambridge Crew was several feet ahead. At the "mile post," about 1600 yards from the start, the English Crew had a lead of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

Here the leaders reduced their stroke to 30, Harvard maintaining a steady 32. At Hammersmith Bridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the start, Cambridge was $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths ahead. Soon after this the University Crew spurted, and in the next half mile reduced the lead to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Approaching Barnes Bridge, half a mile below the finish, the Cambridge coxswain bore over toward the north side of the river, thus giving the University crew the wash from the Cambridge boat. In the last stretch the University Crew once more spurted, gaining about a length; but Cambridge had a safe lead, and crossed the line two lengths ahead of Harvard. The time was — Cambridge, 19 m. 18 s.; Harvard, 19 m. 24 s.

The crews rowed in the following order:

Cambridge: Stroke, Stuart; 7, Johnstone; 6, Powell; 5, Baynes; 4, Donaldson; 3, Goldsmith; 2, Benham; bow, Close-Brooks; cox., Scott.

Harvard: Stroke, Filley; 7, Newhall; 6, Bacon; 5, Richardson; 4, Morgan; 3, Flint; 2, Fish; bow, Tappan; cox., Blagden.

After the race the crews dined together at Prince's restaurant. Col. Willan, who rowed against Harvard in 1869, presided, with Capt. Filley on his right and Pres. Goldsmith of the Cambridge Boat Club on his left. Ambassador Reid, Goldsmith, and Filley were among the speakers. *D. S. Brigham, '08.*

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

The Harvard Club of Arizona has been admitted to membership in the Association.

By action of the Council, the next meeting will be held in Detroit, and will extend over two days. Business meetings

will be held both days. This meeting will probably be on Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25, 1907.

Valentine H. May, '95, Sec.

ARIZONA.

On June 7, at the commencement exercises of the Tempe Normal School, the Club presented to Miss Elizabeth Gad-

dis, winner in the competition for the Harvard Club Medal, a silver medallion in recognition of work performed along lines suggested by the Club, to increase in so far as possible and from sources original and native, the total of available information regarding things peculiarly Arizonian. On that occasion the head of the school, addressing the graduating class, told them how the medal came into being, which we hope will be an annual feature.

A. C. MacArthur, '05, has gone back to Cambridge for a year in the Graduate School.

Roy S. Goodrich, '98, had the distinction to represent the Territory as a member of a special embassy sent to Washington last winter, to combat jointure with New Mexico.

Bernard Cunniff, L. S. S., '02, was discovered by Wallace Fairbank, running a mine at Crown King, and added to the list of members.

The Club's second annual dinner will be held in the Adams Hotel, Phoenix, the evening of Nov. 24, at which we look for a full meeting.

Guy L. Jones, '03, Sec.

CHICAGO.

The Harvard Club of Chicago held its annual meeting at the University Club on Oct. 9. The following officers were elected for 1906-1907: Pres., Merritt Starr, '81; vice-presidents, Russell Whitman, '82; Blewett Lee, '88; Leverett Thompson, '92; sec. and treas., Dr. Frank W. Blatchford, '99; chorister, John A. Carpenter, '97; directors, William B. Moulton, '95; George Higginson, Jr., '87; William Bradshaw Egan, '04.

F. W. Blatchford, '99, Sec.

CINCINNATI.

The Club has elected the following officers: Pres., Charles T. Greve; vice-

pres., John W. Peck; sec., John V. Gano; treas., R. W. Neff; chorister, E. H. Pendleton; exec. com., Stanley W. Merrill, Alfred Bettman, Thomas H. Graydon.

New members elected into the Club are: Robert B. Bowler, '02; Clifton Howland Cox, Clifton; Clifford Marsh, '07, Winton Place, O.; Jacob Plant, Avondale; Raymond Scully, '07, Price Hill; C. M. Underwood, '00, Mt. Auburn; John Weinig, '00, L. S., '06; Willis Allen Bailey, '03, Janesville, Ohio.

Dr. Underwood, (Ph.D.) is teaching in the University of Cincinnati; R. Scully, '07, is assistant city editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*.

John V. Gano, '04, Sec.

CLEVELAND.

There has been an encouraging local growth of interest in the Harvard Club of Cleveland this year, which has resulted in the establishment of a \$900 Freshman Scholarship offered primarily to Cleveland candidates. The funds were raised by subscriptions from a large number of local graduates, mainly in sums of \$5 or \$10 a year, for a period of five years. This distribution of the expense over a large number of men, we think, places the Scholarship on a better basis to advance interest in Harvard in this city.

It is also fitting to make mention of the enthusiasm brought back by those of our members who attended the Chicago meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs last May. The splendid showing made at that time should react to the great advantage of all the constituent clubs. All of our members who attended state they will not miss a future meeting unless absolutely necessary, and all agree to turn out a much larger delegation at Detroit next year.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, we had

an informal party of about 35 men attend the performance of *Brown of Harvard*, at the Colonial Theatre, with Harry Woodruff, '98, in the title rôle. Some cheering between the acts served to let the audience know that Harvard is a very real and dear place in the hearts of her graduates.

This winter we expect to have several "Smokers," in addition to our Annual Meeting and Dinner. We should be greatly obliged for suggestions from any of the other clubs as to special features which have been found desirable to promote the interest in such informal meetings and smokers.

R. P. Perry, '00, Sec.

MICHIGAN.

The officers of the Club are as follows: W. P. Manton, M.D., pres.; Reuben Peterson, M.D., vice-pres.; J. Remsen Bishop, treas.; Hugh Shepherd, sec. We have an organization of 73 members and new ones coming in all the time. Next May we entertain the Associated Harvard Clubs at Detroit. This fact has awakened quite an interest in Michigan. Something of this nature has been needed here for sometime, as Yale and Princeton have the lead on us. We shall hold our annual dinner about Christmas time as usual.

Hugh Shepherd, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

At the regular meeting of the Club, held on Saturday evening, Oct. 13, a most interesting talk was given by Wm. Speiden, of New York, on "How the United States opened Japan to the World." Mr. Speiden was a member of the expedition under Commodore Perry in 1852-55, and many pictures of incidents of the trip, and of the countries visited, added to the interest.

Charles T. Copeland is to be our guest

at the November meeting of the Club, and we are looking forward very much to hearing him read from the works of Professor Shaler.

The following Harvard men are candidates for office, to be voted for this fall: Lawrence E. Sexton, '84; Samuel H. Ordway, L. S. '83, for Judges of the Supreme Court on the Republican and Judiciary Nominators' tickets; William Randolph Hearst, ['86], Democratic and Independent League candidate for Governor; William H. Jackson, '85, Democratic candidate for Congress; Cambridge Livingston, '90, Democratic candidate for State Senator.

Thomas W. Slocum, '90, Sec.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Harvard Club of Philadelphia has increased its membership this year by over thirty members. The new members are: McDowell, Dr. F. C., '97, Chew, Oswald, '03, Steinmetz, Rev. Philip J., Jr., '01, Hall, Samuel P., '93, Rivinus, F. Markoe, '04, Brock, John W., Jr., '05, Smith, George W., '99, Evans, Edward W., '03, Bowker, Horace, '98, Estabrook, Harold K., '92, Aertsen, Guillian, Jr., '05, Perot, L. Knowles, '91, Thaxter, Gerald N., '94, Muzzey, Frank Schley, '06, Elkins, Williams M., '05, Mason, J. S., 3d, '04, Myers, Edmund, '06, Pope, Robert, '05, Dexter, Smith Owen, '98, Demmon, Stephen, '98, Phillips, Wilbur C., '02, Harrison, W. Frazier, '06, Blagden, Thomas, '04, Davis, George N., '03, Taylor, A. Bryson, '04, Baldwin, Bird T., '05, Fraser, Frederick, '05, Potts, Robert T., '05, Burbank, Rev. W. H., '76, Hartzog, Walter S., '05, Hall, J. H., '03, Brown, Dr. Carlton, Ph.D., '03, Lowes, John L., A.M., '03.

Three of the members of the Club attended the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs in Chicago, Alexis I. duPont, Eugene E. duPont, and Rich-

ard Haughton. The Harvard Club of Philadelphia has asked for the privilege of entertaining the Associated Harvard Clubs at Philadelphia in May, 1908.

The annual dinner of the Club will be held at the Bellevue Stratford, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Jan. 26, 1907.

Richard Haughton, '00, Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Harvard Club of San Francisco lost all its books, papers, and records in the fire, even including the Secretary's list of members and all other lists in existence, so far as is known. The Club would have been in the embarrassing position of not knowing even its own members, if it had not been for the remarkable memory of its vice-president, Richard C. Harrison, who wrote out off-hand the long list of the Club's members, with only one or two exceptions.

The Club held an enthusiastic meeting and well-attended banquet on July 31, and will hold another dinner early in November. Though seriously inconvenienced by the fire, and though all of the Club's relics were destroyed, its future never appeared more encouraging than it does at present. In spite of the financial losses of most of its members, it was not found necessary to reduce the annual dues, and the Club was able to furnish its annual scholarship of \$450 for the purpose of sending a student to Cambridge.

The officers of the Club for the present year are: Pres., Hon. M. C. Sloss; 1st vice-pres., Hon. C. M. Belshaw; 2d vice-pres., Richard C. Harrison; sec., Philip Bancroft; treas., J. S. Severance.

Philip Bancroft, '09, Sec.

ST. LOUIS.

The annual dinner of the Club was held on Friday evening, May 4, at the St. Louis Country Club, about seventy-

five members being present. George D. Markham, '81, was toast-master and F. A. Delano, '85, guest of honor. A silver loving-cup was presented to Dr. John Green, '55, by the members of the Club in token of their appreciation of his services during his long tenure of the office of president.

About twenty members of the Club attended the meeting of the Western Federation of Harvard Clubs at Chicago on May 26 and 27.

The Club Scholarship for the year 1906-07 has been awarded to Manley O. Hudson, of Montgomery City, Mo., who graduated from William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., in the Class of 1906. Mr. Hudson will pursue a course of study at the Graduate School.

A Committee appointed by the Club at its annual meeting has procured photographs of Harvard and secured permission to place them in the public schools of this city, so that the good work of recruiting may go on.

John H. Holliday, '00, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1828.

Rev. Joseph Warren Cross, the last surviving member of the Class of 1828,

died in Lawrence on Aug. 18. He was born in East Bridgewater, June 16, 1808. He entered Harvard in 1824 from the preparatory school of Rev. P. H. Clark, at Norton. In 1829 he married Jane Cross of Norton. After his marriage he went to Cape Cod, where for six months he was principal of Orleans Academy. From there he went to Chatham, where he taught three years. His wife and infant son died when he was 23. After a course at Andover Theological Seminary he was ordained at Boxboro, Oct. 1, 1834. His second wife was Frances A. J. Vose, of Brockton. In 1840 he was installed as pastor at the West Boylston Congregational Church, in which office he remained until 1859. After his resignation he remained in West Boylston for 37 years. For the last 10 years of his life he lived in Lawrence. He left three children: Lyman Cross, Mrs. Mary Ryder, and Mrs. Catherine Lourie.

1832.

John Torrey Morse, the last surviving member of the Class of 1832, died at Pride's Crossing on Sept. 20. He was born in Boston, March 27, 1813, fitted for college at the Old Round Hill School at Northampton, then under the direction of George Bancroft, the historian, and entered Harvard in 1828. After graduation he entered business. In 1839 he married Lucy Cabot Jackson, whose sister was the wife of Dr. O. W. Holmes. For the last 46 years he lived at 153 Beacon St., Boston. He was the senior member of the Somerset Club. He leaves three sons: E. R. Morse, of New York; C. T. Morse, of Beverly, and J. T. Morse, Jr.

1839.

REV. E. E. HALE, *Sec.*,
39 Highland St., Roxbury.

On Oct. 7 Rev. E. E. Hale preached a

half century sermon at the South Congregational Church, Boston, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his installation as its minister.

1841.

J. S. KEYES, *Sec.*,
Concord.

Robert Henry Harlow died at Wollaston, Oct. 14, 1906, aged 89 years, 5 months. He was born in Boston, of Pilgrim descent, was educated in the public schools, and fitted for college at the New Hampton Institute. He entered with his elder brother the Class of '41, as Sophomores. A hard student, very reserved, he had a good rank, a disquisition at Commencement, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He engaged as a private tutor for three years after graduating, then studied divinity at Newton Theological School, and was ordained and settled as pastor of the Baptist Church in Osterville, Cape Cod, in 1859. After leaving the Cape, he preached and taught for several years, residing with his brother in Boston, and retiring in later years to a quiet, simple, scholarly life with his brother at Wollaston. His chief and only public appearance was for many years at Commencement and Phi Beta Kappa to attend the exercises and the dinners at Harvard. While his brother lived, the two always led the procession of the only college society either of them joined in College or later, and the brother's well-earned competence was the support of both in their later years. The funeral was notable for the large attendance at the Baptist Church at Wollaston, the kind address of the Rev. E. D. Webber, pastor of the Society, and the touching remarks of Col. T. W. Higginson, his classmate, standing at the casket. He rests at Mt. Auburn beside the brother. By his will he gives \$5000 to Harvard University

for assisting poor young men of excellent moral character in the Academic Department.

1845.

Charles Marshall Spring Churchill died in Milton, Mass., June 16, 1906, in his eighty-second year. Asaph Churchill, his father, H. C. 1789, had a long and fortunate career as a lawyer in Milton. The land that he purchased, part of the "Governor Robbins" estate, and the house built upon it, are still in the possession of his family. Charles Churchill's elder brothers followed their father's profession, as did Charles himself, at first in connection with his brother Asaph, H. C. 1831, and later independently, in Milton. Like his brother Judge Joseph McKean Churchill, H. U. 1840, he entered the Harvard Law School from which each received the degree of LL.B. His own account of his early years is that as the youngest and much indulged child, his attendance at the Milton Academy was irregular, and that the garden and the farming which he loved were more to him than his books. Removed for two years to Needham, he was made ready for college under a private tutor, Mr. Kimball. His work as an undergraduate was creditable. At Commencement he was awarded an essay, "Places consecrated by Genius." In 1845, soon after graduating, he sailed to Smyrna, and traveled extensively in Egypt, Palestine, and Europe, returning home in the following spring. The years 1847 and 1848 were passed at the Harvard Law School. In the autumn of 1848 he again visited Europe, spending another year in travel. At Athens, where his classmate Francis Parker was taken ill and after a fortnight died, in the house of the American missionary, the Rev. Dr. Hill, Churchill watched at the bedside till the end. In 1885 he reports his

appointment as United States assistant assessor and as a Massachusetts justice of the peace. On the 6th of April, 1853, he was married to Susan Elizabeth Spooner, daughter of the late Dr. John Phillips Spooner, of Dorchester. His wife, two daughters, and six of his seven sons, survive him. For some years past he had withdrawn from the active pursuit of his profession. Watchful care of his garden had been the delight of his boyhood, and in it much of his time was spent through his declining days. His relation to the University was always a great source of pride. Rarely did he miss a Commencement. After an illness of several months, borne with surpassing patience, the end came peacefully. — Charles Pelham Curtis died at Swampscott, Mass., September 19, 1906. He was born in Boston, July 29, 1824, the eldest son of Charles Pelham Curtis, of the well-known legal firm of Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis. Prepared for college first at the Boston Public Latin School, but later transferred to the English High, he entered Harvard with the Class of 1845, separated in so doing from many of his early associates and schoolmates who had been admitted one year before. These friends always reserved a claim upon him, and persisted in welcoming him as one of themselves, to his great satisfaction. An essay, "Fashionable Traveling," was the part assigned to him at Commencement. Immediately after graduating he entered the Harvard Law School, and at Commencement in 1847 obtained his LL.B. In the spring of 1848 he sailed for Europe, coming back three months later in company with his classmate Pringle. After studying law for the succeeding year and a half in his father's office he was admitted to the bar in January, 1849. On the 22d April, 1852, he was married at King's Chapel in Boston,

to Caroline Gardiner Cary, daughter of Thomas Greaves Cary, Esq. By this marriage he was made brother-in-law of Professor Agassiz and of President Felton, member of a large and influential family circle, and also nearly allied to his classmate Quincy A. Shaw. Though connected with his father's office, he did not engage in practice actively, but became involved in the care and management of large moneyed interests. The years 1875-1877 were spent with his family in Europe. He held the position of United States Commissioner. Long a summer resident at Swampscott, he took an important share in promoting the welfare of the town. He was always a loyal and devoted son of Harvard, deeply and intelligently interested in the prosperity of the University. Warmly attached to King's Chapel, where his father had been for a long term of years treasurer of the parish, he became warden in 1882, and so remained throughout his life. His wife survives him, and also his son, the present Charles Pelham Curtis, till recently a valued commissioner of police in Boston, and his daughter, Mrs. Russell, widow of the late Robert Shaw Russell.

1856.

D. A. GLEASON, *Sec.*,
152 Causeway St., Boston.

John Henry Rice died at his winter home in Leominster, April 20, 1906, very suddenly of heart failure. He had been an invalid for many years, at times suffering much pain, but the end came without any special warning. He was son of John Henry and Adaline Berry (Crehore) Rice, and was born in Boston, Sept. 30, 1834. He attended schools in Boston and Roxbury, and boarding-schools in Concord, Lunenburg, and Westminster, and was fitted for college at Lawrence Academy in Groton. After

leaving College he entered the counting-room of William F. Weld & Co., Boston. He soon, however, made a voyage to Cuba, returning in 1857. His health was affected by the climate of Cuba, and he was obliged to refrain from business. As his father lived in Leominster, Mass., he settled there, and at first devoted himself to farming for the sake of his health. There he married, May 3, 1859, Elizabeth Augusta Morse, daughter of Gardner Morse, of that place. He gave up farming in 1864, and his uncertain health obliged him since then to lead a quiet life, though he acted as clerk, bookkeeper, or accountant from time to time. He served the town at various times as a member of the school committee, as auditor, and as assessor. His children are: John Franklin Rice, born June 10, 1860, who married Sterling Duke, of Foxcroft, Me.; they have two children, and are now residents of Waltham; Mary Adaline Rice, born June 12, 1862; Helen Gertrude Rice, born Aug. 2, 1868, married Carl C. French; they live in Somerville; and Edith Agnes Rice, born June 23, 1877, married Harry A. Bascom (Tufts), a lawyer and judge of the local district court; they have two children and live in Leominster. — Bennett Hubbard Nash died at his summer cottage at Little Boar's Head (in North Hampton, N. H.) early in the morning of Friday, July 20, 1906. His death was very sudden, without any recognized forewarning, but as peaceful and apparently painless as if he was falling asleep. For some time he had experienced slight bodily ailments which seemed annoying rather than alarming, and indeed he was present at the fiftieth anniversary dinner, June 26th, in apparently good health and spirits. But arterial sclerosis had developed unnoticed and proved suddenly fatal. He was son of Joshua and Pauline (Tucker) Nash,

and was born in New York City, July 6, 1834. His early education was received in Europe. After graduation from Harvard he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., in Sept., 1856. He continued there until his graduation in Aug., 1860. In the spring of that year he had been licensed to preach by the Suffolk South Conference in Boston. After leaving the Theological Seminary, he continued his studies at home until the spring of 1866, occasionally preaching in Boston and elsewhere. In the spring of 1866 he received notice that the Corporation of Harvard College would appoint him instructor in the Italian and Spanish languages. He devoted the spring and summer of that year to preparation for his College work, and was duly appointed instructor in Italian and Spanish in July, 1866. He continued in that position until he was appointed assistant professor of Italian and Spanish in September, 1871. In March, 1873, after a severe illness, he went to Europe to restore his health, but took up his College work again in the autumn of that year. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed professor of Italian and Spanish in Harvard College, the duties of which office he discharged until the end of June, 1894, having resigned his professorship in December, 1893. Since that time he had been engaged as trustee and attorney, in the care of several estates, and in private studies as time permitted. He was a resident Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Dante Society, American Philological Association, Modern Language Association of America, American Dialect Society, Bostonian Society, Harvard Musical Association, Apollo Club of Boston, St. Botolph Club, Colonial Club of Cambridge, and University Club of Boston, besides being a member of several benevolent associations. He early took and held till gradu-

ation a very high rank in the Class in scholarship. All the best working years of his life were devoted to the service of the College as instructor and as professor of modern languages, Italian, and Spanish, and his relinquishment of those duties was a source of deep and lasting regret to many classmates and friends. He was married, Feb. 19, 1861, in Boston, Mass., to Mary Pratt Cooke, daughter of Josiah Parsons Cooke. One son, Francis Cooke Nash, was born Nov. 26, 1867, and died in Boston on January 17, 1876.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*,

50 State St., Boston.

Frederick G. Bromberg, of Mobile, Ala., in July was elected president of the Alabama State Bar Association; and in August was appointed a member of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws for the State of Alabama. — Dr. H. P. Walcott has been appointed by Gov. Guild of Massachusetts as one of five members of a commission to investigate and report as to measures for the relief of consumptives, and to investigate sites for state hospitals for consumptives.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, *Sec.*,

5 Farwell Place, Cambridge.

Prof. Charles A. Horne, age 69, teacher of Latin and Greek in the Albany, N. Y. High School, of which he was Head Master, died at Newfields, N. H., October 12. He had a wide influence as educator, and was very well known and highly esteemed. In College days he belonged to a quiet set, and his intimates were few, so that his qualities as a man were little recognized. But on his return to the Class after some 20

years, he made a speech at the Class Dinner, on the changes in Harvard studies then pending, that at once held the admiring attention of his classmates and called out enthusiastic applause. We seemed to have found a new and strong man, whom it was a pleasure to honor and respect, and he has ever held a high place in our regards. — Alexander F. Wadsworth died at Magnolia on Sept. 14 after an illness of four weeks of cerebral embolism as a consequence of arterial sclerosis. He was buried at Mt. Auburn on the 18th. He leaves a widow but no children. He was a member of the Union, Country, and Oakley Clubs. In our College days Wadsworth and B. F. D. Adams were very close friends. Wadsworth was a quiet, undemonstrative man, but he had a fine humor of his own. One of the last of his *bon mots* came out at the Class Dinner of 1905. Joe Perdicaris as our guest of honor appeared with us for the first time in 48 years. Just before Perdicaris rose to speak Wadsworth said, "He is our edition de luxe, bound in Morocco." A man of rare integrity and honorable life has left us. — A. B. Weymouth has just completed, by voyage and railroad transits, a journey around the world. He has visited the Holy Land, the desired country of his journey, and all the notable cities and places on his route, ending with Weymouth, England, the home of his ancestors. Not a day's sickness nor a mishap befel him the whole way.

1861.

DR. J. E. WRIGHT, Sec.,
Montpelier, Vt.

On the occasion of the recent dedication of the new Harvard Medical School, Prof. Henry P. Bowditch received the degree of LL.D., as "for thirty-five years chief teacher of physiology in Har-

vard University; for ten years Dean of the Medical School; investigator, as well as teacher and administrator; whose imagination conceived, whose faith foresaw, the new Medical School, and who contributed to the realization of his vision by diligent labor in the cause, and through the confidence which others felt in his foresight and sagacity."

1863.

CLARENCE H. DENNY, Acting Sec.,
23 Central St., Boston.

Marshall Ayres died at Newbury, N. H., Aug. 12, 1906. He was son of Marshall and Hannah (Lombard) Ayres, and was born in Griggsville, Ill., Feb. 20, 1839. After leaving College he held positions in a bank in Chicago until June 1866, when he became a member of the firm of Josiah Lombard & Co., commission merchants in Chicago, the branch house in that city of the New York house of Lombard, Stevens & Co. He then removed to New York City, and engaged in the business of the refining of crude petroleum into illuminating gas. He was a partner of his classmate and cousin Lombard in New York under the firm name of Lombard, Ayres & Co., which firm was afterwards consolidated with other allied interests into the Tide Water Oil Company. Since December, 1898, he had been engaged in the export business with Cuba, as vice-president of the Elwell Mercantile Co., and in charge of the New York office. He was married, June 11, 1868, to Louise Adelaide Sanderson, daughter of Levi Sanderson, of Galesburg, Ill., who died Sept. 2, 1887. By this wife he had six children, four of whom are living. He was married again, Oct. 30, 1889, to Frances Hastings, daughter of Rev. Edward W. Noble, of Cambridge, Mass., who survives him. — Nathan Appleton died at the Hotel Not-

tingham in Boston, Aug. 25, 1906. He was son of Nathan and Harriot Coffin (Sumner) Appleton, and was born in Boston, Feb. 2, 1843. He fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School and at the school of Mr. Epes S. Dixwell. He received a commission as second lieutenant in Fifth Massachusetts Battery, July 30, 1863, was present at the battle of Rappahannock Station, went through the Mine Run campaign, was at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and on May 25, 1864, was wounded in the right arm by a rebel skirmisher on the North Anna River. June 19, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and Aug. 25, 1864, he resigned his commission, and was mustered out of service. March 18, 1865, he was commissioned assistant inspector-general on the staff of the governor of Massachusetts, and detailed as acting aide-de-camp to General Wainwright, Artillery Brigade, Fifth Army Corps. He was present at Five Forks, the surrender of General Lee, and at the Grand Review in Washington. He was brevetted Captain United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865. After leaving the army he purchased a cotton plantation on Edisto Island, S. C. He always devoted much time to traveling, and visited many places besides those in the beaten track, and wrote and spoke much on matters of public interest. He went to Sweden and Russia and was present at the opening of the Suez Canal as a delegate of the Boston Board of Trade. He was at one time associated with Bowles Brothers & Co., bankers, in Paris. In May, 1877, he was commissioned captain of Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and was mustered out in December, 1879. July 21, 1879, Appleton was appointed general agent of the Panama Canal Company for the United States, under M. de Lesseps. They traveled together to Washington, San Fran-

cisco and back by Chicago and Boston, making speeches in the different cities. He visited the Panama Canal several times, and made extensive tours in South America and Yucatan. In 1889 he went to Santo Domingo, where he remained more than a year. He had held office in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of the Loyal Legion and of many scientific and charitable societies. He translated several plays from the French and wrote several original plays with his own facile pen, besides numerous contributions to newspapers and magazines, a story called "Harry Ashton's Ramblings," and a book on Russian Society, made up largely of his own observations and experiences. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1887, by Rev. Edward E. Hale of Boston, to Jeannette Maria Ovington, daughter of Edward Judson and Maria Newman (Lewis) Ovington. — On Sept. 26, 1906, at the Academic Session for the Dedication of the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon John Collins Warren, "instructor and professor of surgery in Harvard University for thirty-five years; author and eminent practitioner in surgery; the enthusiastic, winning, and indefatigable promoter of the great undertaking of the Medical School, who knew how to inspire others with his own well-grounded hopefulness and ardor." — Edward Bangs Drew is home from China on a two years' leave of absence from the Chinese Customs Service. His present address is 8 Berkeley Street, Cambridge.

1869.

T. P. BEAL, Sec.,

Second National Bank, Boston.

Edward T. Comegys died at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31. He was a surgeon

in the United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was retired, at his own request, about a year previous to his death. — H. M. Howe, professor in the department of metallurgy, Columbia University, has received from the Emperor of Russia the order of St. Stanislas, together with the patent of knighthood, and the star and cross of the order.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, *Sec.*,
1294 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

John L. King has been elected president of the Syracuse, N. Y., Harvard Club.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, *Sec.*,
126 State St., Boston.

William Withington Carter died suddenly of heart failure at his residence in Englewood, Ill. He was born at Leominster, Mass., Jan. 29, 1849, and received his education in the public schools of that town until he entered College. Soon after graduation he became principal of the Englewood High School, and held that position for about fifteen years, taking a high rank as an educator. In 1881, he was elected president of the Cook County Teachers' Association. In 1886 he retired from active school work on account of threatened ill health, and from that time until his death was engaged in the real estate, loan, and insurance business. For a number of years he was an efficient and capable member of the school board of the district comprising the town of Lake, the largest and most populous school district in the State of Illinois. The school building erected at the corner of 61st St. and Wabash Ave., Chicago, was named after him, and stands as a monument to the services which he rendered to the commu-

nity in which he lived. He was married, June 28, 1877, to Nellie T. Lewis at Englewood, who survives him, together with their three daughters. — George Alfred Merrill, a member of the Class during a part of our College course, is residing at the present time with his brother at Palatka, Florida.

1874.

GEORGE P. SANGER, *Sec.*,
940 Exchange Building, Boston.

A. W. Foote has been elected president of the recently organized Musical Union of Harvard University.

1875.

W. A. REED, *Sec.*,
Brookton.

Edmund Russell Willson died Sept. 9, 1906, at Petersham, Mass., of Bright's disease. He was the son of Rev. Edmund Burke and Martha Anne (Buttrick) Willson, of Salem, born in West Roxbury, Mass., April 21, 1856. He fitted for College at Salem (Mass.) High School. After graduation he went into the office of Peabody & Stearns, architects, of Boston, for about a year, and then studied architecture as special student in Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a year. Afterwards he was in the office of Sturgis & Brigham, architects, in Boston, for eighteen months, and in the office of McKim, Mead & Bigelow, of New York City, three months. He went abroad in June, 1879, passed the examination of the École des Beaux Arts in Paris, in Aug., and until Dec., 1881, studied architecture there and traveled in Europe. He then returned home, and entered the office of Stone & Carpenter, architects, in Providence, R. I., in 1883, becoming a member of the firm of Stone, Carpenter & Willson. He

was a member of the Hope, Agawam Hunt, and Art Clubs of Providence. Since 1889 he was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and at times president of the Rhode Island Chapter. He was married at Salem, Mass., Dec. 14, 1882, to Anne Lemoine Frost. He had two children: Amey Lemoine, born Oct. 30, 1883, and Martha Buttrick, born Aug. 16, 1885, — both of Providence. — The address of Franklin P. Foulkes is now 117 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. — Lester W. Clark has been nominated for a position on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*,

19 Milk St., Boston.

Charles Lowell was born in Newark, New Jersey, Aug. 30, 1855. His ancestors in the male line for four generations were graduates of Harvard College: Rev. John Lowell, H. C. 1721; Hon. John Lowell, H. C. 1760; Rev. Charles Lowell, H. C. 1800; Rev. Robert Traill Spence Lowell, H. C., 1833. His mother was Marianna Duane. In his early boyhood he came to live in Boston with his father's sister, Mary Lowell, widow of Samuel R. Putnam, and was fitted for college principally at the day school of G. W. C. Noble. He entered the Class at the beginning of the Sophomore year, roomed in Matthews, and was a member of the Institute of 1770. He passed satisfactorily the spring examinations, but in the summer of 1874 left College, having received an exceptionally favorable offer to enter the employ of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, a large French bank which had important connections with foreign countries, and especially with the East. Mr. Lowell's early training was obtained in London and Paris, where he had opportunities particularly

advantageous. Later he visited, by way of business, the branches of the bank all over the world. He was its manager in Melbourne, San Francisco, and Calcutta, and when he was about thirty years old became the head of its office in Bombay, its most important branch in the East. His administration was successful and acceptable. Early in 1889 a dangerous illness compelled his sudden return to Europe, and more than two years were spent in regaining his health. In 1891, the Comptoir offered him his old position, but the doctors forbade his return to the East, and he wished to live in America. Coming to Boston, he became the head of the State Street Trust Company, then just established, and managed its affairs with ability and marked success until his death on May 24, 1906, after an illness of less than a fortnight. His sound judgment in business, and his wide experience as a banker brought him to the management of important private trusts; his public spirit and executive capacity made him ready for public service; his loyalty and affection renewed old friendships and gained new ones. He was trustee of the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary, and of the Provident Institution for Savings, treasurer of the Boston Art Museum, and of Emmanuel Church, director of the Fitchburg Railway and the Boston Electric Light Company. On November 12, 1885, he married Beatrice Kate Hardcastle, who, with a daughter and a son, survives him.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*,

73 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge has been reappointed by the judges of the supreme judicial court as chairman of the State Board of Bar Examiners for a term of five years.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*,

53 State St., Boston.

George Abner Littlefield died at Providence, R. I., Aug. 28, 1906. Blood poisoning, believed to be due to an ulcerated tooth, was the cause of his death. He was born at Chelsea, Mass., Feb. 11, 1851. He graduated from Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and after teaching in New Hampshire schools, entered the Class of '77, with which he remained into its Sophomore year. He was with the Class of '78 about two years and a half, and also in '79. He took his degree in 1881, but at his own request was assigned by the Faculty to the Class of '78, as during his College course he had been teaching school and consequently his course was interrupted. He was superintendent of schools at Malden and Lawrence, and supervisor of schools at Boston. From August, 1882, until August, 1889, he was superintendent of schools at Newport, R. I. He then became principal of the State Normal School, Providence. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in August, 1889, and outside of school hours practised law. He was married, Nov. 24, 1879, to Emma Warren Bancroft, by whom he had six children, of whom five survive him. He served two terms as a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, from May, 1895, to May, 1897, and again from Nov. 6, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1901. He was also secretary of the Rhode Island Business Men's Association, and was at the time of his death commander of St. John's Commandery of Knights Templars of Providence, of which organization he had been a member since 1891, having previously been connected with Masonic orders in Newport and Malden.

1879.

EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*,

4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

H. P. Amen was made president of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools at the annual meeting of the Association at Boston in October, succeeding W. De W. Hyde. — President Roosevelt has appointed G. von L. Meyer Postmaster-General. — Benjamin Rand has been appointed librarian in charge of the Philosophical Library in Emerson Hall, Harvard University. — A small but enthusiastic party made the annual trip to the Maine Woods in October. — The gifts from members of the Class for maintaining the fund for the purchase of books for the use of the Department of Economics now amounts to \$240. — Horace Chapin Alger died at Sheridan, Wyoming, Sept. 28, 1906. He was born in Lowell, Mass., April 15, 1857, the son of Edwin A. and Amanda M. (Burwell) Alger. His family removed later to Cambridge, and he prepared for college at the Cambridge High School. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Medical School, but remained there only one year. In 1881 he entered the commission house of Gardner, Murphy & Co., Boston, and went in their employ to Sumner, Iowa. In 1884 he removed to Miles City, Mont., and in 1885 to Sheridan, Wyo., where he engaged in real estate business and insurance. In 1901 he was made a director and the cashier of the newly organized State Bank of Sheridan, and in 1904, on the consolidation of the State Bank and the Bank of Commerce, became cashier of the combined banks. Not only in the city, but throughout the state he won respect and confidence. A staunch Democrat in a strongly Republican state, he was elected to the state legislature in 1895. In 1898, as Democratic candidate

for governor of the State, he was defeated by only a small plurality, and again in 1904, as candidate of his party for state treasurer, although defeated, he ran far ahead of his ticket. He was elected mayor of Sheridan in 1889 and again in 1898, and served as county treasurer from 1890 to 1892. He was a member of various Masonic orders, in all of which he had high standing. The funeral service was at Lowell, Oct. 4, and was attended by a number of the Class. He was not married. — George Todd Coverly died July 31. He was born at Malden, Mass., April 7, 1857, the son of George T. and Martha F. (Fessenden) Coverly. He prepared for college at the Malden High School. After graduation he spent some time abroad for the benefit of his health. He never became strong, however, and for some years before his death had been an invalid. — Frank Donaldson died at San Francisco, Cal., April 18, 1906. He was born at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 29, 1856, the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Winchester) Donaldson. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Post Graduate Department of Johns Hopkins University as a student in biology and physiology. In 1883 he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland and in the same year was elected to a scholarship in biology in Johns Hopkins University. Until 1887 he remained in Baltimore, practising medicine and studying and writing. He spent the winter of 1887-88 in Europe in study and recreation. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York with duties in Europe, and took up his residence in Berlin. A few years later he returned to the United States and began again the practice of medicine in New York City. When the

Spanish War broke out he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and assigned to the regiment commanded by Theodore Roosevelt of the Class of 1880. He was stricken with yellow fever and on partial recovery was ordered home in charge of a number of sick and convalescent officers. Later he had charge of the regimental hospital at Montauk Point. He was honorably discharged in November, 1898. In 1899 he was again commissioned, for service in the Philippines, but he soon resigned on account of his broken health. His scientific and literary writings included a large number of papers printed in various medical journals, and also several plays, some original and others translated from the German. He was married twice: April 21, 1880, to Nannie Beirne, daughter of W. H. and Nancy (Beirne) Macfarland, of Richmond, Va., and July 20, 1896, at Stockton, Cal., to Ethel Chase Sprague, eldest daughter of Katharine Chase Sprague. Two sons were born of the first marriage, and one of the second marriage. — George Abner Littlefield, a temporary member, died at Providence, R. I., Aug. 28, 1906. He entered College in the fall of 1875 with advanced standing. He received the degree of A.B. in 1881 as of the Class of 1878.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,

14 Beacon St., Boston.

Robert Bacon, Acting Secretary of State, accompanied Secretary of War William H. Taft to Cuba for the purpose of investigating the condition of affairs in the island and the possibility of avoiding intervention by the United States under the provision of the Platt Amendment. All attempts to reconcile the government and the revolutionists having failed, he returned to Washington

when intervention was declared. — F. H. Brackett has removed from Wakefield to 10 Middleton St., Dorchester, Mass. — C. S. Davis has become the senior partner of the law firm of Davis, Weston & Walcott, with offices at 70 State St., Boston. — W. A. Gaston has resigned from the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee. — Prof. A. B. Hart delivered the historical address at the dedication at Marietta, Ohio, in October, of a tablet commemorating the settlement of the Northwest Territory, in which he emphasized the influence of the West upon the East. — Dr. Henry Jackson was chief marshal at the exercises dedicating the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School. — J. A. O'Keefe was the Democratic nominee for member of Congress from the Seventh District of Massachusetts. — Josiah Quincy has been appointed by the mayor of Boston a member of the Rapid Transit Commission of that city. He has recently resigned as a member of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts of which he was chairman. — H. W. Savage has brought out for the first time in America Puccini's opera of *Madame Butterfly*.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, Sec.,

103 Walker St., Cambridge.

W. V. R. Berry has been elected a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. — C. A. Coolidge, architect of the buildings of the new Medical School, was given the newly established degree of Doctor of Arts at the academic session on the occasion of the dedication of the buildings of the Medical School on Sept. 26. — F. J. B. Cordeiro has been appointed honorary fellow of Clark University, and is living in Worcester. — G. C. Fisher is with the Pacific Meter Co. of San Francisco. — G. A. Gordon offi-

ciated at the dedicatory exercises of the new Medical School buildings on Sept. 25. — C. Guild has been reelected as governor of Massachusetts. — A. C. Jelly has made an interesting report to the trustees of the Children's Institutions department of the City of Boston in regard to certain medical aspects of the work among defective children. — E. P. Mason is living in Washington, Conn. — M. H. Morgan is spending a sabbatical year in Italy. — G. A. Stearns has left the employ of the Central Union Telephone Co. of Indianapolis, and is now at his home in Waltham. — J. H. Sturgis was appointed, on Sept. 1, treasurer of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, and is living in Cambridge. — W. R. Thayer will be absent in Italy until February, taking part as delegate from the United States in the Congress of Modern Italian History at Milan. — Frank Woods Baker died at Islesboro, Me., Sept. 18. He was the son of Rev. Abijah Richardson and Harriet Newell (Woods) Baker, and was born at Wellesley, Mass., Aug. 10, 1856. He entered College in 1876 from Phillips Academy, Exeter, but left in November on account of illness, returning in 1877 with the Class of 1881. After graduation at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, in 1883, he became rector of Zion Church, Newport, R. I., remaining until Jan. 1, 1885. After a few months in Europe, he was called to Trinity Church, Covington, Ky., where he remained until 1891. He then became rector of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, serving until 1899, when he was called to Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn. He resigned this charge in June, 1905, but continued to live in New Haven, and since February, 1906, officiated at St. Bartholomew's, New York, as afternoon preacher. He was spending the summer at Castine, Me., and on Sept. 2, while preaching at Christ

Church, Islesboro, was stricken with heart failure. He was married, Oct. 9, 1883, to Jennie Porter Mills, of Boston, who survives him with four children. In 1898 he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of the Reformed Church at Cedarville, O., and in March, 1899, was made first Dean of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Cincinnati. — Henry Dixon Jones died suddenly at Portland, Ore., Oct. 18. He was born at Madison, Wis., March 19, 1859, the son of John Q. A. and Mary A. (Dixon) Jones. He was graduated at Delaware College in 1879, and entered the Class as a Junior. After graduation he was instructor in elocution at Harvard for five years, and lectured on this subject at the Theological Seminary of Virginia during these years and until 1894. He studied at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and was ordained deacon in 1889, serving at Pontiac, R. I., during 1889-90. Ordained priest in 1890, he became rector of Christ Church, Media, Pa., continuing until 1893. From 1894 to 1899 he was rector of the Church of the Intercession, New York; from 1899 to 1903 of the Church of the Messiah, St. Paul, Minn.; and from 1903 to 1904 of St. Paul's Church, St. Joseph, Minn. Since Sept., 1904, he had been rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Pendleton, Ore. He was married in 1893 to Elise Adèle Zimmermann of St. Joseph, Minn., who survives him. In 1882 he received the degree of A.M. from Delaware College.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

89 State St., Boston.

Dr. J. Payson Clark has bought the house 71 Marlborough St., Boston, for his home and office. — Hon. Harold M. Sewall has been elected a member of the Maine State Senate. — Ivan Panin has

been lecturing on biblical subjects in New York City and the West. — Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman has taken charge of the work of the Parker Memorial, Berkeley St., Boston. — Joseph R. Worcester has formed a partnership with E. E. Pettee and G. H. Brazer as J. R. Worcester & Co. Consulting Engineers, at 79 Milk St., Boston. — A memorial to the late Charles Eliot, landscape architect, in the form of a stone arch bridging a ravine, near the summit of Blue Hill, Milton, Mass., was dedicated on Oct. 13. The Class Secretary and others made short addresses. — The Class will have its usual midwinter lunch in Boston, and all the members of the Class are expected to be present at the 25th anniversary next June.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,

2 Joy St., Boston.

Robert Gordon Butler died at Ashfield, Mass., Sept. 26. He was the third son of the late Benjamin F. Butler of New York City, and a grandson of that Benjamin F. Butler who was attorney-general of the United States in Andrew Jackson's time. He was also a grandson of Dr. Willard Parker, the noted physician, and a nephew of William Allen Butler, author of "Nothing to Wear." He entered Harvard with our Class, and at graduation received Honorable Mention in History and English Composition, ranking among those to whom disquisitions were assigned. While in College he was on the staff of the *Advocate*. After graduation, he entered Columbia Law School and took his degree in 1885, but in the same year he became a reporter on the New York *Sun*, with which paper he was connected for the next seventeen years, until 1903. During that period he was editor of the *Weekly* and of the *Sun*.

day Sun, edited the Correspondents' Column, did syndicate work, and contributed to *Harper's Weekly* and other publications. He joined the Twenty-second Regiment of the New York National Guard, Franklin Bartlett, '69, commanding, in 1889, and served for ten years as private, corporal, battalion sergeant-major, regimental sergeant-major, second lieutenant, and also as regimental adjutant with the rank of captain. He was married, Sept. 24, 1888, in New York City, to Mary Leland Thorp, who, with three daughters, survives him. — J. R. Coolidge is a member of the Committee on the Utilization of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by schools and colleges, an outgrowth of the movement started six years ago to assist teachers in making a larger use of the materials for study in the museums of Boston and other New England cities. — Prof. C. H. Grandgent gave an address on Oct. 21, before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Association at Boston, in which he strongly urged the adoption of the reformed spelling as the one method possible of enabling our country to absorb the millions of immigrants. — The Rev. A. M. Lord was elected president of the National Institute of Unitarian Ministers at the annual conference at Petersham, Oct. 5. — T. L. Park, commodore of the American Yacht Club, was the winner of the Roosevelt Cup for the so-called "Sonderklasse" boats, in the international series of races between German and American yachts, held off Marblehead in September, and received the trophy at the banquet given to the contestants by the President at Oyster Bay. F. L. Clark and C. P. Curtis also entered specially designed yachts in the preliminary trial races. — C. P. Perin has been elected chairman of the Southern Steel Co., a concern owning a steel plant, blast furnaces, wire mills, etc., in Alabama. —

Dr. A. K. Stone was one of the marshals at the dedicatory exercises of the new Medical School, on Sept. 25.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,

70 State St., Boston.

W. A. Gardner, commodore, and Gordon Abbott, rear commodore, of the Eastern Yacht Club, assisted in the reception and entertainment of the German yachtsmen who competed in the races for Sonderklasse yachts off Marblehead in September. — John G. Coolidge has resigned the post of secretary of United States Legation at Pekin, China, which he has held for four years. — Judge H. R. Dow is president of the Merrimac Valley Harvard Club, an association, formed June 14, 1906, of Harvard men living in Andover, North Andover, Lawrence, and elsewhere along the valley of the Merrimac. — S. A. Eliot is to be one of the preachers at the Sunday evening services in Appleton Chapel for the remainder of the first half year. — The following are mentioned in the History of the Harvard *Crimson*, recently issued, as having been connected with the College periodicals during their course: *Crimson*, G. R. Agassiz, A. Curtis, G. W. Fishback, W. A. Gardner, W. H. Goodwin, R. S. Minturn, H. D. Robbins. *Herald*, C. C. Allen, E. L. Conant, E. M. Gill, W. E. Haskell, J. B. Wilson. *Crimson* and *Herald-Crimson*, F. M. Bacon, A. M. Butler, W. W. Mumford, W. B. Noble. *Herald* and *Herald-Crimson*, C. T. Greve, F. A. Mason. — Rome G. Brown was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association at its last annual meeting. — C. R. Saunders has changed his address from 40 Water St. to 92 State St. — Dr. Paul Thorndike has moved his offices to 24 Marlborough

St. — The Secretary has changed his address from 222 Boylston St. to 70 State St. — T. M. Osborne, who opposed strongly in the New York State Democratic Convention at Buffalo the nomination of W. R. Hearst for governor, is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Albany Democratic Conference formed for the purpose of working in New York State for "preserving and continuing the Democratic party."

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,

16 State St., Boston.

James J. Storrow has presented a new clubhouse at No. 9 Eaton St. to the boys of the West End, Boston. It is known as the West End House, and was dedicated Oct. 25. — John S. Phillips is the editor of the *American Magazine* as well as one of the new owners. — George E. Foss was renominated in August for a seventh term in Congress. — E. T. Sanford, as president of the Tennessee Bar Association, made the principal address at the 25th annual meeting on Lookout Mountain. — Prof. Reuben Peterson represented the University of Michigan at the dedication of the new Harvard Medical School buildings. James G. Mumford was one of the aids, and William S. Thayer one of the marshals. — Eugene Lent's new address is 1549 Octavia St., San Francisco. — James J. Storrow is treasurer and on the executive committee of the P. A. Collins Memorial.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.,

126 W. 85th St., New York

Walter Howard Edgerly, eldest son of Charles Brown and Mary Howard Edgerly, was born in Boston, April 26, 1864, and died at Longwood, Mass., Oct. 9,

1906. He prepared for college at the Cambridge High School, entered the Class of '86 at the beginning of its Freshman year, and took his degree in the regular course. He played on the Freshman Nine and during his Junior and Senior years was a member of the University Nine. During his entire College course he was one of the most valued members of the University Glee Club. After 1889 he was continuously in the stock, bond, and note brokerage business, as a member of the firm of Edgerly & Crocker. On Jan. 3, 1905, he was married to Miss Nathalie Alice Bloom. A daughter was born to them July 12, 1906. — Lowell Lincoln, Jr., son of Lowell and Clara A. Lothrop Lincoln was born in Boston, Dec. 15, 1865, and died in New York, Sept. 19, 1906. Upon graduation he went into the office of Blake Bros., in New York, and took charge of their note-broking department. After being there for some years, he joined the note-broking firm of Charles Hathaway & Co. as one of their partners, and in this firm he continued until his death. On Nov. 24, 1896, he married Miss Anna Steward of New York City, who, with three children, survives him. — Joseph Bluxorne Chadbourn (temporary), son of James Hannon and Annie Bluxorne Chadbourn, was born Oct. 27, 1861, at Wilmington, N. C., and died Oct. 24, 1903. He left College at the end of his Freshman year and went immediately into business in Chadbourn, N. C. He was mayor of Chadbourn from 1886 to 1896. In 1900 his health broke down and the last three years of his life were spent in a hospital. On Jan. 21, 1891, he married Miss Elizabeth Stanly. She and one son survive him. — Walter Thomas Reynolds, son of Thomas and Olivia Watson Reynolds, was born June 19, 1859, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and died June 2, 1905, in Switzerland. He has

lived abroad since graduation, principally in Italy and Switzerland. He was married, on May 20, 1889, to Lillian V. Stark, and leaves a widow and four children. — C. L. Gibson has been appointed professor of clinical surgery at Cornell University Medical College and fellow of the American Surgical Association. — Robert Dickinson Weston-Smith will hereafter use the single surname Weston instead of Weston-Smith. — Changes of address: W. S. Barnes, 922 Ellis St., San Francisco, Cal.; C. S. Babcock, 204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; F. T. Cooper, 36 Hamilton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.; E. H. Babbitt, New Preston, Conn.; C. C. Whitman, 20 Rue de Lubeck, Paris, France. — Temporary addresses: C. S. Balcombe, 8 Ocean Ave., Salem, Mass.; J. J. Brennan, 20 Portland St., Worcester, Mass.; W. V. Judson, 258 Knapp St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Gilbert Tompkins, 42 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Zeller, 25 Broad St., New York.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
340 South Station, Boston.

Alonzo R. Weed has been appointed and confirmed as a member of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts. — John Linzee Snelling, on Sept. 1, 1906, became manager of the Boston office of Inman & Co., cotton merchants. — Frank N. Nay, on Sept. 1, 1906, formed a copartnership for the practice of law with John L. Bates, formerly governor of Massachusetts, and Leon M. Abbott, of the Law School of 1890, under the firm name of Bates, Nay & Abbott, with offices at No. 1043-47 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, *Sec.*,
413 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

Wilfred Bolster has been appointed

chief justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston. — D. T. Dickinson has removed from Cambridge and is now practising law in Manchester, N. H., as a member of the firm of Taggart, Dickinson, Wyman & Starr. His office address is Pickering Block; residence 1855 Elm Street. — E. C. Marsh died August 15 last at his home at Newton Highlands, Mass. He had been in poor health for a considerable time, but had been hopeful of improving. — Addresses: Rupert Norton, 71 Kirkland St., Cambridge; H. P. Towle, 453 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, *Sec.*,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New addresses: Business: L. F. Snow, care of N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co., 160 Market St., Newark, N. J.; James M. Newell, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.; M. D. Hull, 181 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; George V. Gray, 371 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal.; C. D. Farquharson, 801 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Thayer, Rooms 1112-1113, 43 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; V. M. Harding, 131 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; C. Greene, 11 Broadway, N. Y.; P. F. Hall, 60 State St., Boston, Mass.; J. M. Newell, 53 State St., Boston, Mass. — Home: A. F. Adams, 12 Cottage Ave., Winthrop, Mass.; C. S. Martin, Ridgewood, N. J.; M. A. Kilvort, Apartado, 85, Mexico City, Mex.; J. L. Goodale, 258 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; C. H. Moore, 112 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.; C. F. M. Guild, care of *Boston Globe*, Boston, Mass.; E. S. Griffing, 37 Poplar Place, New Rochelle, N. Y. — C. A. Bunker has been elected president of the Wellesley Club. — A. Burr has made for the '89 chamber in the Harvard Club in New York, a large collection of '89 Class, club, society, and team photo-

graphs and memorabilia. — R. C. Cabot delivered the opening address at the N. Y. School of Philanthropy; also an address at dinner of 85 Harvard men in Denver, Colo. — C. B. Davenport has published "Inheritance in Poultry" (Carnegie Inst. of Washington, 1906, 136 pp., 17 plates). — C. F. M. Guild has left the *Boston Journal* and is now connected with the *Boston Globe*. — G. V. Gray is in the assaying business in San Francisco under name of "The James & Gray Co." — G. L. Hunter has an article on "The Truth about Doctored Rugs," in the July *Country Life*, and on "Georgian Furniture," in October *Country Life*. — J. E. Homans has been writing a series of articles on power automobile transportation in *Collier's*. — M. D. Hull is a Republican candidate for assemblyman in Illinois legislature. — John Russell Hayes has published articles: "The Quatrain in Modern Verse," in *The Pathfinder*; "Sidney Lanier in Old Chester County," in *The Pathfinder*; "Cities of the Heart," in *Book News Monthly*. — Verses: "Ave Carissime! The Grave of John Addington Symonds," in November *Bibelot*; "The Grave of Bayard Taylor," in *Lippincott's Magazine*. — W. T. Hodges was appointed, Sept. 1, United States appraiser of the Port of Boston, being promoted from the position of examiner of machinery, formerly obtained by civil service examination after competition with 35 other applicants. — P. F. Hall took part in joint debate on immigration before National Civic Federation in N. Y., Sept. 24. — E. W. Hawley was candidate for alderman in Minneapolis this fall, favored by the Voters' League. — H. B. Lathrop expects to study in Boston and Cambridge this winter. — C. H. Moore has resumed work at Cambridge after a year as professor at the American School in Rome. — J. D.

Merrill accompanied the Harvard Crew to England this summer as representative of the *Boston Globe*. — J. M. Newell withdrew from firm of Dunbar, Rackemann & Brewster on Sept. 1, and formed a law partnership with James D. Colt under firm name of Colt & Newell. — G. A. Reisner writes as follows: "Was appointed, Sept.-Oct., 1905, director of the Harvard Palestinian Expedition, director of the Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Egyptian Expedition (with Mr. A. M. Lythgoe as field director), and assistant professor of Semitic archaeology at Harvard University. The last appointment is accompanied by permission to be absent in Palestine and Egypt for the purpose of making excavations in the name of the University. Mr. Jacob Schiff, of New York, has given the University funds sufficient for five years' excavations in Samaria (Palestine). If we are able to obtain a concession from the Turkish government, I expect to spend the most of my time in Palestine during the next five years. During December-February each winter, I shall probably be in Egypt. Any '89 man who drifts into our camp may be sure of his welcome." He has published *Hearst Medical Papyrus*, vol. 1 of series on Egyptian Archaeology of the University of Cal. — P. M. Reynolds is treasurer of the Old Colony Street Railway Co. — P. S. Sears won the first prize for District No. 15 (Lynn and Nahant) candidates in the *Boston Herald Prize Contest* of last July, the prize being a \$500 house-lot in West Roxbury. — J. W. Smith received degree of LL.B. at New York University last spring. — E. Wright is serving on the jury in New York. — W. H. Warren has returned from a year's study of chemistry in Europe and is made professor of chemistry in Washington University, St. Louis. — C. Warren has

been designated by Gov. Guild as chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission under the new law which provides that the governor shall hereafter designate the chairman. — M. Whitridge has been elected a director of the National Mechanics Bank of Baltimore. — E. Wardman has an article on "C. E. Hughes," in the November *Review of Reviews*. — At the Academic Session of the recent celebration of the completion of the new Medical School Buildings in Sanders Theatre, '89 was represented in the chorus of 100 voices by Cabot, Howe, and A. D. Hodges.

1890.

J. W. LUND, *Sec.*,
84 State St., Boston.

Mark Bailey, who has been engaged in graduate work at the University of Chicago, has been elected to the chair of Latin at Kalamazoo College.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, *Sec.*,
112 Water St., Room 601, Boston.

The Secretary hopes to have the account of the 15th celebration printed and ready for distribution within the year. — John Duff has been appointed special justice of the Municipal Court of Suffolk County, Mass. — N. W. Perkins is with the John Hancock Life Ins. Co. of Boston, address 20 Lake St., Cambridge, Mass. — G. H. Chittenden has removed his school (The Hopkinson School) to 66 Beacon St. — The Secretary is delighted to report that his information in regard to T. J. Stead is false, and that Stead is with the Cunard Steamship Co., Battery Park Bldg., New York City. — In his introduction to the "Life and Works of George Herbert," Prof. George Herbert Palmer has expressed his great obligations to Lewis K. Morse.

1892.

A. R. BENNER, *Sec.*,
Andover, Mass.

The Secretary expects to publish a new Report of the Class before June, 1907. — New address: Joseph E. Stevens, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

1894.

E. K. RAND, *Sec.*

107 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge.

The Secretary is glad to announce that the Decennial Volume has more than paid for itself. A few copies remain and will be sent gratis to any members of the Class who apply for them. — Robert Watson Gilchrist, a temporary member of the Class, died at East Rindge, N. H., in October. He was the son of the late Robert Gilchrist, the founder of the Gilchrist Company of Boston. He had been connected with the Shepard Norwell Co. up to a year ago, when owing to a severe attack of bronchitis he gave up his position. He had been in poor health since that time. — J. S. Ford is head of the German department at Exeter Academy. — Dr. G. S. Whiteside sends as his address, 712 Dekum Building, Portland, Ore. He adds, "I wish you would send us out more Harvard men to the North coast. It is a splendid place for young men not afraid of work." — Knudsen writes from Kehaha, Kauai, "I suppose you think I have the tropical manyana habit, but such is not the case. I am up to my eyes in a political campaign for senator to the territorial legislature." — W. J. Frothingham has resigned his position as trust officer of the Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn, and is with W. A. & A. M. White, 130 Water St., New York. — H. R. Linville has published a "Textbook in General Zoölogy," Ginn & Co., 1906. — The latest annual report of

H. C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., is reviewed in an editorial of the *New York Sun*, Sept. 27. — E. Goldmark is in the law firm of Nathan, Leventritt & Perham, 27 William St., New York. — H. G. Meadows is in the firm of Meadows, Williams & Co., bankers and brokers, Fidelity Building, Buffalo. — F. W. Garrison is with the Lord Electric Co., 112 Water St., Boston. — A. von W. Leslie is head master of the Blake School, 537 Fifth Ave., New York. — C. R. Stetson has returned from abroad and resumed his charge at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 509 I St., N. E., Washington, D. C. — G. Metcalf is in the law firm of Green, Hinckley & Allen, 15 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. — Dr. E. C. Hixon has an office at 419 Boylston St., Boston. — Other addresses are: Dr. W. Wadsworth, The Normandie, 36th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; T. L. Livermore, Jr., San Fernando, Estado de Durango, Mexico; G. H. Tinkham, 705-706 Barristers Hall, Pemberton Square, Boston; Le. R. Harvey, 907 Broome St., Wilmington, Del.; G. A. Walker, 60 State St., Boston; G. C. Niles, 26 Liberty St., New York; H. W. Horne, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. — A. E. Nickerson, 22 Bramhall St., Portland, Me.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, *Sec.*,
16 Congress St., Boston.

H. W. Brown and W. R. Peabody are members of the law firm of Davis, Weston & Walcott, with offices at 70 State St., Boston. — Spencer Eddy, formerly first secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, has been transferred to a similar post in the American embassy at Berlin. — F. E. Lowell has removed his office to the Exchange Building, 53

State St., Boston. — F. W. Merriman's business address is now 696 E. First St., South Boston. — Guy Murchie is treasurer of the Republican City Committee of Boston. — F. H. Nash delivered an address on "Experimental Insurance Legislation," before the National Association of Life Underwriters at St. Louis, Mo. — A. J. Peters has offices for the general practice of law in the Exchange Building, Boston. — W. W. Rockwell's address is now 336 W. 95th St., New York City. — H. W. Thayer's address is 45 Equitable Building, Boston.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,
112 Water St., Boston.

A. M. Kales and A. R. Sheriff were members of the special committee appointed by the Chicago Bar Association to investigate and report upon the qualification of the several candidates for associate judges of the municipal court of Chicago. — H. S. Johnson is cashier of the First Nat. Bank of Azusa, Cal. — W. B. Buck is associated with the estate of Henry Seybert, 328 Chestnut St., Phila. — E. G. Knoblauch is now in New York where his new play, *The Shulamite*, is to be produced this winter. — Edward N. Tobey has been appointed demonstrator and research assistant in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine; he received the degree of M.A. last June at Harvard. — A. A. Lawrence is associated with Winslow & Bigelow, architects, Boston. — Dr. T. J. Manahan went abroad with the Crew this summer as their physical adviser. — The following changes of addresses occurred since the 3d report: H. D. Brown, care of E. H. Rollins & Sons, 21 Milk St., Boston; Wm. B. Buck, 328 Chestnut St., Phila.; Robertson Duff, Room 715, 50 Congress St., Boston; R. K. Fox, Mt. Kisco, Westchester Co., N. Y.; Wm. Hanck, Brewster, N.

Y.; S. R. Hayter, 709 Lowman Bldg. Seattle, Wash.; H. S. Johnson, First National Bank, Azusa, Cal.; Rev. Walter R. Lord, 414 E. 14th St., New York; Vernon Munroe, Englewood, N. J.; Dr. A. E. Small, 90 W. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.; F. L. Smart, Davenport, Iowa; G. E. Smith, care of Trowbridge & Co., 100 Broadway, New York; Dr. E. N. Tobey, 4 Byron St., Runcorn, via Liverpool, England. — The Secretary desires the correct addresses of the following: F. W. Bigelow, Jr., Horace Canfield, Thornton Jenkins, G. N. Lewis, L. C. Milliken, Meredith Morris, F. E. Parker, E. T. Reed, Phillip Richardson, H. A. Stone, Alex. C. Thompson. — Dr. E. N. Tobey has an article on "Trypanosomiasis" in the *Journal of Medical Research*, July, 1906. — By the time this number of the *Graduates' Magazine* reaches its readers the pictures taken on our Decennial should have been sent out. The Committee has been handicapped in having them finished, as the work required the printing and mounting of about 200 sets of pictures having fifteen prints each, thus making about 3000 prints to be finished and mounted. These prints are mounted on a card 22 x 28 inches and are sent as a souvenir to all members of the Class who attended the Decennial or in any way contributed to the event. Please notify the Secretary if you do not receive them within a reasonable time. In view of the fact that the Class has a new Secretary, each member, in order that the strong interest in the Class, which was shown at the Decennial, may not fall off, should make special effort to keep him informed from time to time of everything of interest.

1897.

WM. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

C. S. Wilson has been transferred

from the American legation at Athens, having received the appointment of secretary of legation at Havana, Cuba. Wilson has spent five years in the legations of the Balkan States. — W. G. Margeson has opened an office in the Board of Trade Building, Grand Rapids, Michigan, for the practice of patent law. — F. G. Shaw is general manager of the International Switch and Signal Company, with office at 111 Purchase St., Boston. — W. Read, 2d, is with the American Roller Bearing Co., at South Framingham, Mass. — H. B. Scott, attorney, with offices at 60 State St., Boston, is making a specialty of organizing the formation of Maine corporations. — N. B. Marshall is lecturer in the department of Musical History at the Washington Conservatory of Music and School of Expression. — L. Williams is associated with Sargent & Fairchild, bankers and brokers, 8 Exchange Place, Boston. — C. M. Weld is engaged in an engineering expedition in the southern part of the Island of Cuba. His address is, care of F. M. Weld, 5 Nassau St., New York City. — W. G. Sewall is hunting big game in Africa. His address is, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers, London. — J. Fyfe, paymaster in the U. S. Navy, is stationed at Newport, R. I. — L. H. Peters is foreign freight agent of the Boston & Albany R. R., with office at 211 Chamber of Commerce, Boston. — E. H. Wells is Secretary for Appointments at Harvard University. He has issued a circular stating that: "The Appointments Office procures suitable positions for undergraduates, graduates, and all past members of the University seeking employment of any sort, whether temporary or permanent; and, conversely, recommends for vacant positions made known to the Secretary the best available Harvard candidates." I want to call to the attention of the Class this new depart-

ment which performs an excellent service. If any man is seeking available employees, I urge that he communicate with Secretary Wells, thereby stimulating the demand for the services of Harvard men, and increasing the effectiveness and usefulness of the Department for Appointments.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

The second batch of Class Life Blanks was sent out Oct. 1, to all the delinquents who had failed to send in their reports during the past summer. The number was deplorably large, but I am glad to say that this second notice has had a favorable effect, and it really looks as if we might have our second report within the next three months. — Paul M. Hubbard announces the removal of his law office to 528 Exchange Bldg., Boston. — Dudley H. Bradlee, Jr., is with the Santa Rita Mining Co., Nieves, Zacatecas, Mexico. — Eliot Wadsworth has been elected a director of the Beacon Trust Co., Boston. — Frederick T. Case announces the removal of his law office to 59 Wall St., New York City. — Leland E. Bristol is an assistant professor of law at the University of Missouri. — Dr. James W. Myer is practising medicine at 155 West 64th St., New York City. — Percival Dove has purchased and is running a machine shop in Lawrence. — Louis C. Sing is dramatic and musical critic and literary editor of the *Detroit Journal*. — Arthur H. Howard is with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., Vandergrift, Pa. — Robert F. Jackson is an architectural draughtsman at 518 Moffatt Block, Detroit, Mich. — Henry M. Wilder is with the Stanley G. T. Electric Eng. Co., Pittsfield, Mass. — Kenneth P. R. Neville is the

Illinois representative of Ginn & Co., publishers. — Hugh F. Kendall is a mining engineer in charge of the Lake Superior mining operations of the New York State Steel Co. of Buffalo. — Percy F. Parsons is principal of the East Walpole High School. — Walter Lemann is practising law in Donaldsonville, La. — Samuel B. Field is with the Cotton Picker Co., East Boston. — John G. Clarke is with the Warren Bituminous Paving Co., 164 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario. — Howard L. Gray is an assistant in history at Harvard, where he is studying for a doctor's degree. — John Adams is with the United Zinc and Chemical Co., Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. — George A. Browne is assistant manager of the Puget Sound Dry Dock and Machinery Co., Tacoma, Wash. — Alfred L. Curtis is a grain dealer in Wilton, N. H. — Dr. Edward Mahone is practising medicine in Hastings, Neb. — Henry E. Cottle is principal of the Bristol, Conn., High School.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

E. P. Davis is in real estate business in St. Paul, Minn.; address 410-411 Germania Life Bldg. — Dr. Louis T. Wilson has removed to 24 Marlborough St., Boston. — T. H. Endicott has returned from the far West and is again with Stone & Webster, 84 State St., Boston. — Henry M. Hall is superintendent of the Boys' Club of Orange, N. J. — B. A. Franklin's address is 329 Unity Bldg. Bloomington, Ill. — G. A. Goodridge's home address is 283 Washington St., Winchester, Mass. — Oliver F. Richards is general superintendent of the Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo. — Henry S. Thompson is no longer Secretary for Appointments at Harvard College, but is in business with F. A. Eustis

[H. C. 1901] under the firm name of Eustis & Thompson, with an office at 131 State St., Boston. — Clarke Thomson completed, on November 1, his four years' apprenticeship in the Pennsylvania R. R. shops at Altoona, Pa. He will continue in the employ of the road, but at this date [Oct. 25] does not know where he will be located.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,

Endicott, N. Y.

The Class of 1900 successfully renewed its youth at its Sexennial Celebration held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June. Though the representation by states was not as general as at the Triennial, there were some men from the Middle States and the far West who had made a special point of coming back to renew old friendships; the New Englanders of course were there in a body. The New York crowd failed almost wholly to appear, and their reputation was saved only by the enthusiasm of Bill Burden. The feeling manifested throughout the celebration was of the rare kind, — not rare with 1900, — that knows no bounds. Whenever 1900 came in contact with her foe-of-the-moment, 1903, she smothered the younger sons of Harvard with cheering of tremendous and continuous volume; indeed no stone was left unturned at the ball game to change defeat into victory, and it was due not to superior artifice on the part of 1903, but to the actual skill of her nine that we were defeated. The meeting of the Class began on Monday morning, June 25, when a reception was held at Young's Hotel. After registering, each member of the Class was labelled with a bronze H 1900-1906 medallion, suspended from a green ribbon, which had been struck off in honor of the occasion. The

Second Class Report was also distributed and proved to be of tremendous interest to every one. Those who had omitted to send any record of themselves since graduation expressed great regret at their carelessness, when the book was examined; it is hoped that every one will coöperate to make the Third Report a complete record. At this first gathering reminiscences seemed to be entirely overshadowed by topics of more immediate interest. Of these "money getting" and "marriage" easily divided the honors. Which is uppermost in the minds of the 1900 man it is hard to determine, but it is certainly true that the latter subject began to attract only when an end had come to the marvelous narrations about "How I am getting on." "Are you married?" very nearly replaced the older forms of salutation or greeting; it impressed one with the fact that three years add greatly to one's age and — one's folly. About noon the Boston crowd dropped in for a handshake and a hand-out, which had been thoughtfully provided by the Secretary. As soon as these starvelings from 'Change could be moved, those who were at leisure went to Harvard Bridge to encourage 1900 in its half mile race with 1903. The 1900 crew, rowing in the following order, was beaten by only a half length in a beautiful and well-rowed contest: Stroke, Harding, 7, G. O. Clark, 6, J. B. Hawes, 5, Brown, 4, Stanton, 3, T. W. Pierce, 2, Kidner, bow, Ayer, cox., Wadleigh. Had it not been for a poor start, 1900 would undoubtedly have crossed the line a winner. It was the subject of some comment that Pat Rice and Eliot Spalding, who were on the tug, should have permitted 1903 to get the advantage in this way. There were some cripples after the race; in fact it was rumored that a leading Boston physician was laid up for repairs. In the evening the Class went to

the Pop concert. Owing to a large number of Class dinners, the attendance was small and enthusiasm at a very low ebb. The usual stunt of calling for pieces which kind Mr. Strube pretended never to have heard about was gone through with, the ladies were cheered, the Classes were cheered, and to end all, a faint-hearted march took place around the room. — The next morning, the 26th, the Class was joined by 1903, and proceeded to the Brookline Country Club, where a variety of sports was indulged in. The main events were track sports and a baseball game with 1903. 1900 had an overwhelming number of entries in the "Fathers" race, but 1903 had one lone little Father who ran away from the field; robbed of this race, 1900's hopes fell. 1903, with her swarms of candidates for each event, took relays, hurdles, dashes, leaving her older rival only the cheering victory of those two old war-horses, Talbot and Lewis, in the two-legged race. A luxurious lunch was served in the clubhouse, and then the baseball game began. Our nine was made up of Buster Edmunds, c., Ned Foster, p., Sam Lewis, 1 b., Ned Wheeler, 2 b., Loughlin, s. s., Bert Ewer, 3 b., Clark, r. f., Reggie Bolles, l. f., Mott Shaw, c. f. For seven innings Foster pitched such fine ball that 1900 took the lead and appeared to be an easy winner. After this the team weakened and Kernan led his nine to victory by the score of 4 to 2. The features of the game were the incessant 1900 cheering, led by Pat Rice (which must have been very mortifying to 1903), the sirocco which swept down on Mott Shaw (he has a beard) from the 1903 lines each time he faced Kernan, and the solicitude with which Dr. Talbot plied his trade among the wayfarers on the side lines. The crowds returned to Boston about supper-time, after having been harried about the grounds and torn from

the refreshment booths by the official photographer. About 90 men appear in the picture. On Commencement Day, the 27th, the Class met in the morning at Holworthy where Lewis, the old Pudding steward, had charge of the lunch. In the evening the regular Class Dinner was held at the Exchange Club. Pat Rice was toastmaster and the following men were called on either to speak or to bow acknowledgment: E. Mayer, Mott Shaw, Burden, Caspar Brown, Edmunds, E. L. Dudley, Wm. Chadbourne, E. Mallinckrodt, Collins, Crane, A. B. Chandler, H. Mifflin, Sam Lewis, Bissell, Spalding, Charles Harding, Hollis. Poems by Bartlett Brooks and R. S. Holland. Souvenir ash trays engraved with 1900 were found at each plate. The menu was by Mott Shaw. A surprise was sprung before the dinner when an extra edition of the *Crimson* appeared. This had been worked up by Holland, Dudley, and others, and proved to be an amusing burlesque. Advertisements, editorials, notices, etc., had all been appropriated by their ready wits and cleverly made over at the expense of various members of the Class. Some who suffered most at the hands of the ex-Lamponites unfortunately were not present to defend themselves. There was no end of enthusiasm at the Dinner. None of the speeches could be heard far owing to the extreme approbation expressed on all sides. Chadbourne really wanted to make a finished oration, — in fact he said so, — but his mere presence was greeted with such storms of applause that he was forced to retire, unsaid yet far from unsung. Some thought that Class spirit bubbled over a little too freely, if that can be a fault, because some men whom others really wanted very much to hear were unable to make themselves heard. The musical talent was conspicuous. John Hawes's rollick-

ing Kipling ballads hit the popular note, and were encored again and again. Prouty sang a bewitching Hawaiian love-song, as only one could who had lived several years among the native Hawaiians. George Root led a quartette in old familiar airs, and Carl Oakman borrowed a violin from the orchestra and softened the ardor of his hearers with several beautiful selections. Altogether the Dinner was extremely successful. Pat Rice's conduct as toastmaster was exemplary; his introductory speeches were clever, and by his tactful allusions to Class spirit and the bond which keeps us together, he aroused a feeling of the greatest good fellowship. Near the close of the banquet, Rice was instructed to wire the Crew the good wishes of the Class of 1900 and to assure them that we had every confidence in their ability to defeat Yale. This confidence was happily vindicated on the following day. The company dispersed early, with cheers for the Class, to seek once more the four corners of the earth.

1902.

BARRETT WENDELL, JR., *Sec.*,

358 Marlborough St., Boston.

Charles Edward Aldrich is with Stone & Webster, electrical engineers, 84 State St., Boston. — Guy Bancroft is with Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, Boston. — Charles Arthur Barnard is a lawyer: address, Century Bldg., Washington, D. C. — Donald Carter Barnes is with Stone & Webster, 84 State St., Boston. — John Amory Lowell Blake is with Blake Bros. & Co., bankers, Boston. — Walter Dennison Brooks is with Richardson & Burrage, real estate brokers, 50 Congress St., Boston. — Morris Ruggles Brownell is with Perry & Cook, lawyers, Masonic Bldg., New Bedford. — Henry Avery Carleton is

with Lord, Day & Lord, 49 Wall St., New York. — George Oliver Carpenter is with W. H. Markham & Co., insurance brokers, Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. — Merrill Edwin Champion, Greenwood, Mass., is a fourth year medical student. — William Parker Collier is a teacher at Sidney, O.; address, 1045 West Ave., Sidney, O. — Leon John Cook is superintendent of schools at Saugerties, N. Y. — Oscar Fulton Cooper is a member of the firm of Gray & Cooper, lawyers, Kohn Bldg., San Francisco. — Paul Henry Cram is teaching in the Lajardo High School, Porto Rico. — Arthur Lithgow Devens, Jr., is with Devens, Lyman & Co., bankers, Post Office Sq., Boston. — Henry White Godfrey is house officer at the Bournwood Hospital, Brookline. — Edward William Hamill is an architect at Belleville, Ill. — Paul Wiley Hildebrant's address is, care of Waltham Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass. — Clarence Whitman Hobbs, Jr., is a lawyer; address, State Mutual Bldg., Worcester, Mass. — Walter James Mayers is attorney for police at Boston. — Edwin Walter Mill is superintendent of the Cheksan Mines, Cheksan, Korea. — Charles Samuel Peabody is a student at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. — Arthur Kendrick Pope is a wholesale uniform maker at 30 Kilby St., Boston. — Clarence George Rothchild is with the American Smelters Co., 71 Broadway, New York. — Frederick William Russe is a chemist; address, care of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo. — Robert William Sawyer, Jr., is a lawyer; address, 190 Highland Ave., Winchester, Mass. — William Augustus Sawyer is house officer at the Mass. General Hospital, Boston. — Richard Gordon Scott is a real estate broker at Vancouver, B. C. — Wilbur B. Sprague is superintendent of schools at Winchendon, Mass. — Harry Lord Wells

is a contractor, care of Wells Bros., 1014 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — Charles Harold Wilson's address is, care of Wilson, Grilk & Wilson, Main St., Davenport, Iowa.

the Submarine Signal Co., 88 Broad St., Boston. — C. M. Olmsted has received an appointment in the Solar Observatory at Mt. Wilson, Pasadena, Cal.

1904.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.

48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

N. S. Bartlett, Jr., is a member of the firm of Bartlett & Bro., stock brokers, 53 State St., Boston. — G. H. Dowse is with the firm of Bartlett & Bro. — P. Fox, 604 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal., is with F. B. Gilbreth Co., building contractors. — C. G. Loring, care of Baring Bros., London, has gone to Paris to study for admission to the École des Beaux Arts. — P. B. Robinson is one of Senator Lodge's private secretaries at Washington, D. C. — A. Derby is secretary for Justice Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. — C. R. Cross, Jr., is studying in Mass Institute of Technology. — H. Mann is teaching at Milton Academy, Milton, Mass. — H. S. Allen is practising law in the office of Boyden, Palfry, Bradlee & Twombly, 60 State St., Boston. — A. F. Bigelow is practising law in the office of Smith & Donald, 60 State St., Boston. — A. Ames, Jr., is practising law in the office of Long & Hemenway, Boston. — A. Black is practising law independently at 53 State St., Boston. — G. Clark is practising law in the office of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, N. Y. City. — R. Ernst is practising law in the office of Ropes, Gray & Gorham, 60 State St., Boston. — C. H. Walker is practising law in the office of Powers & Hall, Boston. — O. J. Campbell and H. W. L. Dana are studying in the Harvard Graduate School. — R. R. Brownson is editor of the *Oxnard Courier*, Oxnard, Cal. — MacAllaster Moore is ass't engineer with

ROY SMITH WALLACE, Sec.,

Freeport, N. Y.

T. G. Meier is with H. Taylor Sherman, real estate, 542 Fifth Ave., N. Y. — H. F. Phillips has opened a general law office, with Messrs. Benner & Foster, at rooms 1117-1121 Old South Building, Boston. — A. A. Ballantine is with Gaston, Snow, and Saltonstall, State St., Boston. — J. P. Leake is resident physician at the Parental School Hospital, West Roxbury. — A. Wait is St. Louis representative of W. F. Mosser & Co., sole leather dealers; residence at 326 North Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — A. Schwab is with the Schwab Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; residence at 4393 Westminster Pl., St. Louis. — H. D. Brandyce is assistant secretary to Mr. Mills of the Merchants Despatch Transportation Co., 360 Broadway, N. Y. — E. Fischel is studying medicine at the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis. — H. L. Adams writes from the U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., that he is "inspector and chief draughtsman in Yards and Docks Department. For two months I have also been the acting chief clerk to head of Department, Yards and Docks." — G. P. Usher holds John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship; K. K. Smith the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship; H. E. Warren the Julia Amory Appleton Fellowship; P. W. Bridgman the John Tyndall Scholarship. — F. Holdsworth is a traveling salesman with the Luxmoor Co., Vineyard Haven, Mass. — A. A. Thayer has gone to Europe as the representative of the Cincinnati Milling

Machine Co. — J. P. R. French has returned to the University to pursue further study in chemistry. — A. Rose has opened a law office at 301 Carney Building, 48 Tremont St., Boston. — A. W. Jones is with the Library Bureau, 48 Federal St., Boston. — W. C. Phillips is a reporter on the *Philadelphia Press*. — T. H. Ellis has returned from Panama, and is now with the Sullivan Drill Co., Claremont, N. H. — J. Daniels is still resident at the South End House, and is corresponding secretary of the Congo Reform Association, 723 Tremont Bldg., Boston. — A. Goodhue is with the American Glue Co., 121 Beverly St., Boston. — R. P. Ferry is studying law at the University of Wisconsin. — S. P. Adams has returned to the University for graduate work in philosophy. — T. R. Clark is with the Lewis Run Manufacturing Co., oil producers, 93 Kennedy St., Bradford, Pa. — J. V. Gano is teaching French and German at the Ohio Military Institute, College Hill, Ohio. — W. D. Smith is in the Worcester, Mass., sales office of the American Steel and Wire Co. His address is 7 Berkshire St., Worcester. — C. A. Garfield is an engineer employed on construction work by the Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston, Mass. — The Dante Prize for the best essay on a subject drawn from the life and works of Dante has been awarded to C. R. Post for an essay on "The Beginnings of the Influence of Dante on Castilian and Catalan Literature."

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, *Sec.*,

Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

H. F. Clarke has ceased his connection with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., and allied himself with the firm of S. D. Loring & Son, 64 Devonshire St., Boston. — T. J. Damon has

a three years' appointment as tutor at Robert College, Constantinople, at which address word from his friends will be welcomed. — G. Terzieff is a chemist in the laboratory of the Solway Process Co., Syracuse. His address is 1721 West Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. — R. Winsor, Jr., has entered Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston. — H. C. J. Roelvink is living at Houthorst Straat 5, Amsterdam, Holland. — J. A. Hare has resigned his position at the Mass. Institute of Technology, and is now employed as secretary to the general manager of the Hamburg American Line, with office at 35 Broadway, N. Y. — C. H. Brown is teaching English at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn.

1906.

N. KELLEY, *Sec.*,

29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

H. M. Wheeler has been appointed principal of the High School at Caribou, Me. — B. K. Stephenson is assistant local manager for the Griffin Wheel Co., with office at 501 Tremont Bldg., Boston. — E. D. Hamilton is an instructor in Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C. — H. C. Platts is chemist for the Flintkote Manufacturing Co., at Rutherford, N. J. — Walter Cornelius Holmes is in the chemical laboratory of the Carnegie Steel Works at Braddock, Penn. — T. W. Watkins is principal of the High School at Stratford, N. H.

NON-ACADEMIC.

E. De W. Wales, L. S. '96, m '99, has been elected to the faculty of the Indiana College of Physicians and Surgeons.

R. W. Gloag, l '93, has been appointed special justice of the South Boston Municipal Court.

Leonard Darling White, *m* '83, died suddenly Sept. 18, at his home in Uxbridge, from heart disease. For many years he had been a member of the board of health of Uxbridge, and for the last ten years had been assistant medical examiner. He was 47 years old.

William Henry Savary, *t* '60, died Sept. 5, 1906. He was born April 18, 1835, in the East Parish of Bradford, now Groveland. He graduated from Yale in 1857, and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1860. For six years he was minister of the Unitarian Church of West Newton. In 1866 he founded the Unitarian Church in Ellsworth, Me., and for some time was county superintendent of schools there. In 1873 he was installed as minister of the First Parish, Canton. In 1885 he became minister of Unity Church, South Boston. Since 1900 he had been ill, and had lived at the family home in Groveland. He married, in 1862, Anna Hosmer, who survives him. His son is Edward Hosmer Savary, of the Boston Bar; his daughter is the wife of Rev. W. W. Locke.

James Dwight Seymour, *m* '72, died Sept. 11, in a sanitarium at Brattleboro, Vt. Since 1878, he had been practising in Whately. He was 56 years old.

F. R. Sturtevant, *t* '06, was installed as pastor of the Channing Unitarian Church of Dorchester, Oct. 18. He graduated from Trinity College in 1901.

Francis Joseph McQueeney, *m* '90, died suddenly of heart trouble Oct. 1, 1906, at his home in Boston. He was high medical examiner of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, of which order he had been a member for 22 years. He was 47 years old.

John Theodore Heard, *m* '59, died at his summer home in Magnolia, Sept. 2, 1906. In 1861 he was assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Massachusetts

Volunteer Infantry; in 1862 he was made surgeon of the same regiment; and then successively brigade surgeon, surgeon-in-chief, and medical director in the First Army Corps; surgeon-in-chief of the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac; and finally medical director of the Fourth Army Corps. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg. In 1865 he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. V. He was 70 years old.

John King Hastings, *t* '83, died at the New England Sanatorium, Oct. 13, 1906. He was born in Peacedale, R. I., Nov. 14, 1854. After graduating from the Harvard Divinity School in 1883, he was associated with his father, the late H. L. Hastings, in the publication of religious literature, notably the "Anti-Infidels Library." He was unmarried.

Alphonso Bickford Brown, *m* '98, died at Newburyport, after an operation for appendicitis, Oct. 17, 1906. He was a graduate of Yale and of the Harvard Medical School. He was a member of the Peary relief expedition to the Arctic. He began practising in Dover, N. H., his native city, but later moved to Newburyport, where he married a daughter of the late W. H. Huse. He was 35 years old.

James Anthony Finn, *m* '75, died in Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1906. He was for many years physician at the Home for Destitute Catholic Children in Boston. He was 65 years old.

Dwight Moses Clapp, *d* '82, died in Lynn, Oct. 9, 1906. He was born in Southampton, June 5, 1846. After studying at Westfield Academy he began the study of dentistry with Dr. H. W. Miller of Westfield. In 1869 he went to Europe to study. He received the D.M.D. degree from the Harvard Dental School in 1882. For many years he was clinical lecturer in operative dentistry at Harvard.

LITERARY NOTES.

*. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

W. H. Schofield, p '93, Professor of Comparative Literature in Harvard, has written a book on "English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer" (Macmillan & Co.). This is the first of two volumes concerning the literary history of England from the Norman Conquest to the time of Elizabeth.

C. H. Thwing, '76, president of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, has published, through the house of D. Appleton and Co., "A History of Higher Education in America."

The latest volume in the American State Series, published by the Century Co., is "Local Government in Counties, Towns, and Villages," by J. A. Fairlee, '95, professor in the University of Michigan.

Volume xvii of Harvard Studies in Classical Philology contains the following articles: "Notes on Vitruvius," by Prof. M. H. Morgan; "Catullus and the Augustans," by Prof. E. K. Rand; "On Five New Manuscripts of the Commentary of Donatus to Terence," by Prof. M. Warren; "On the Origin of the Taurobolium," by Prof. C. H. Moore; "Aspects of Greek Conservatism," by Prof. H. W. Smyth; "The Battle of Salamis," by Prof. W. W. Goodwin; "An Unrecognized Actor in Greek Comedy," by Prof. J. W. White; "The Origin of Plato's Cave," by Prof. J. H. Wright; "An Amphora with a new *καλός* name in the Boston Museum of Fine

Arts," by Dr. G. H. Chase; "Sacer intra nos Spiritus," by Prof. C. P. Parker; and "Valerius Antias and Livy," by Prof. A. A. Howard.

F. P. Stearns, '67, has published "The Life and Genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne" (J. B. Lippincott Co.).

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published "Harding of St. Timothy's," by A. S. Pier, '95. The book originally appeared in *The Youth's Companion*, under the title, "Harry Harding's Last Year."

Albert Stickney, '59, is the author of "Organized Democracy," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Prof. Barrett Wendell, '77, has published, through Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title "Liberty, Union, and Democracy," four lectures given before the Lowell Institute in Boston. The lectures are: "The National Character of America;" "Liberty;" "Union;" and "Democracy."

H. M. Rideout, '99, has written three stories published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the title, "Beached Keels."

Dr. D. A. Sargent, Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard, has published, under the title "Physical Education," a series of essays on physical training. The book is published by Ginn & Co.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published a new book by Dr. G. A. Gordon, '81, entitled "Through Man to God."

Volume iii, no. 4, of the Papers of the Peabody Museum, is a study of the Mandans, their culture, archaeology, and language, by G. F. Will, '06, and H. J. Spinden, '06. The authors took part in an archaeological expedition in North Dakota in the summer of 1905, and this volume of 140 pages contains the results of their work.

Pamphlets received. "The Harvard Medical School," a book of over 200

pages, containing an account of the growth and present state of the School, with numerous illustrations. — "Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association," Boston, 1906. — "A Biographic Clinic of Berlioz," by Dr. G. M. Gould, reprinted from the *St. Louis Medical Review*. — "The Tariff Revisionist," by William Whitman, Boston, 1906. — Triennial Catalogue of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, published in August, 1906. — "Lincoln Party," a pamphlet containing the resolutions and addresses connected with the foundation of the party. — "A Biographic Clinic on Gustave Flaubert," by Dr. G. M. Gould. — "The Feminine soul of the Renaissance," by G. B. Rose, reprinted from the *Sewanee Review*. — "John Bartlett," by Prof. M. H. Morgan, from the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. — "Memoir of Stephen Salisbury," by Nathaniel Paine, from the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*. — "Tenth Annual Meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs." — "Relation of Harvard University to Schools of Secondary Education," the second report of the Committee of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Atlantic. (Sept.) "The Power of Bible Poetry," J. H. Gardiner, '85; "Some Books of Science," E. T. Brewster, '90. (Oct.) "Captain Christy," H. M. Rideout, '99; "The Orphan Brigade," N. S. Shaler, '62. (Nov.) "Some Unpublished Correspondence of David Garrick," edited by G. P. Baker, '87; "A Socialist Programme," J. G. Brooks, t '75; "Joseph Conrad," J. A. Macy, '99; "Keats and Shelley," H. van Dyke, h '94.

Century. (Sept.) "Getting into Khiva," L. Warner, '03; "Hey-Day," W. Binner, '02. (Oct.) "Khiva from the Inside," L. Warner, '03. (Nov.) "A thirst in the Desert," L. Warner, '03.

Harper's. (Sept.) "Kentish Neighborhoods, Including Canterbury," W. D. Howells, h '67; "Follette," L. Motte, '06; "Exclusiveness," E. S. Martin, '77. (Oct.) "Boston Town," C. H. White, s '97; "The University of London," C. F. Thwing, '76; "The Americanism of Washington," H. van Dyke, h '94; "Brahma," A. D. Ficke, '04. (Nov.) "By Way of Southampton to London," W. D. Howells, h '67.

McClure's. (Nov.) "The World Language," Prof. H. Münsterberg.

Scribner's. (Sept.) "The Soul's Inheritance," G. C. Lodge, '95; "A Noon Song," H. van Dyke, h '94. (Oct.) "To Fancy in the Later Days," A. D. Ficke, '04; "Thammerz," W. V. Moody, '93.

The World's Work. (Oct.) "Three Great Architects," G. S. Parker, '00; "Vast Undeveloped Regions in Canada, Argentina, and Australia," F. A. Ogg, p '04. (Nov.) "The Mackay Memorial Statue," E. Lord, '73.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *The Bible as English Literature*. By J. H. Gardiner, Assistant Professor of English in Harvard University. (Charles Scribner's Sons: New York, 1906, pp. i-xi, 1-402.) This volume, as Professor Gardiner tells us, "springs from a course of study" which he has offered for several years at Harvard in the Department of English. "A large part of the book was delivered in the form of lectures at the Lowell Institute during the past winter. The chapter on the poetry, and portions of some other chapters, have appeared as essays in the *Atlantic Monthly*." Many Harvard men, therefore, know in advance something of its nature, and are prepared to welcome it with assured confidence in its merit.

The book answers all good expectations. The circumstances of its production have undoubtedly affected the treatment to its disadvantage, in that they have led to rather much repetition of phrase and reiteration of idea; but they have also

tended to its advantage in that, because the author had a popular audience ever in mind, he has consciously striven for clearness and has taken pains to eliminate contention and argument. The work reveals earnest study and mature reflection on Professor Gardiner's part, but still more the gentleness of his character and the calm dignity of his judicial mind. Here is no vehemence, dogmatism, or ostentation — no "fine writing," paradoxes, or conceits — but an honest, straightforward, simple handling of a theme beset with difficulties of other than the usual sort. The style is carefully considered throughout, and, to use an oft-recurring word in the book, sometimes "soars" into eloquence.

In the first chapter Professor Gardiner particularly emphasizes the unity of character and distinctness of the Bible ("which of all books in English is the most native and the most deeply ingrained in our literature and our language"), and undertakes "to throw light on its enduring power, and especially on some of the causes which enabled its appeal to survive so many centuries of time and the translation into a language of wholly different genius." The succeeding chapters deal more definitely with the Narrative, The Poetry, The Wisdom Books, The Epistles of the New Testament, The Prophecy, The Apocalypse, The Translation, and The King James Bible, — the literary aspect being in each case the chief one considered, and the effort of the author being rather to illumine the attitude of the general reader than to advance knowledge.

Perhaps the most original and interesting chapters are those dealing with The Poetry, and The King James Bible. From the former we quote the opening paragraphs, to illustrate Professor Gardiner's style, and to show the tenor of his thought:

"In the preceding chapter on the narratives of the Bible, we have found that their most essential and distinctive characteristic is the transfiguring of a limpid and simple vividness by deep earnestness and elevation of feeling; so that stories of the rough and homely life of the early days of Israel are made worthy to stand by the narratives of the gospel. In this chapter I am to discuss the poetry of the Bible and here again we shall find the same combination of a primitive simplicity and concreteness of expression with the profound and ennobling emotion that transfigures the experience of man into an expression of permanent verities. The distinguishing characteristic of the poetry of the Bible is its absolute objectivity: it knew only facts which are concrete and which mean always the same to all men. This complete objectivity and concreteness joined to the strong rhythm and the rich coloring of the style give palpable form to feelings which are too large and too deep-seated to be explained by articulate language."

In the last chapter occurs the following passage:

"Much reading in the Bible will soon bring one to an understanding of the mood in which all art seems a juggling with trifles, and an attempt to catch the unessential when the everlasting verities are slipping by. The silent, unhurrying rumination of the East makes our modern flood of literature seem garrulous and chattering: even the great literature of the Greeks loses beside the compression and massiveness of the Old Testament. It is the cool solidity of poise, this grave and weighty compression of speech, that makes the Old Testament literature so foreign. It has no pride of art, no interest in the subjective impressions of the writer, no care even for the preservation of his name. It is austere, preoccupied with the lasting and the real,

and above all, unceasingly possessed with the sense of the immediate presence of a God who is omnipotent and inscrutable. This constant preoccupation with the eternal and the superhuman gives to this literature a sense of proportion which again separates it from other literature. Besides the will of the Almighty the joys and griefs and ambitions of any single writer are a vanity of vanities, a vexation of spirit, or as the Hebrew is more closely translated in the Revised Version, 'a striving after wind.' It is as if, in the words of the marginal reading of *Ecclesiastes* iii, God had 'set eternity in their heart.' In our modern literature it is hardly possible to find an author who has not some touch of the restless egotism that is the curse of the artistic temperament: in the Bible there is no author who was not free from it."

It is only in his last few pages that Professor Gardiner's enthusiasm carries him too far, and involves him in a seeming confusion of thought. "One can say," he remarks, "that if any writing departs very far in any way from the characteristics of the English Bible, it is not good English writing;"—and he develops his idea in a way that is apt to mislead his readers as to the varying standards of literary art.

—*Slavery and Abolition*. By Albert Bushnell Hart, '80, Professor of History, Harvard University. (Harpers: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$2 net.) 'This is the 16th volume of "The American Nation," the monumental coöperative history of which Prof. Hart is the editor. It was well to bring together in a single book a description of the conditions of slavery, out of which sprang the events which form the topics of half a dozen of the narrative volumes of this series. Mr. Hart begins with an exhaustive account of slavery as an institution in the Southern States between 1820 and 1860. He de-

scribes the actual life of the slaves, the variations in cruelty and kindness of masters, the effects of the institution on the slaveholders themselves. There is no phase in the relations of either slaves or masters which he overlooks. Much of his description will come almost as a novelty to general readers of the present generation, which has forgotten all but the rudimentary facts about slavery. Such chapters, for instance, as that on free slaves in the South and on slave rebellions contain information which is necessary for a complete understanding of the situation, but which has been almost ignored by recent popular histories. Having set before us the working of slavery and the principles on which the Southerner justified and maintained it, Mr. Hart proceeds to describe the movements tending toward its restriction or suppression which are summed up under the general term Abolition. He shows us how they differed among themselves in aims and methods, and how at last Garrisonian Abolition inevitably dominated the less ably directed or the less absolute societies. In all revolutions, half-measure parties give way before radical parties, and Garrison represented radical Abolition as completely as Calhoun represented Slavery. But Mr. Hart shows how, whatever may have been due to the Garrisonian leaven in the conscience of the North, legislative action, between the thirties and 1860, was engineered by less vehement men. Finally Mr. Hart discusses the economic side of slavery, tracing to the economic wastefulness of the institution some of the tide of opposition which slowly rose against it. The national conscience first repudiated slavery, and then the business sense woke up to the fact that it was a material incubus, a condition incompatible with the new standards of economic expansion. Thus the material

and the moral considerations were finally leagued against it. One is struck throughout the book by Mr. Hart's fairness of spirit; he is more than perfunctorily fair; he searches every bit of evidence to find whatever can be said for either side. He commands his material so thoroughly that he can present great masses of facts with the swift ease that one looks for in a narrative. His book furnishes ample evidence from which the new generation of Americans can learn dispassionately the whole truth about the great sin which after 1783 gave the lie to our boast of freedom and threatened to burst the Union asunder. Excellent maps and historical charts illustrate the volume.

— *The Masters of Fate. The Power of the Will.* By Sophia P. Shaler. (Duffield & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net). This book has a very practical purpose — namely, to show how, through the exercise of the will, souls handicapped by disease or crippling have yet triumphed over their environment. So its effect is most salutary. Civilization tends to keep alive many men and women who are physically below par — persons who, under ruder conditions, would have been quickly wiped out. It tends also, owing to the lack of symmetry in our modern occupations, to reduce to temporary invalidism many of the foremost workers, thinkers, and artists. Mrs. Shaler's remarkable study covers the whole range. She takes the practical, human, rather than the medical point of view: that is, she describes the lives of famous invalids so as to bring out how each of them succeeded in overcoming his especial malady. Before citing concrete examples, she discusses invalidism in general and the lessons to be drawn from lower life. She diagnoses very skillfully the invalid's typical attitude toward himself, his family, and life. Then she takes up the cases of unpromising chil-

dren, selecting for extended notice Daniel Webster, Ulrich von Hutten, and Victor Hugo. Next come the great army of nervous sufferers, and lest anybody should imagine that neurasthenia is a latter-day product, we are introduced to Alfred the Great, among whose companions in misery are Leopardi, Heine, Pascal, and Pasteur. The blind and deaf form another group who have in common only their affliction and the indomitable will to rise above it. Here are Milton and Laura Bridgman, Harriet Martineau and Prescott, Fawcett and Hellen Keller. The most remarkable example of retarded development is furnished by Montaigne. Under the head of accidental malformation we find Nelson and Parkman — a victorious pair, while George Eliot and Kepler are described among the victims of unclassified maladies. The list we have summarized is far from exhaustive, and besides the longer sketches there are shorter references to many other cases. Mrs. Shaler goes still farther and gives wise counsel as to the management of body and mind, the control of the imagination, the exercise of the will, and the formation of habit, and the methods by which the families and friends of invalids can best assist them to recovery or at least to mitigate their sufferings. The book is written with vigor; it is terse and full of pith, and is evidently the result of wide reading and thorough assimilation. It cannot fail to bring strength to thousands who are battling against some form of disease, and it must interest everybody, sick or well, who desires to know under what conditions some of the most important work in the world has been produced. It behooves every one, sick or well, to learn the great lesson of will-control — a lesson which is best taught by the examples of those who have made their will serve them against

the cruelest blows of fate. In a final chapter, Mrs. Shaler speaks of Professor Shaler, who died after the book, as originally planned, was completed, and who in his long and victorious struggle with unfavorable physical conditions, exemplified similar fortitude with the other masters of fate.

— *A Frontier Town and Other Essays.* By Henry Cabot Lodge. (Charles Scribner's Sons: New York. Sept., 1906.) This book comprises eleven separate essays, six on matters of national or local interest, four biographical portraits, and one on history, the introduction to a series entitled *The History of the Nations*. The first paper is an address delivered at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Greenfield, Mass.; one paper on Senator Hoar is an address given before the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts on Jan. 19, 1905; the essay entitled *On Certain Principles of Town Government* is an address delivered at the two hundredth anniversary of the town of Brookline, Mass.; the rest of the essays are reprinted from various publications.

The note which gives unity to the book, a note struck in the first paper, is patriotism, a sane, sound, valiant patriotism; not of the spread-eagle variety that boasts as well of the things we might have accomplished as of the things we have accomplished, but that is at the same time unashamed, unwilling to let go one jot of the honor really our due. The book is a plea for good citizenship, for frank recognition of our obligations and of our opportunities for a wider feeling of individual responsibility. History shows, Mr. Lodge says, that men usually get the government they deserve. If our government is not what we think it should be the fault is ours. When we realize, each one of us, that it is for us to be always

vigilant, not waiting for the impulse of nervous excitement attendant on times of political crisis but to be alert, ready to shoulder our responsibilities, we shall have the best government of which democracy is capable. It is in the "rude, vigorous, exuberant life of this new world of ours," that our lots are cast, that we must play our parts, each to the best of our ability. We must not let ourselves be charmed into insensibility by the "half-lights" of the older world. With Charles Russell Lowell, who gave his life to his country, we must say, "Hold your life, your time, your money, always ready at the hint of your country." This is good citizenship. There is, in the book, no bending toward the dreams and delusions of socialism; neither is there any toleration of illegal or harmful combinations of capital. The attitude is that of a man proud of his country, of what has been done and still more of what may be done, but who recognizes the dangers that lie about us and stands ready to point out the safe middle course. In admirable essays on Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Adams, Mr. Lodge tells some of the noble achievements of our forefathers. The paper on Franklin, after a brilliant exposition of the much misunderstood 18th century, in which Franklin was a typical figure, in that "he reflected at once its greatness and its contradictions, although not its evil side, because in those years of change and ferment he was ranged with the children of light," he points out that Franklin "rose to highest distinction in four great fields of activity," literature, science, statesmanship, and diplomacy. In the paper on Samuel Adams he gives a very just and striking estimate of the "man of the Revolution" who was always prepared, always influencing his fellows in the strong, right course. In the essays on President Roosevelt and Senator

Hoar, Mr. Lodge gives equally vital pictures of two of the great men of our own day. The President, he says, combines bravery, honesty, humanity, simplicity, loyalty, love of learning, — all the qualities that we like to think most typically American. The address on Senator Hoar is full of loving recognition of that sterling integrity which made him for so long a bulwark of righteousness and fair dealing in the country. The paper on the United States Senate, although it lays perhaps too much stress on the eagerness of that body to give up not only its possible but its undoubted rights, is yet a timely and dignified protest against the heated and often ignorant present-day vilification of the Senate. Throughout the book is thoughtful, earnest, wise. It shows rare knowledge of history and literature but has no trace of pedantry; it is accurate as well as suggestive in its generalization; its lessons ring true. It is written in a virile, pointed style, never wasting time over trivialities, thoroughly American without being local. In the range of subjects it contains something to interest any one; much also that every citizen would be better for reading.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

The Economy of Happiness. By James Mackaye. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, \$2.50.

Through Man to God. By G. A. Gordon, '81. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Outline of the Vedanta. By Paul Deussen. Translated by J. H. Woods, '87, and C. B. Runkle. New York: The Grafton Press. Cloth, \$1.

The Mandans. By G. F. Will, '06, and H. J. Spinden, '06. Published by the Peabody Museum of Harvard University.

English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer. By W. H. Schofield, p '93. New York: Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Life of Hawthorne. By F. P. Stearns, '67. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott Co. Cloth, \$2.

Physical Education. By D. A. Sargent. Boston: Ginn & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Books, Culture and Character. By J. N. Larned. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.

The Moral Damage of War. By Walter Walsh. Boston: Ginn & Co.

The Poetry of Chaucer. By R. K. Root. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

The Key of the Blue Closet. By W. R. Nicoll. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Cloth, \$1.40.

Practice and Science of Religion. By J. H. Woods, '87. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$80.

Liberty, Union, and Democracy. By Barrett Wendell, '77. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Æneid of Virgil. Translated by E. F. Taylor, with introduction and notes by E. M. Foster. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 2 vols.

Talks on the Teaching of Literature. By Arlo Bates. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.30.

Beached Keels. By H. M. Rideout, '99. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Organized Democracy. By A. Stickney. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Outlines of Ancient History. By W. C. Morey. New York: American Book Co. Half leather, \$1.50.

A History of Higher Education in America. By C. F. Thwing, '76. New York: Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$3.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, vol. xvii. Published by Harvard University.

Harding of St. Timothy's. By A. S. Pier, '95. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

The School and its Life. By C. B. Gilbert. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Argumentation. By Frances M. Perry. New York: American Book Co.

The Poisoners. By Edwin Santer. St. Louis: Published by the author at the Sign of the Leech.

The Altogether New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1907. By Ethel Watts-Mumford Grant, Oliver Herford, and Addison Mizner. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

One Hundred and One Mexican Dishes. Compiled by May E. Southworth. San Francisco: Paul Elder and Co.

Walt Whitman. By Bliss Perry. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Slavery and Abolition. By A. B. Hart, '80. New York: Harper & Brothers. Cloth, \$2.

A Frontier Town and Other Essays. By H. C. Lodge, '71. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Bible as English Literature. By J. H. Gardiner, '85. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1881. Henry Farnham May to May Rickard, at Springfield Center, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1906.

1882. Walter Greenough Chase to Fannie Scott Hubbard, at Wiscasset, Me., Oct. 20, 1906.

1885. Richard Aldrich to Margaret Livingston Chanler, at Barrytown, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1906.

1885. Arthur Wesley Sim to Euphemia Miller Cockburn, at Salem, Oct., 24, 1906.

1886. Camillo von Klenze to Henrietta Becker, at Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1906.

1887. Walter Jackson Bowen to Helen Emily Mathews, at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 8, 1906.

1887. Dr. John Lovett Morse to Adelaide May Fairbrother, at Portland, Me., Sept. 3, 1906.

1888. Albert Wood Rantoul to Edith Congdon, at West Newbury, Aug. 28, 1905.

1890. Dr. Benjamin Jerome Sands to Josephine Clark Willson, Oct. 10, 1906.

1891. Robert Henry Harris to Florence Marguerite Kinsey, at Southampton, Eng., Oct. 24, 1906.

1891. James Ralph Jacoby to Rae Scull Sayles, at New York, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1906.

1894. Charles Bemis Gleason to Helen Zabriskie Howes, at Newton, Oct. 3, 1906.

[1894.] Martin Mower to Sarah Brown Eaton, at Providence, R. I., Aug. 16, 1906.

1894. Alfred Eugene Nickerson to Amy Flora Peters, at Portland, Me., Oct. 24, 1906.

1895. Charles Bertrand Bowser to Anstiss Howard McDuffie, at Lawrence, Oct. 24, 1906.

1895. Randall Thomas Capen to Henrietta Abby Mayo, at Karnizarva, Japan, Aug. 28, 1906.

1895. Henry Hyslop Richardson to Elizabeth Lejée Perry, at Newburyport, Oct. 6, 1906.

1895. William Walker Rockwell to Ethel Dean Converse, at Brookline, Sept. 19, 1906.

1896. Dr. John Lewis Bremer to Mary Bigelow, at Cohasset, Sept. 29, 1906.

1896. Michael Francis Carney to Ellen Constance Gilman, Aug. 27, 1906.

1896. Edwin Harrison Steedman to Almira Peterson McNeely, Oct. 20, 1906.

1896. Ralph Blake Williams to Susan Jackson, Sept. 6, 1906.

1897. Michael Francis Barrett to Louise Grant, at Hingham, Oct. 24, 1906.

1897. Philip Manchester Wheeler to

- Sophie Elizabeth Hall, at Westport, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1906.
1898. Rev. Frederick Sherman Arnold to Sara Alida Good, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1906.
1898. Frederick Eugene Garland to Marie Goulland, at Gardner, Aug. 20, 1906.
1898. Roger Sherman Warner to Mary Hooper, at Beverly Farms, Aug. 5, 1906.
1898. Francis Woodbridge to Eleanor Baker Taft, at Hingham, Oct. 1, 1906.
1899. John Winslow Hathaway to Sara Emma Young, Sept. 16, 1906.
1899. George Washington Thompson to Elizabeth Ridgely Hunt, at Helena, Mont., Sept. 18, 1906.
1900. Stephen Salisbury FitzGerald to Agnes Blake, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1906.
- [1900.] John Carlisle Lord to Mary Agnes Guerrero, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1906.
1901. Henry Bryant Bigelow to Elizabeth Shattuck, at Islesboro, Me., Aug. 14, 1906.
1901. George Stanley Morse to Bertha A. Spencer, at Boston, Oct. 15, 1906.
1902. Charles Irving Porter to Ethel Marie Janvier, at Boston, Oct. 10, 1906.
1903. George Sumner Barton to Elizabeth Trumbull Lincoln, at Worcester, Oct. 8, 1906.
1903. Oliver Louis Bear to Jennie F. Prentice, at Belmont, June 27, 1906.
1903. Arthur Black to Frances G. Purdy, at Wakefield, Oct. 17, 1906.
1903. Charles Henry Derby to Ruth Ingersoll Long, at Brookline, Oct. 11, 1906.
1903. John Winthrop Foster to Ruth Crosby Thomas, at Babylon, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1906.
1903. Edward Carlton Hammond to Daisy Grimwood Dutcher, at Hopedale, Sept. 26, 1906.
1903. Samuel Twitchell Hobbs to Anna Nightingale Warren, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1906.
1903. William Gifford Nickerson to Beatrice Frances Blake, at Minehead, Somerset, England, Sept. 5, 1906.
1903. Evan Randolph to Hope Carson, at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1906.
1903. Edward Clark Whiting to Winifred Hanus, at Cambridge, Sept. 29, 1906.
1903. Earl Edgar Young to Irene Sherfey Berryhill, at Indianapolis, Ind., June 21, 1906.
- [1904.] Chester Arthur Garfield to Mabel Gertrude Young, at Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1906.
1904. Edwin Oscar Hall to Margaret Brown, at Honolulu, H. I., Aug., 1906.
1904. Walter Penfield Harman to Mira Elizabeth Kimball, at Fall River, Oct. 20, 1906.
1904. William Albert Heizmann to Ada Lotz Leinbach, at Reading, Pa., Oct. 3, 1906.
1904. Albert Volwider de Roode to Helen McHenry, at Cumberland, Md., Aug. 28, 1906.
1905. Haskell Clark Billings to Lucy M. Durant, at Somerville, Oct. 24, 1906.
1905. Francis Bacon Sears, Jr., to Marian Buckingham, at Wayland, Sept. 8, 1906.
1906. Thomas Barbour to Rosamond Pierce, at Brookline, Oct. 1, 1906.
- S.B. 1896. Charles Mirick Eveleth to

- Katherine Chamberlain, at Cambridge, Sept. 19, 1906.
- S.B. 1901. Louis Valentine Joyce to Helen Groom, at West Somerville, Oct. 17, 1906.
- S.B. 1901. William H. McGrath to Nannie M. Turner, at Houghton, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.
- LL.B. 1896. Irvin McDowell Garfield to Susan Emmons, at Falmouth, Oct. 16, 1906.
- LL.B. 1901. Daniel Bertrand Trefethen to Anna Annable Harrod, at Belmont, Sept. 21, 1906.
- D.V.S. 1897. Edward Ambrose Madden to Annie Broe, at Watertown, Sept. 19, 1906.
- M.D. 1906. Dr. Augustus H. Galvin to Mary E. Tevan, at Revere, Oct. 17, 1906.
1849. Augustus Lord Hayes, b. 23 June, 1826, at South Berwick, Me.; d. at South Berwick, Me., 14 Aug., 1906.
1860. Charles Adams Horne, b. 30 June, 1837, at Berwick, Me.; d. at Newfields, N. H., 10 Oct., 1906.
1860. Alexander Fairfield Wadsworth, LL.B., b. 28 Jan., 1840, at Boston; d. at Magnolia, 14 Sept., 1906.
1863. Nathan Appleton, b. 2 Feb., 1843, at Boston; d. at Boston, 25 Aug., 1906.
1869. Edward Tiffin Comegys, b. 15 Oct., 1849, at Cincinnati, Ohio; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 31 Aug., 1906.
1875. Edmund Russell Willson, b. 21 April, 1856, at West Roxbury; d. at Petersham, 9 Sept., 1906.
1878. George Abner Littlefield, b. 11 Feb., 1851, at Chelsea; d. at Providence, R. I., 28 Aug., 1906.
1879. Horace Chapin Alger, b. 15 April, 1857, at Lowell; d. at Sheridan, Wyoming, 28 Sept., 1906.
1879. George Todd Coverly, b. 7 April, 1857, at Malden; d. at Danvers, 31 July, 1906.
1879. Frank Donaldson, b. 29 Aug., 1856, at Baltimore, Md.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 18 April, 1906.
1880. Franklin Davis White, b. 31 Mar., 1859, at Milton; d. at Milton, 21 Oct., 1906.
1881. Frank Woods Baker, b. 10 Aug., 1856, at Wellesley; d. at Islesboro, Me., 18 Sept., 1906.
1881. Henry Dixon Jones, b. 19 March, 1859, at Madison, Wis.; d. at Portland, Ore., 18 Oct., 1906.
1883. Robert Gordon Butler, b. 22 Nov., 1860, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Ashfield, 26 Sept., 1906.
1886. Walter Howard Edgerly, b. 26 April, 1864, at Boston; d. at Longwood, 9 Oct., 1906.

NECROLOGY.

AUGUST 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1906.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY THE
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue of
Harvard University.*

The College.

1828. Joseph Warren Cross, b. 16 June, 1808, at East Bridgewater; d. at Lawrence, Aug. 18, 1906.
1832. John Torrey Morse, b. 27 March, 1813, at Boston; d. at Boston, 20 Sept., 1906.
1840. William Augustus Crafts, b. 28 Oct., 1819, at Roxbury; d. at Roxbury, 30 Oct., 1906.
1841. Robert Henry Harlow, b. 14 May, 1817, at Boston; d. at Quincy, 14 Oct., 1906.
1845. Charles Pelham Curtis, LL.B., b. 29 July, 1824, at Boston; d. at Swampscott, 19 Sept., 1906.

1886. Lowell Lincoln, b. 15 Dec., 1865, at Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 19 Sept., 1906.

1887. William Andrew Hervey, b. 8 Sept., 1864, at Southbridge; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 Oct., 1906.

1888. George Edward Marsh, b. 27 Aug., 1865, at Haverhill; d. at Newton Highlands, Aug. 15, 1906.

1900. Norman Fisher Hall, b. 11 June, 1878, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Blue Hill, Me., 5 Sept., 1906.

1904. Ernest Devereux White, b. 12 Sept. 1876, at Cleveland, O.; d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Sept., 1906.

Medical School.

1847. Robert Thompson Davis, b. 28 Aug., 1823, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland; d. at Fall River, 29 Oct., 1906.

1859. John Theodore Heard, b. 28 May, 1836, at Boston; d. at Magnolia, 2 Sept., 1906.

1872. James Dwight Seymour, b. 22 April, 1850, at Greenfield; d. at Brattleboro, Vt., 10 Sept., 1906.

1875. James Anthony Finn, b. 3 May, 1840, at Boston; d. at Roxbury, 1 Sept., 1906.

1883. Leonard Darling White, b. 7 Sept., 1859, at East Douglas; d. at Uxbridge, 18 Sept., 1906.

1890. Francis Joseph McQueeney, b. 22 Feb., 1858, at Boston; d. at Boston, 1 Oct., 1906.

1898. Alphonso Bickford Brown, b. 23 Jan., 1872, at Dover, N. H.; d. at Newburyport, 17 Oct., 1906.

Dental School.

1882. Dwight Moses Clapp, b. 5 June, 1846, at Southampton; d. at Lynn, 19 Sept., 1906.

Law School.

1869. George Edmund Otis, d. at Redlands, Cal., 30 June, 1906.

1891. Charles Robert Holterhoff, b. 16 Aug., 1868, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Redlands, Cal., 26 Sept., 1906.

Scientific School.

1862. Andrew Robeson, b. 26 Nov., 1843, at Fall River; d. at Boston, 18 Aug., 1906.

1867. John Eugene Cheney, b. 12 Feb., 1847, at Lowell; d. at Allston, 25 Sept., 1906.

Divinity School.

1888. John King Hastings, b. 14 Nov., 1854, at Peacedale, R. I.; d. at Melrose, 13 Oct., 1906.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

[1893.] James Albert Garland, b. 28 Nov., 1870, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Hanover, 13 Sept., 1906.

[1907.] Timothy Thomas Crowley, d. at Cambridge, 1 Sept., 1906.

[L. S. 1833.] Daniel Tarbox Jewett, b. 14 Sept., 1807, at Pittston, Me.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 7 Oct., 1906.

[L. S. 1857.] Barron Clinton Moulton, b. in Feb., 1832, at Lyman, N. H.; d. at Allston, 4 Oct., 1906.

[L. S. S. 1853.] John Warren Vinal, b. 2 Feb., 1837, at Somerville; d. at Somerville, 24 Aug., 1906.

[L. S. S. 1855.] Richard B. Borden, b. 2 Feb., 1834, at Fall River; d. at Fall River, 12 Oct., 1906.

[L. S. S. 1858.] Richard Darlington, d. at West Chester, Pa., 9 Aug., 1906.

[L. S. S. 1900.] Chester Wight Knox, b. at Winchester; d. at Boulder, Col., Oct., 1906.

VARIA.

JOHN THE ORANGEMAN.

AN EPITAPH.

(Hermann Hagedorn, Jr. From the *Harvard Monthly*.)

Here lies an ancient wight who sold
Gold oranges for gleaming gold ;
A man of parts and of repute
As spotless as his shining fruit ;
A friend of rich and poor was he
From College House to Claverly ;
On Soldier's Field a loyal son
While games were lost and games were

won.
Historian he of matters hid
That once our sires and grandsires did
In days when still the Yard pump flowed,
And drinks were strong and oats were
sowed.

No more from him those tales shall come,
The tongue and mumbling lips are
dumb —

The beaming eyes, the old bent form
That weathered wind and slush and storm,
The head that wagged and in its youth
Had borne full many a stately tooth —
Alas ! in age it held but one ! —
Dead are they all and dead is John.
Sunk to his fathers in the dust
As even orange-mongers must.
But if, as ancient legend says,
The gods on high eat oranges,
Perchance John's mission is not ended,
But to new spheres may be extended.
And if St. Peter, 'neath heav'n's banners,
Should want a soul to sell bananas
And oranges at heaven's gate,
Though through the ages he should wait,
None better could he find there than
John Lovett — John the Orangeman.

THE LONGFELLOW CENTENARY.

An interesting celebration is being planned — under the auspices of the Cambridge Historical Society, and by a representative committee, of which Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is chairman — of the One Hundredth Anniversary, Feb. 27, 1907, of the Birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The day will be observed as "Longfel-

low Day" in all the schools of Cambridge, with appropriate exercises. In the evening, in Sanders Theatre, there will be public exercises, at which Mr. William Dean Howells will be the principal speaker, and Pres. Charles W. Eliot, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton also will give addresses.

A special Longfellow exhibition will be held of early, rare, and beautiful editions of the poet's works, together with other interesting memorabilia connected with his name.

As an enduring and valuable memorial of the event, a special bronze medal will be struck, to be designed by the distinguished artist, Mr. Bela L. Pratt, who also designed the similar medal commemorating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the accession of Charles W. Eliot to the presidency of Harvard College. This medal will be an interesting, rare, and beautiful work of art. The number of copies to be issued will be strictly limited to two hundred, and the subscription list has been opened to libraries, museums, and individual collectors. The price of the medal is ten dollars for each copy, and subscriptions, accompanied by check or postal order for the full amount, may be sent to Oscar F. Allen, 15 Dunster St., Cambridge, Mass. When the limit of subscriptions, above named, shall be reached the subscription list will be closed.

A SOPHOCLEAN REMINISCENCE.

Any veteran reader of the *Atlantic Monthly* will recall the delightful sketch of an old Harvard professor, Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles, drawn some time after his death, by his friend and colleague. One anecdote, offered him at that time, Prof. Palmer did not weave into his account: possibly from a fear

that it threw too yellow a searchlight upon the young Harvard scholarship of the last generation. But already another decade has passed, and surely the harmless sting of the over-true tale cannot wound the most sensitive son of Alma Mater: the less, since college men may now not merely begin, but complete the quadrennium, quite ignorant of the Ionic alphabet.

Late in the sixties, then, the annual June inundation of subfreshmen poured between Massachusetts and Harvard, those venerable halls, faded to a murky magenta then, soon to be painted a hot, official crimson; the only impiety of those days not fairly chargeable to the obstreperous class in question. Up the steps of old University wavered the sea of boyish faces, paler than the dingy façade itself. In those times the entrance tests in translation from Greek and Latin were still oral, and were applied to squads of perhaps a dozen quaking blunderers at a time. On filing into one classroom door, the scribe who now from memory indites started back in terror at the first glimpse of a figure which he imagined to be most like the Virgilian Charon. Though it was robed in rusty professorial black, yet the disheveled patriarchal beard of white, the glowing eye beneath the shaggiest of brows, presently too the slow sepulchral voice, sent a truly Stygian chill through every anxious ignoramus.

The subject was Iliad I, II, III. The present chronicler had an early and an easy passage, and felt a childish glee as the other names were named, — so strange and mirth-invoking then, now a roll-call more easily repeated than Alpha Beta itself, — and each callow youth began to flush and stammer forth *disiecta membra* of the immortal story.

"Layman, Josh," was not exactly the real nomen and prænomen, whereat up-

rose a stalwart, black-browed neighbor, soon after a member of the Class crew, now a notable maker of "slates" and ornament of federal office. Despite vigorous prompting from the seat behind us, he stumbled through barely three of the ten allotted lines, — and sank exhausted. Two other passages, substituted in succession by the solemn, expressionless patriarch in the corner, fared no better from the construer's lips. Then came once more the deep-toned oracular voice. "You — may — select — a — passage." After much eager fumbling of leaves, a more promising series of lines, near the beginning of Iliados A, was chosen. But whether from absolute blankness of memory or from the prolonged nervous strain, the poor athlete actually fell down more promptly and abjectly over this hurdle than on any before!

He who holds to-day the quill stopped after the brief session for some bumptious question, perhaps to ask the way to the next chamber of torture. At any rate he was a witness, possibly the only one, at a colloquy which lightened decisively his own terrors. The professor was of course Sophocles, though we did not then hear his name, nor had we as yet any leisure for the debate, that lasted through the following year, whether he could be himself the dramatist, or the grandson, or only a remote kinsman, of sad Antigone's poet.

Layman. "Professor, I — er — think I had rather hard luck on this examination, and I thought, sir, perhaps you might be willing to give me one more chance, sir."

E. A. S. "What — is — your name?"

Layman. "Layman, sir; Layman; Josh. Layman, sir."

E. A. S. (After a long deliberate scrutiny of his list and record.)

"Ah, yes. Layman, Josh., I have no mark against you. You have passed."

Many years later the explanation, if such it be, offered itself. At least, some undoubted authority, perhaps Mr. Palmer himself, repeated to him that even now dippeth for the last time the goose-feather, a customary remark of the austere learned old neo-Hellene: "I am entirely willing to assist in the ceremony of examining the applicants for entrance to the college. But I can make no distinctions among them. None of them knows any Greek."

THE ABERDEEN QUARTER-CENTENARY.

Lord Strathcona's banquet was an undertaking no less bold than successful. The guests numbered some 2460. The food was all prepared in London and brought in a special train, with 700 selected waiters to serve it. In addition to the "loyal toasts" (the King and the royal family), and the health of the Chancellor as our host, there were three others. Of these the first was the University of Aberdeen, proposed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh and responded to by the principal. The second was "Sister Universities and other Learned Institutions," proposed by the Rector and responded to by Prof. Jackson of Cambridge and Prof. Lanman of Harvard; while the third, the "City of Aberdeen," was proposed by Andrew Carnegie, the Lord Provost responding.

Professor Lanman said: "The temper of an occasion like this must needs be largely reminiscent. In answering for the learned institutions oversea, it would be quite natural for me to cull from the earliest pages of our roll of honor the names of men who, approved and honored by us, have been approved and honored by you also. More than a quarter of a thousand years ago — Universities, as you

know, have long memories — John Glover, created a doctor of medicine in 1654 at Aberdeen, the very first name to bear that title upon the rolls of King's College, was graduated as a Bachelor in 1650 at Harvard College. The slight debt to America, which Aberdeen then may have incurred, has been more than repaid meantime by philosophers and scientists whom you have sent to us. I need mention of the dead only one, Clerk Maxwell, *clarum et venerabile nomen!* and I can well believe that there are few aspects of the history of your ancient foundation more delightful or instructive than those which concern her relations to her sister Universities — (cheers). The splendid solemnities of the last three days have thus their abiding lesson — not alone for you Aberdonians, nor yet for us, the strangers within your gates, but for the many thousands who shall read, in ephemeral newspaper or in printed book, the records of this week. As we have listened to the eloquent words of your statesmen and scholars and men of affairs, we have seen that that lesson is the lesson of unselfish public service; and that this, and this alone, justifies the claim of any university, be it ancient or modern, stately or humble, to be received on equal footing into the worldwide sisterhood of Universities — (cheers). We are deeply indebted to the Scottish Universities for their noble example in bringing what they have to offer home to the remotest and humblest villages of Scotland. That we should follow that example is a matter vital for the permanence of our American Republic — (cheers). And so, as we think upon those who rest from their labors, and upon you who yet bear the burden and heat of the day, we bring to you our hearty thanks and our admiring and loving congratulations — (loud cheers)."

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED PLAN FOR
ELECTING UNDERGRADUATE MEMBERS
TO THE PHI BETA KAPPA SUBMITTED
BY A COMMITTEE JUNE 28, 1906.

1. The number of immediate members from each class to be thirty-five (instead of thirty, as at present.)

2. The first eight to be elected as at present (that is, out of the twelve Juniors certified by the Office as highest in scholarship on their Freshman and Sophomore academic records, — in the case of a tie for the twelfth place, all the men so tied being included, — the Senior immediate members choose eight).

3. A membership committee of three to investigate and report to the first eight on the qualifications of candidates; but any other member of the eight to be free to make nominations also. (There is at present no method of preliminary investigation.)

4. The next twenty-two members to be chosen by the first eight out of the forty-four men (not including the first eight of the Society) whose record is certified as highest in the work of the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior years. (In the case of a tie for the forty-fourth place, all men who are thus tied to be on the eligible list.) (At present seventeen

are chosen out of the twenty-five highest men not already elected.)

5. A committee of five to investigate and report to the thirty members on the qualifications of five additional members, in the same manner as the committee of three to the first eight. (No such method of reporting on possible candidates is at present in use.)

6. The thirty immediate members to choose five additional members, not necessarily included in the fifty-two highest scholars. (At present the number of such additional members is five, but the ratification of the graduate Society is necessary to their choice.)

7. In all elections a vote of three fourths of the immediate members who are registered in the University, to be necessary for election. (Instead of three fourths of all of the immediate members.)

A constitutional amendment embodying in technical form the changes hereby suggested has been filed with the Secretary, and will be brought up for discussion at the annual meeting of 1907.

A brief report stating the reasons for these changes has been prepared, which will be printed in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, and will be distributed in print at the annual meeting of 1907.

CORRECTIONS.

Vol. XIV, p. 752, top of first column. *For Louisa read Louise.*

Vol. XV, p. 71, second column, 5 lines from bottom. *For Pres., J. C. Gray, '59, Boston, read Pres., C. J. Bonaparte, '71, Baltimore. Omit C. J. Bonaparte's name from list of vice-presidents.*

p. 185, top of second column. *For Harold Wilson read Harold Wilson Read.*

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Catalogue, viz: Bachelors of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; *a* is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science; *d* for Doctors of Dental Medicine; *e* for Metallurgical, Mining, and Civil Engineers; *A* for Holders of Honorary Degrees; *l* for Bachelors of Laws; *m* for Doctors of Medicine; *p* for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course; *s* for Bachelors of Science; *i* for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School; *v* for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department; and by the abbreviations, So. Sch., Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the state is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



APPOINTMENTS

EDGAR HUIDEKOPER WELLS, Secretary

9 UNIVERSITY HALL

The Secretary for Appointments is at the service of graduates and students of the University seeking employment of any sort, and of all persons offering employment suitable for graduates or students of the University.

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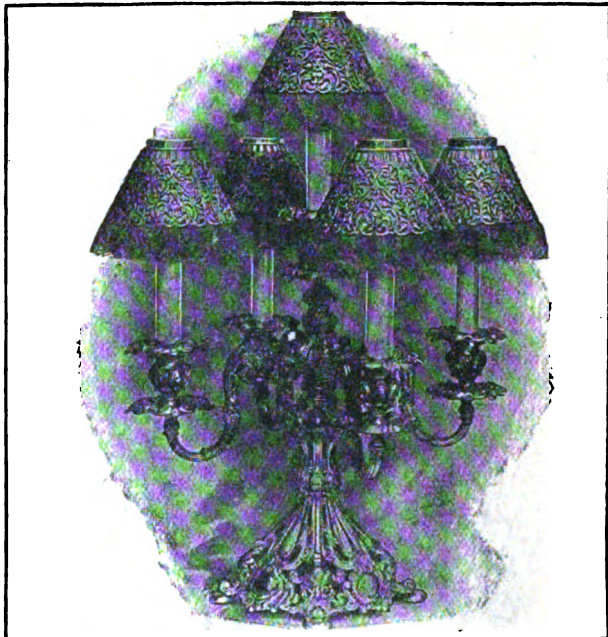
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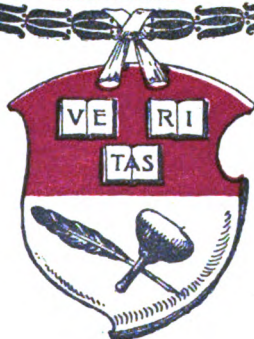
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MARCH, 1907

THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE



VOL. 15

NO. 59

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ALFRED HENRY LEWIS

Has written an interesting article, entitled

“My Conversion to Life Insurance”

of which the following is an excerpt:

“For a first confident matter, I discovered that Life Insurance has been brought to a science. Every chance has been measured and accounted for; every last possibility eliminated of the company breaking down. The process of Life Insurance, as practiced by The Prudential, for example, is mathematically exact, and as certain in its results as two and two are of making four. Given a policy plus death, the death-loss is paid, and that promptly.

True, my doubtful friend, all things of this world are liable to fail or to fade. Crowns rust, thrones decay, and the sponge of time wipes nations from the map. And yet, as men use the word, such companies as The Prudential are *sure*; since they found themselves on investments that are as the blood and sinew of the country. The government must fall before they fall; and the policies they issue, and the promises they make, have all the vital enduring qualities of a government bond.

The Prudential, that Gibraltar of Life Insurance, attracted me. I had heard it best spoken of. Besides, its controlling spirit was Senator Dryden — whose intelligence had been its architect, just as his integrity was and is its corner-stone.

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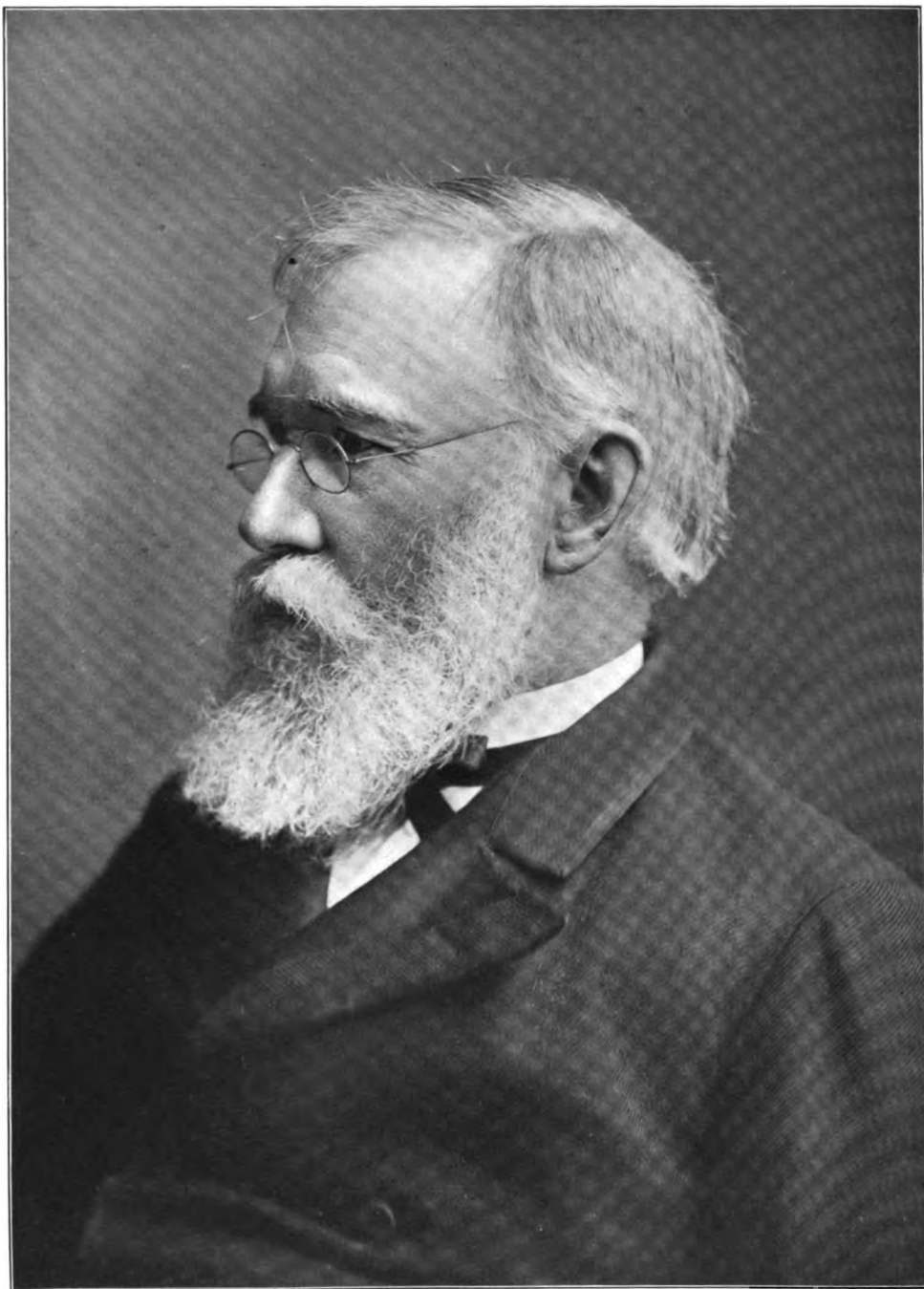
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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANGDELL, '51,
1826-1906.

Dean of the Harvard Law School, 1870-1895.

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. XV. — MARCH, 1907. — No. 59.

THE PRIMACY OF HARVARD.

IN the last decade the importance of Harvard as an institution of learning has been acknowledged with steadily increasing respect in Europe. The cordial attitude of the German Emperor and the interchange of professors between Harvard and the German and French universities are but the most conspicuous of many significant indications that Harvard's intellectual leadership in America is clearly recognized. Already there are sporadic cases of European students coming to Harvard for part of their education. Perhaps it is permissible to hope that another decade will witness a steady, if slender, stream of such students.

But while it is well for Harvard to send her ambassadors over seas to foreign lands, the maintenance of her primacy in America depends in ever increasing measure on her ability to draw men from the West and Southwest. The centre of population and of wealth recedes from the Atlantic coast and moves steadily toward the Mississippi Valley. Harvard's place among American universities hitherto has been that of first among equals by right of age, of traditions, and of achievements. She has been more nearly national in character than any other. But these advantages do not set her in a class apart, nor make her continued primacy an assured thing. Her advantage in years is indeed inalienable, but age adds dignity only when it crowns that which is honored for other reasons. Length of years has not raised to high distinction William and Mary College, after Harvard the oldest in the land. And younger institutions are rapidly creating ennobling traditions of their own. Virginia, less than a century old, has traditions which, if more recent than Harvard's, are yet of immense value to

her. Already the great state universities, like Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois, are pressing close upon Harvard in point of numbers, and Harvard may lose the first place in that respect almost any year. Michigan, indeed, now claims more living graduates. These state institutions, and a dozen others of as yet lesser fame, have vast and increasing constituencies behind them, and almost unbounded potential resources in the growing wealth of the people. Harvard's attitude towards these great schools is one of friendship and respect, but their rise is a challenge which cannot be neglected, and creates problems which must be faced. She can only retain her place of leadership by a clear recognition of the situation, and by the constant efforts of her governing boards and graduates to uphold her power and prestige.

The future offers the possibility, on the one hand, of becoming more truly representative of the whole nation than in the past, and the danger, on the other hand, of becoming simply one of six or eight or a dozen great provincial universities. The alternative was clearly outlined by Dean Briggs in his speech at the dinner of the Associated Harvard Clubs last spring at Chicago. He quoted Mr. F. P. Fish, '75, as writing to him: "Things are changing in this country, and in time Harvard will be either the great university of the land, recognized as such everywhere, or it will be a local institution like any of the state universities of the West. What we must have to enable it to attain the position of a permanent national university is, first, real merit entitling it to that distinction, and second, the most active and earnest support from the graduates in the West." Owing to the development of the smaller New England colleges Harvard has gained little in the last five years in the number of students drawn from New England, or even from Massachusetts. Such increase as there has been has come from outside New England. But in the not distant future the growth of the state universities in every section of the country except the eastern seaboard will inevitably check Harvard's gains in their territories. Among the multitude of students which they draw to themselves there are to-day some at least who would, a generation, or even a decade, ago, have gone to Harvard. The state universities attract because they are so effectively coördinated with the public school systems of the several states that the

schools feed their graduates directly into them ; because they offer very nearly, in some fields just as good instruction ; because they are nearer to the student's home ; because life at them is a good deal cheaper, there being no more than nominal tuition fees for children of the state ; because of state loyalty — an increasing factor ; and because of the local advantage which it often is to a young man to be a graduate of the university of his own state. Even now Harvard can look for students in the South and West only among young men with whom family tradition or the appreciation of especial advantages which Harvard can offer is strong enough to overcome these counter attractions.

It is true, of course, that leadership among institutions of learning does not depend directly upon either numbers or wealth, but its connection with them is somewhat intimate. For the ability to obtain and to hold a first-class teaching force is largely a matter of finances, and the influence of a given institution, while not directly in proportion to numbers, does depend upon the number of its graduates modified by the quality of their attainment and the width of their dispersion. Thus the influence of Harvard on our national life will be greater for every five hundred picked men scattered all over the land than for five hundred similar, or a greater number of less able men clustered at Boston or New York. But cessation of growth, or even loss in numbers, is less to be feared than the danger of provincialism. It is essential for Harvard's own sake that enough picked men should year by year be drawn to Harvard from west of the Alleghanies and south of the Potomac to balance the strong Eastern influence and to prevent the drift out of the main current of American life which is the increasing danger of too exclusively New England institutions. And for the country's sake it is no less desirable that Harvard's sons should be steadily reinforced in every state in the Union. There is small danger that the New England ideals which have so greatly made Harvard will be unduly diluted by extra-New England influences, and they can in no better way be built into the nation's entire fabric than by the dispersion of Harvard men all over the land. No lover of Harvard can be content with any future for her which shall impair her present primacy. It is therefore essential that her development should be along truly national lines. Thus alone can she maintain her leadership and fulfil the noblest opportunity for serv-

ing the whole nation which has ever opened before any American institution of education.

It is superfluous to point out that the first essential is the maintenance of the highest educational ideals, which will draw the earnest and enthusiastic student who wants the best that can be had. There appears to be a tendency at the state universities to look upon education from a bread and butter point of view. The students in large measure seek such studies as will be directly useful to them in earning a livelihood and ignore, or regard as an extravagance in time and money, courses the practical bearing of which is not evident. The ideal of knowledge for its own sake tends to be superseded by the desire to know how to do things. On the other hand, the governing boards, and the legislatures which vote the funds, are apt to question the expenditure of the people's money in giving courses the immediate usefulness of which is not apparent. Incidentally it may be said that perhaps both student and legislator are right in their estimate of present needs. But this tendency at the state universities indicates very clearly the opportunity for Harvard as a place where the ideal of knowledge for its own sake may be strongly upheld; where students can find a large "cultural" influence; where the opportunities and inducements for research and pure knowledge may be more largely mingled with an "efficient education."

In the second place a broad-minded understanding of national sentiment on the part of the governing boards is most desirable. Even the appearance of domination of the University by the graduates of one section would be a misfortune. The work of the Associated Harvard Clubs in bringing an extra-New England point of view to Cambridge is quite as valuable as in anything else they have accomplished. It is very desirable that the opinions of Harvard men living at a distance from Cambridge should have due weight, and that their allegiance and coöperation should be utilized. Many of the most loyal of these men are not graduates of the College, but hold some degree other than Bachelor of Arts. They ought to be bound to the University by every possible tie of sentiment and affection, such as the gratifying, if little availed of, right to the franchise for Overseers. If Harvard's support from distant parts of the land in years to come is likely to contain an increasing proportion of men of this type rather than

of undergraduates, it will become more and more desirable that they should be made to feel that they are Harvard men.

In the third place the graduates can greatly help to maintain Harvard's primacy by sending each year picked men from the local colleges and schools all over the country. The Associated Harvard Clubs have recommended the consideration of a system of prize scholarships to be offered to candidates taking entrance examinations at places remote from Cambridge. And a half a dozen Harvard Clubs have in recent years maintained scholarships for students from some particular city or state. Thus the Buffalo Club offers a scholarship at Harvard to a student from Erie County, and the Harvard Club of Louisiana to a graduate of Tulane University. The extension of this practice is most desirable. There are now enough strong Harvard Clubs to keep scholarship men from many states of the Union constantly in residence at Cambridge, either as undergraduates or graduates. The ideal to be aimed at is the maintenance of a constant stream of such picked men from all over the country. This is simply a modification of the Rhodes scholarship plan at Oxford, with the advantage that the gifts would come from many men instead of from one, and that the local club would be more or less interested in the holder of its scholarship. It ought to be possible for the Harvard Clubs, supplemented by individual donors, to develop a system by which forty or fifty such scholarship men should be sent to Cambridge every year. If the scholarships averaged from \$200 to \$250 the annual outlay would be only about \$10,000. Here is an opportunity for individuals or clubs to do a large service to the University, for it is very doubtful if there is any better way open at present for the extension of Harvard's influence with the same expenditure of money.

Another decade may largely determine the future place of Harvard among American institutions of learning. Nothing less than her continued and assured primacy will content her sons. She has every advantage which a splendid past and noble inheritance can give. Her opportunities for national leadership were never so great. But they must be seized now. The primacy to which her past entitles her, and which may be hers through generations to come if she is far-sighted, can be held only by the maintenance of the highest ideals in education, supplemented by a

national outlook in her government and by the wise and generous support of her far-scattered sons. Surely such a vision ought to rouse every Harvard man into an effective enthusiasm and loyal zeal, *et insignior florebit nostra Universitas.*

Henry Wilder Foote, '97.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

JEREMIAH CURTIN.

JEREMIAH CURTIN died at Bristol, Vermont, Dec. 14, 1906. In his chosen field, the science of comparative mythology, he was not only a thorough scholar, but as an original investigator he was untiring, and through his remarkable linguistic acquirements, and his fondness for sojourning among strange people, he had rare opportunities for gathering material at first hand from the living repositories of tradition, and for adding to the world's store of knowledge of legend, myth, and folk-lore. Curtin had the reputation of being more or less familiar with seventy languages, including dialects of wild tribes, and those of nearly extinct peoples. Among others the American Indians, the Gaelic-speaking Irish, and certain wild tribes of Asia were visited and thoroughly exploited by him.

He especially enjoyed his work among the American Indians, many and widely separated tribes of which he visited, and collected much valuable material as to their vocabularies as well as folk-lore from this fast vanishing race of men. He was impressed with the great importance and tremendous antiquity of their traditions which he believed had been handed down for ages, and showed the earliest forms of thought of primeval man, and explained things in the religions of Egypt and Assyria, which by lapse of time had become unintelligible to the priests themselves of those religions.

Jeremiah Curtin, son of David and Ellen (Furlong) Curtin, was born in Greenfield, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, Sept. 6, 1838. He fitted for college at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Phillips Exeter Academy, and, entering Harvard College in the Sophomore year, graduated with the Class of 1863. Of his boyhood days, on the little pioneer farm, it is reported that he "would work all day in the harvest field, go home and attend to



Taken in 1906.

**JEREMIAH CURTIN, '63,
1838-1906.**

the chores, and then taking his candle he would go upstairs to his room, and study and read until the candle burned away. His desire for learning was omnivorous," says one who was a relative and a companion of Curtin in those days, "and his great passion was to know how to talk to the little German and Norwegian children in their own language. He early laid a foundation for Polish by talking to the immigrants, who good-naturedly taught the eager boy all they knew of their own tongue." At that early day the Indians were not all gone from Wisconsin woods, and Curtin is said to have acquired then some knowledge of the red man's speech.

After leaving Cambridge in 1863, Curtin lived in New York City one year, giving some attention to law, and a good deal to languages and literature. In the spring of 1864 he began to study Russian. He had learned the alphabet and perhaps a score of familiar words at Cambridge, but was obliged to defer further progress for want of books. In New York this want was supplied. In October, 1864, he was appointed Secretary of Legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, where he remained five years. January 1 (O. S.), 1865, he was presented to the Emperor Alexander II., and conversed freely with him in Russian. He had learned it in eight months and spoke it well. Being the only man in the Diplomatic Corps who knew the language, he created a sensation by using it for after-dinner speeches, and on public occasions. Curtin has kept in touch with Russia during the past thirty-five years, and has known intimately many of the leading literary and political men. During 1867 he made a journey in Central and Southern Russia, visiting the Crimea, Georgia, and Mingrelia, crossing the main range of the Caucasus on his return. After Russian he studied Polish, Bohemian, Servian, and Bulgarian. At a great gathering of the Slav race, on the occasion of the celebration of the five hundredth birthday anniversary of John Huss, Curtin answered the address of the Mayor of Prague to foreign guests. This he did in Bohemian and in Russian. In 1869 he traveled in Greece, Turkey, and Austria, as well as in Germany, France, and England. In 1871 he returned home and remained until the end of 1872. He was married July 17, 1872, to Alma M. Cardelle, daughter of James Cardelle, of Warren, Vermont, and they have always worked and

traveled together, even among the Indians, and on his visit to the Kurds. From 1872 to 1877 he was in Europe. After this date for perhaps ten years he was most of the time in this country, but engaged in the study of languages and dialects at all times, largely among the Indian tribes of widely scattered sections, gathering their folk-lore and myths.

In 1883 began Mr. Curtin's connection with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Here in the Bureau of Ethnology he was a constant laborer until 1891, and since then he has been engaged in various descriptions of special work for the Institution. A large part of his work is comprised in publications of the Smithsonian, and is familiar to none but specialists, and does not always bear his name.

In 1887 he visited Ireland, studying and gathering Gaelic myths, and again in 1892 and 1893 he spent more than a year in the west of Ireland, making a fresh collection from the lips of old men and women. In 1897 he made a trip through Mexico and Guatemala. Later he visited Greece, Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey. In 1900 he made a journey around the world, by way of Siberia, Amoor River, Japan, China, and Hawaiian Islands. In 1902 he traveled through the Canadian Dominions from Quebec to Victoria, British Columbia, thence to Washington, D. C., by a route which led to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. During his trip around the world he spent three months among the Buriats, the only tribe of Mongols with its great horse sacrifice, and interesting creation myths. He left three books unfinished at the time of his death. Three weeks, at most, of his own work would have finished "The Mongols." "The Customs, Religion, and Myths of the Buriats" is nearly finished. "A History of Russia to the Time of John the Terrible" is written and has been partly corrected. During the past summer his time, when not at work upon manuscript, has been spent in reading Chinese books, a literature which interested him greatly. A list of his published works includes the following: "Myths and Folk-Lore of Ireland;" "Myths and Folk-Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs and Magyars;" "Hero Tales of Ireland;" "Fairy Tales of Ireland;" "Creation Myths of Primitive America and their Relation to the Religious and Mental History of Mankind."

Besides his celebrated translation of "*Quo Vadis*," by which he

became widely known to the general public, and of which book alone it is said a million copies were sold, Mr. Curtin rendered into English many other novels by Henryk Sienkiewicz, viz., "With Fire and Sword;" "The Deluge;" "Yanko the Musician and Other Stories;" "Lillian Morris and Other Stories;" "Pan Michael," a sequel to "With Fire and Sword;" "Children of the Soil;" "Without Dogma;" "Hania and Other Stories;" "Sielanka and Other Stories;" "In Vain;" "The Knights of the Cross." From the Russian he translated Gogol's "Taras Bulba;" Michael Zagoskin's "Tales of Three Centuries;" and Count Alexis Tolstoi's "Prince Serebryani;" from the Polish, Orzeszko's "The Argonauts;" and Glovatski's "The Pharaoh and the Priest."

Curtin did not know Sienkiewicz before he began translating his books. He was one day in Washington, D. C., reading in a Polish magazine, when he came across a notice of "With Fire and Sword" and "The Deluge." He sent to Poland for the books, and was so pleased with them that he decided to give America the pleasure of reading them. T. P. O'Connor wrote in his paper, April 27, 1901: "Without Jeremiah Curtin it is quite possible that Sienkiewicz would not have been known for another generation to Europe, possibly never known at all. It was from the lips of Curtin that I heard the very name of Sienkiewicz for the first time." Sienkiewicz had been writing for many years when Curtin discovered him, had in fact written all his best books, and was unknown out of Poland. O'Connor writes, since hearing of Curtin's death: "I regard it as a proud boast that I was perhaps the first English journalist to devote a long notice to that work, 'Quo Vadis,' the name of which is now familiar to every reader of books in the world."

Curtin's translations won praise from the highest authorities and best judges of style and matter, who did not hesitate to place him in the front rank of adequate translators. Among them John Fiske, his friend and classmate, than whom no one has better succeeded in writing so as to charm by his manner, and captivate and convince by his way of treating subjects that in the hands of others might be dry and uninteresting, gave Curtin unstinted praise for his work. In 1889 Fiske gives a graphic account of Curtin's way of life which he had recently received from his own lips: "He

has been spending about fifteen months on the Upper Klamath River, in the north of California, an extremely wild region, and a very primitive tribe of red folk. During most of that time there were no white people in the region except Curtin and his wife. The Indians were very friendly and Curtin obtained some valuable ethnographical material. Part of the time he whiled away by translating (into exquisite English) those grand Polish historical novels 'With Fire and Sword' and 'The Deluge.' There was a hole in the floor of his cabin through which snakes now and then crept into the room, much to the annoyance of the devoted philologist and his wife. Curtin used a Polish dictionary which I had lent him, and every night before going to bed he would carefully lay this book over the hole to keep out the unbidden guests."

Jeremiah Curtin was a genial, lovable man. "His human traits helped him as much as his scholarship," says the writer of an appreciative editorial in the *Evening Wisconsin* (of Milwaukee), "in the execution of the peculiar tasks which he set himself to perform. He was enabled to gain the friendship and confidence of the humble folk who were repositories of the lore which he sought to obtain. Russian, Magyar and Irish peasants welcomed him as a brother, Indians and Buriats received him into fellowship. Differences of race and age gave way before him, and wherever he went he had access to intimacy. Old women were among his friends. He said that he always found ancient crones, mammies, and withered squaws the best story-tellers."

In one of Curtin's note-books is found the following, embodying thoughts that were his long before college days: "I had thought in an indefinite way how interesting it would be to visit all nations, but what good in traveling if I could not talk to people. The question then was how to learn languages, and I counted up carefully how many languages there were that I ought to learn; or that I could learn. The underlying principle in my mind, the general and undefined wish, was to learn. It took time to discover what I should learn, where I was to learn, and how. Then again I had a great love for animals, for life in the country. I loved trees and forests immensely, more than I ever could tell. I was tempted greatly at times to let the world go, and enjoy myself with fields and forests, animals, plants. More than once I seemed likely to yield, but without knowing it I had already decided the

matter. For the two sides between which I must choose were on the one hand, a useful and pleasant but circumscribed life, a life mainly personal and pleasant, devoted to things local, special; and on the other a life in which I might work for great results."

Here in his own words we have the clue to his remarkable career, so far as the man's own tastes and inclinations and instincts were responsible for it. At the bottom of all was his desire to learn. His vigorous mind and wonderful memory craved exercise. His love for all humanity, and his deep enjoyment of nature, prompted him to put himself in connection with, to see, to know, to understand, all people, particularly all primitive people. To do this he must speak their languages. Finding that he had a unique faculty for acquiring, almost divining the speech of men, his work in life seemed to be cut out for him. He was to unlock treasure-houses for the pleasure and instruction of his fellow-men, which no key but his would fit.

The picture of Curtin, which accompanies this sketch, is from a photograph taken in 1906, in his library, at Bristol, Vermont.

Clarence H. Denny, '63.

TWO BOOKS.

PROFESSOR BLISS PERRY'S "WALT WHITMAN."¹

PROFESSOR PERRY has the most difficult subject among American men of letters. All the others, even Poe, can be classified according to accepted canons and treated without concessions. But the biographers and critics of Whitman usually demand many concessions from the reader. If they are disciples they insist that Whitman is a genius so original and extraordinary that he must not be judged by the general laws of criticism; they wish to hedge about his personality as if he were a prophet or demigod, not to be profaned by comparison with Shakespeare or Homer. His detractors, on the other hand, have denied his claims as a poet, ridiculed his assumed rôle of prophet and blazoned his defects of character. Libraries have put his "Leaves of Grass" on their

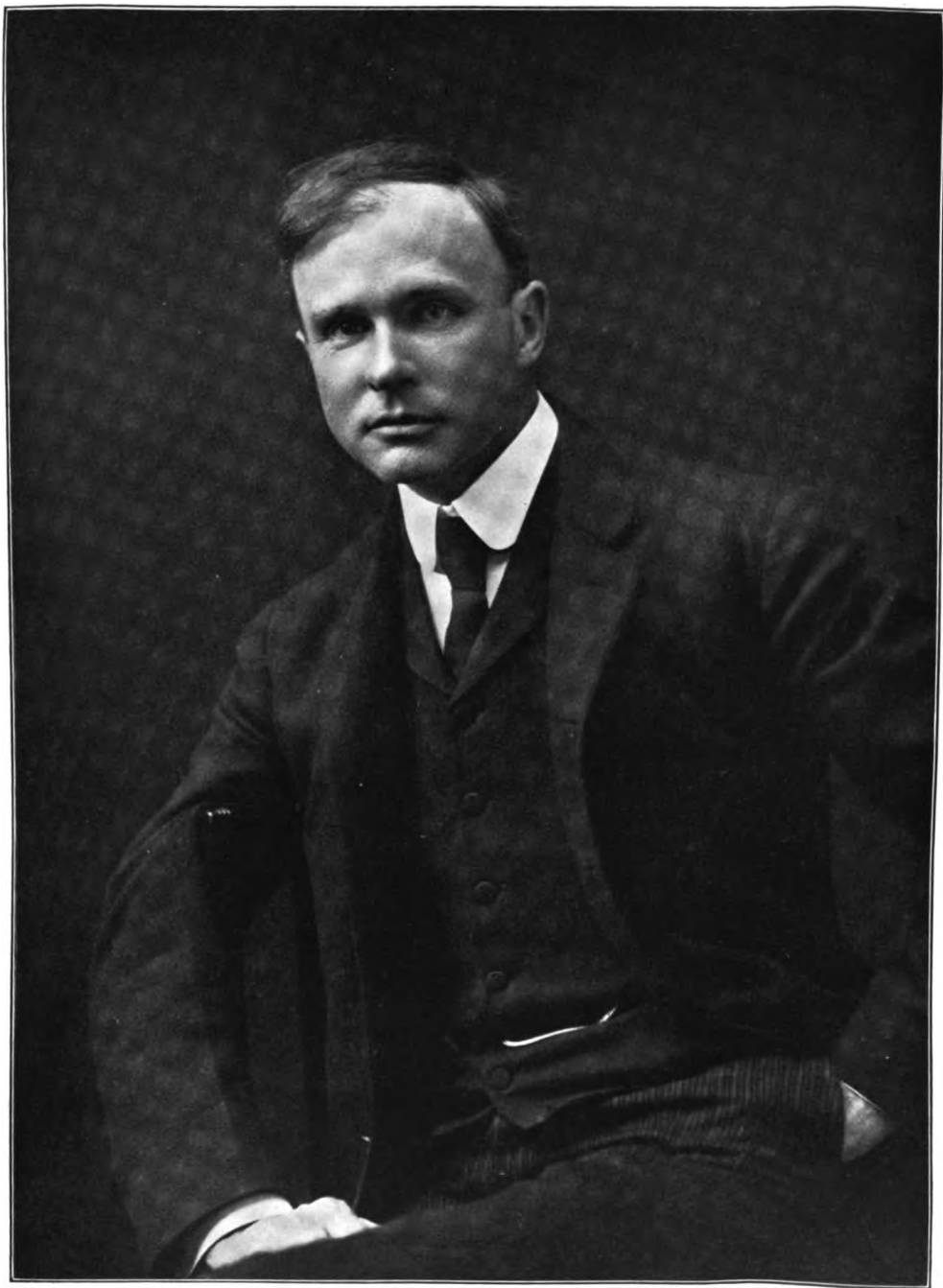
¹ *Walt Whitman: His Life and Work.* By Bliss Perry, Professor of English Literature in Harvard University. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Crown 8vo, illustrated, \$1.50 net.)

black list, not to be read by any except the elect, and all the while professors of literature have gone merrily on lecturing about him, and critics, whether professional or amateur, have poured out their appreciations, the best proof that he could not be ignored.

Mr. Perry belongs to neither group. . From the start he shows himself to be full of intelligent curiosity, bent on discovering the facts in Whitman's life which may explain, or illustrate his works. He has no theory as to demigod, apostle, or charlatan. He is sympathetic in the true sense: he not only tries to set forth those qualities in Whitman which appeal to his own preference, but also to understand and interpret all his qualities. This dramatic power is indispensable to every critic or biographer worthy of attention; and particularly necessary is it in the case of one who is dealing with Whitman.

Mr. Perry evidently believes in laying bare the foundations on which the life of a man rises. The pages which he devotes to Whitman's childhood and adolescence are admirable, representing much research, with the unearthing of important facts, and the setting in a bright light henceforth forever the truth about that formative period. Whitman's pose, which he carried through with really fine histrionic success during his last forty years, tended to obscure the story of his youth — nay, to circulate legends which have long passed current. But Mr. Perry follows him step by step in his loafing and intermittent occupations, and, what is of far greater moment, he is able to trace Whitman's intellectual development, so that we see how long Walt groped for a suitable vehicle of expression, how commonplace or turgid was much of his early writing, and how quick he was to appropriate form, ideas, and creed when he found them to his fancy. This constitutes the really capital contribution to the biographical part of the book, because there is no mystery about the facts of Walt's life, after the publication of "*Leaves of Grass*" and the definitive adoption of the pose.

One trait in Whitman's character Mr. Perry brings out with refreshing directness, and that is his lack of candor. Slyness, deceit would perhaps be words too harsh, although a hostile critic might show cause for using them. Walt loved to mystify, to choose the roundabout road, to pull wool over his friends' eyes, whenever he thought he saw a personal advantage in so doing.



BLISS PERRY,
Professor of English Literature in Harvard University.

He would answer you as man to man, with the veracity of Socrates, if you questioned him on his views of life or art or democracy: but he would not let you know, if you happened to be a contributor to his maintenance, that while he took your money he was spending \$4000 on a mausoleum for himself in Harleigh Cemetery. Nor did he confide even to his intimates, who were fighting against his detractors, the fact that he had a large illegitimate progeny — an instance of disingenuousness, to put it mildly, which left them in an unenviable position when the truth leaked out. Such minor offenses as writing puffs of his own books — of which Mr. Perry cites some delicious examples — or as publishing Emerson's private letter as an advertisement, might be excused on the plea of an over-developed vanity. But we can hardly find a charitable excuse for the insincerity with which his colossal egotism was streaked.

In a brief notice we can refer to only two or three leading points, to the exclusion of other matters. So if we seem to give undue prominence to this trait we refer the reader to Mr. Perry for a description of Whitman's other characteristics, many of which were truly fine, and all of which receive discriminate recognition.

Equally searching is Mr. Perry's investigation of Walt's style. The "barbaric yawp" did not come impromptu: on the contrary, up to the age of thirty, Walt wrote in the accepted metres, with little success. That Samuel Warren's "The Lily and the Bee" led him to try the loose, unmetrical construction, which he finally persuaded himself would supplant the traditional forms of English verse, seems more than probable. Excellent is Professor Perry's analysis of this subject — the subject which, since 1855, has most agitated the critics of Whitman's poetry. Excellent also is the summary of the content of the poetry, of Whitman's creed and message. If Walt himself could return to earth and cut adrift from the little knot of adulators who swarmed round him in his later years and made him mistake their buzzing for Posterity's applause, he would scarcely ask for a richer verdict. He has certainly never had a juster. His durable qualities, — his mastery in expressing or suggesting elemental emotions, the wonderful picturesqueness and vividness of his phrase, the pictures themselves, the power to make words haunt the reader like embodied spirits,

his regal, brotherly attitude towards Death, his Democracy deeper than all pose and his Optimism which no distresses could darken, — these find in Mr. Perry a wise and sympathetic interpreter. The physiological deposit, which has been so vehemently discussed, but really requires no labored defense nor denunciation, Mr. Perry examines with judicious brevity. Balance, fairness, sympathy, a discriminating enthusiasm, and a taste well tempered by acquaintance with the permanent masters of literature, are stamped on every page of his study. To most readers it may be recommended as the final word on Whitman — so far, that is, as any word can be final: only two classes of persons will not be satisfied by it — those who find no good and those who find nothing but good in Whitman.

Such a book, issued at the moment when Mr. Perry begins his work as Professor of English Literature at Harvard, is an earnest of what he may be counted upon to achieve in his new field. His students will hear from him literary criticism that is open-minded and wholesome, instructive and sympathetic, with substance and form kept in proper perspective and philology never mistaken for literature.

W. R. T.

PROFESSOR SHALER'S "FROM OLD FIELDS."¹

To Professor Shaler's many friends this volume of posthumous poems will bring deep satisfaction: for it is full of himself. They will recognize his wit, his enthusiasm, his flashes of insight, his humor, his chivalry, wherever they turn the pages. They will find also intimate personal expressions, deep convictions on the issues of life and death, which, with a true man's reticence, he was not always willing to discuss. But the book is more, much more, than a memorial of a remarkable and well-loved man; it contains some of the most genuine poetry that this generation in America has produced, and it cannot fail to take its place among the permanent documents of our Civil War.

The public has not yet sufficiently appreciated the astonishing cycle of dramas which Mr. Shaler published a few years ago. *Elizabeth of England*, though inspired by a challenge to confute (if its author could) the common notion that men of science can-

¹ *From Old Fields*. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, s'62. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3.00.)

not excel in creative literature, was no mere *tour de force*. It revealed that in Mr. Shaler there dwelt a poet who, on being given liberty, poured himself out naturally in verse. "From Old Fields" proves that this poetic outpouring was not accidental nor transitory, but a valid part of Mr. Shaler's temperament. After carrying in his memory for more than forty years the war scenes in which he was an actor, he could not resist describing them, nor could he resist choosing verse rather than prose as his medium. He did well to obey this inspiration: for the result is a collection of war pictures not to be matched in any other poet's work. One remembers Whitman's "Drum Taps," but these have neither the range nor the acquaintance at first hand which Mr. Shaler's poems have. Whitman never saw a battle; his knowledge of war came from visiting the Washington hospitals and from watching the regiments on their way through the capital. But Mr. Shaler writes as a soldier; he reports all sides of the soldier's life — its heroisms and brutalities, its pageants and its squalor; he etches, often with great skill, some fleeting event which only an eye-witness could describe; he brings to life the state of mind, the passions, good and bad, of hostile armies who were yet kindred; and he never long forgets to strike the cosmic note, to draw aside the curtain and disclose the great principles, the spiritual issues, the conflict between God and Devil, involved in the too sordid mundane strife. He is a scientist to observe, a poet to record. His poems seem to be fragments of a mighty epic entitled *War*.

There are a score or more of them, varying from a page-long description of an incident to the narration in fifty pages of an important episode. They are nearly all written in blank verse, of loose texture, but with a brook's swiftness and ease, and, at times, the brook's characteristic of desultoriness, digressions, and repetitions which Mr. Shaler might have corrected had he lived to revise his copy. He had an improvisatore's facility in composing, with its accompanying drawbacks. There are lines of astonishing beauty, epithets that fit their object as the iridescent plumage fits the dove's neck, thoughts deep and noble, musically attuned. And, on the other hand, there is a pitiless realism in describing the horrors and iniquities of warfare; but Mr. Shaler is not a realist of the narrow sort; he does not fix on the beastly and horrible by preference, but includes them in order to complete his picture of

the whole. His deep-rooted humor delights in the grim contrasts which abound in war, when laughter and tears are comrades. His chivalry, which is as pervasive as that in Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, misses no gallant action, no gleam of self-sacrifice or devotion which redeem the devilishness of battle.

To criticise the poems in detail as they deserve would require much space: we can only call attention here to a few of the remarkable passages. The brief, vivid sketch of the Rebel outlook picked off while mapping out the Union lines; the grand lady, in her old-fashioned coach delaying a battle; the apostrophe to the mule, in which the naturalist and the poet unite to write a eulogy that neither could have written alone; the terrible retreat of the famished and thirsty regiment through the forest; the destruction of the town by the river, — these are some of the concrete bits which the reader will not forget. Not less noteworthy are many of Mr. Shaler's generalizations, and his success in reproducing the very spirit of the time. He was a Border State man who fought for the Union; but half of his friends were on the other side, and he makes no distinction between North and South in applauding heroism and in judging motives. So his book takes on a larger significance and typifies the inalienable kinship of the two conflicting sections and their reunion. We shall seek in vain in other countries for a similar poetic memorial of civil war. Huguenots and Catholics in France, Roundheads and Cavaliers in England, never sang each other's praises. We cannot do better in closing than quote the following noble poem — one of Mr. Shaler's rare pieces in rhyme — which breathes the chivalric spirit of all his book.

THE ORPHAN BRIGADE.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-one :
There in the echo of Sumter's gun
Marches the host of the Orphan Brigade,
Lit by their banners, in hope best arrayed,
Five thousand strong, never legion hath borne
Might as this bears it forth in that morn :
Hastings and Cressy, Naseby, Dunbar,
Cowpens and Yorktown, Thousand Years' War,
Is writ on their hearts as onward afar
They shout to the roar of their drums.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-two :
Well have they paid to the earth its due.
Close up, steady ! the half are yet here
And all of the might, for the living bear

The dead in their hearts over Shiloh's field.
Rich, O God, is thy harvest's yield!
Where faith swings the sickle, trust binds the sheaves
To the roll of the surging drums.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-three :
Barring Sherman's march to the sea —
Shorn to a thousand ; face to foe,
Back, ever back, but stubborn and slow.
Nineteen hundred wounds they take
In that service of Hell, yet the hills they shake,
With the roar of their charge as they onward go
To the roll of their throbbing drums.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-four :
Their banners are tattered, and scarce twelve score,
Battered and wearied and seared and old,
Stay by the staves where the Orphans hold
Firm as a rock where the surges break —
Shield of a land where men die for His sake,
For the sake of the brothers whom they have laid low,
To the roll of their muffled drums.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-five :
The Devil is dead and the Lord is alive,
In the earth that springs where the heroes sleep
And in love newborn where the stricken weep ;
That legion hath marched past the setting of sun —
Beaten ? nay, victors : the realms that they won
Are the hearts of men who forever shall hear
The throb of their far-off drums.

LONGFELLOW AT HARVARD.

It is hard to make the present generation at Cambridge understand the sort of revolution which, as I think, Mr. Longfellow's coming made in the social life of the College. He came in '36, I think in the last term of my Freshman year. It was then good form for a tutor or professor to pass an undergraduate, even in the Yard, without recognizing his existence. And on the other hand, the boy would not touch his hat to the man, or recognize him. As Freshmen we observed that Dr. Palfrey of the Divinity School was the only officer of the government who recognized us on meeting. When Longfellow came all this changed. You took your constitutional walk with him. You met him at Mrs. Eliot's house and played cards with him. He was interested in your interests and made you interested in his. And I think that the

cordial social intercourse which I found at Cambridge, when I went there as College preacher, began with this infusion of cordiality when he appeared.

I may have constructed all this since. But I think that an old superstition of those times had taken it for granted that nobody in the world was worth considering unless he had graduated with us. But this superstition was shocked by the appointment of Ticknor and Longfellow as Smith professors. By the way, it is said, and at this moment I believe, that the Smith professorship was the earliest foundation for such study in any college in England or America. If there were any such superstition, it was rudely shocked again by the presence of this young graduate of Bowdoin fresh from France and Italy,—if you will permit me to say so,—better dressed than any other man within fifty miles, who was better equipped in matters relating to European literature than anybody, and who entered upon his work as if he had been born to it.

We told at the time a Sophomore story which I guess was true. I will write it down for you as a bit of early annals. His brother Sam, of my class, had arranged at Longfellow's request that a dozen more or less of us should learn German from him. Henry Longfellow wanted to try his own experiment of teaching German conversationally. We said and believed that when he intimated this to the "Government" he was told that the Smith professor did not teach classes. "Oh, no, the Smith Professor lectures, you know, but the German professor teaches." "My brother Sam has arranged for me this class of Sophomores who are to make a volunteer German section. I am going to teach them." "But, Mr. Longfellow, you cannot teach them. They cannot come to you except on modern language day, and on modern language day Mr. Bokun, the German teacher, occupies Number Five Massachusetts, which is the room where German is taught, so you see you cannot teach them." To which Mr. Longfellow replied steadily, "There must be some room. How about that place where we dine with the Corporation in University? I will take that room, and will teach my boys there."

Now, this was as if Paul of Tarsus had said that he would like to teach some Edomite boys in the Holy of Holies. This room was what is called the Corporation Parlor, with elegant furni-



From a painting by
G. P. A. Healy, 1842

By courtesy of
Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Henry W. Longfellow

ture, elegant carpets, and all sorts of pictures and other swell adornments. But the young professor had his way and we boys, as we recited *Wer reitet so spät*, lolled in the elegant easy-chairs which were provided for the most sacred occasions. That was what happened, and we believed that the elegance of the chamber indicated a crisis; that it showed that he meant to have his way and to teach German if he chose to.

What is certain and quite free from any vagueness of tradition is, that from the first he made himself a favorite with all sorts and conditions of people. He lived in the old Craigie House, as we then called the Washington House, — I think from the beginning. Every one was welcomed there, and it goes without saying that he was welcomed everywhere. So soon as the Mutual Admiration Club formed itself he was the head centre of it, as was every other member of it. He was a very hard worker. I think that after his first experiments he found he had not time to teach, as the "Government" had forewarned him. But he was always on hand for one thing or another. There must have been difficulty in handling his team of instructors in the different languages. I believe boys and girls who are studying with foreigners always make it as hard as they can. But if Professor Longfellow had any difficulties with his "instructors" nobody ever heard of it. We had the good of what has since appeared in his notes to Dante, in the form of lectures.

I do not think that enough has been said of his tireless kindness to every creature in need who spoke a foreign language. As the needle points to the pole, so every tramp who could speak twenty words of French, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Swedish, or Bohemian in any of the dialects of Bohemia, appeared sooner or later at the hospitable door of the Washington House, and sought and obtained audience with Professor Longfellow, and they never went empty away. When I arrived in England on a summer visit, in 1873, I found awaiting me a letter from a nobleman of sixteen quarterings, or perhaps of thirty-two, or of sixty-four. It was an invitation for me and my wife to come to visit him in his palace on the Danube. I am fond of telling the story when I have occasion to brag of my noble associates. I had made this nobleman's acquaintance when Mr. Longfellow introduced him to me, asking me if I could not open some way for him to lecture in the

town of Worcester. The poor gentleman had blinded himself in the cause of liberty by translating "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into the German language. When people tell me that they cannot find good society in a manufacturing town I tell them how I made my acquaintance with this nobleman.

Edward E. Hale, '39.

THE ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

"Harvard, the National University." These words embody the central idea of the origin and work of the Associated Harvard Clubs. That Association did not spring into existence as a result incidental to some chance suggestion; nor did it originate merely from a desire among college men of the same institution to satisfy their natural longing for increased acquaintance with each other. The social element is and has always been one of its most attractive features; but that has not at any time been, and will not be allowed to become, as so often happens in such combinations, the only benefit or source of pleasure derived from its existence. The Association originated, and its work has been mapped out and performed, for the purpose of fulfilling that which had become a crying need not only for our University itself but also for those graduates whose abodes were at a distance from Cambridge. Harvard, the oldest and largest of our American universities, the one which, more than any other, all regarded as the National University, had not ten years ago kept pace with the growth of the country in the extension of its influence among the states lying away from the Atlantic seaboard. It was not sufficiently in touch with the great Harvard world that had arisen and was fast growing among the states outside of Massachusetts and particularly among those west of the Alleghanies. There was need of some movement by which two objects might be accomplished: (1) The further extension of the influence to be exerted from its University centre out among the increasing numbers of Harvard men located in the more distant parts of the country and the bringing of the people of those localities who were not of Harvard to an appreciation of the real primacy of Harvard as a means of collegiate and professional education; and (2) a reform, within proper

limits, of the fact theretofore existing that the Harvard men, who had taken up their residence at some distance from the centre of administration of University affairs, had no means, so far as practical results were concerned, of expressing to the Governing Boards of the University their opinions upon various questions which closely touched the welfare of Harvard. The more, then, to draw to themselves and to the people of the great states in which they live the Harvard influence, and, at the same time, to return to Harvard the assistance which it needed to maintain its place as the National University, — these were and are the primary objects of the promoters of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Its Field of Work.

It has been often pointed out that, although Harvard has been in many senses of the word only a New England University, yet, by the scope of its charter, the original purpose of its formation was for the improvement of citizenship throughout the entire United States. It was intended to be, should be, and the Harvard men of the Central and Western States are determined to make it, the National University. It was in 1860, less than fifty years ago, when Mr. George E. Adams returned to his home in Chicago, the first graduate who had written the name of "Illinois" upon the records of the College, and the only five Harvard men who were then living in Chicago greeted him as the beginner of an epoch in Harvard history. It was nearly twenty years later, in 1879, that Mr. Samuel Hill returned to his Minneapolis home, the first Harvard graduate who had registered as a Freshman from Minnesota. Although numerous local Harvard clubs through the Central and Western States had become flourishing organizations, none of them (with possibly one or two exceptions) had in 1897 much influence or gave substantial help to the University, even within their immediate circles. In 1892, on the recommendation of the Harvard Club of Chicago, Chicago's first graduate, Mr. George E. Adams, '60, was elected an Overseer, the first Overseer residing away from the eastern seaboard. At that time the centre of population of the United States had moved nearly to the Mississippi River. Urban centres, from Cleveland on the east to San Francisco on the west and to New Orleans on the south, had grown up of a size greater, with few exceptions, than those of the

East. Universities, state and endowed, had sprung into existence, and many of them were nearly equal (in size only) to the older universities of the East. Yet in 1893, as shown by figures compiled by Pres. Charles F. Thwing, '76 (*Har. Grad. Mag.*, vol. 1, p. 194), in sixteen states lying west of Pennsylvania and north of the southerly line of Kansas there were less than 700 Harvard graduates. From the statistics which are attached hereto as a footnote (see note on "The Location of Harvard Graduates" below), it will be seen that in the past fourteen years the number of Harvard graduates in these same sixteen states, figures as to which were compiled by Dr. Thwing in 1893, has more than doubled. In the localities more particularly covered at the present time by the membership of the Associated Harvard Clubs the number of Harvard graduates is upward of 2500. These include only the holders of the A.B. degree, but membership in the constituent clubs is generally extended to all men who have attended Harvard in any capacity. Counting the latter, the field covered by the Associated Clubs represents the residence of over 3000 Harvard men. It should be remembered that the proceedings and work of the Associated Clubs are also closely followed by the members of Harvard Clubs which are not formally connected with the Associated Clubs. The circulation, for instance, of each of the two last reports (comprising over 100 printed pages) of the Associated Clubs' committee on the three-year course question was about 4500, and scarcely a day passes when some further request for copies is not received. The annexed table shows that, while the number of living graduates nearly doubled in the twelve years from 1892 to 1904, the number in many of the Central and Western States during these same years more than doubled; and that there is to-day, outside of Massachusetts, a Harvard world of about the same population as that represented by the entire Harvard world of 1893, including that of Massachusetts, then holding more than half the whole number of graduates.

It is not, of course, claimed that the organization and work of the Associated Harvard Clubs have been the cause of this growth of Harvard in the Western and other outlying states. The fact is that Harvard, during the past fourteen years, has been immensely broadening out in its influence. The Associated Clubs was one of the effects rather than a cause of this growth. At the same

time that Association has had a large influence in forwarding this recent tendency to an increase in numbers and to the extension of Harvard's supremacy. In 1897 there was a natural need and demand for a larger and more general association of Harvard interests in the Central and Western States, arising principally from the two reasons which I have stated were the foundation and purpose of the Associated Clubs.

The Harvard Alumni Association, as then conducted, was not adequate to meet the demand. Whatever its objects in theory, still in fact it accomplished little or nothing. And it accomplished absolutely nothing so far as concerned the Harvard world outside of the immediate vicinity of Cambridge. It was not so organized that, as between the Governing Boards of the University on the one side and any considerable portion of the graduate body upon the other, it could be the means of conveying any message or exerting any influence touching the welfare of the University. It was less efficient than any one of a number of local Harvard Clubs then existing. If the recent scheme for the reorganization of the Alumni Association be carried out, its efficiency will be greatly improved. The reorganizers will receive all the assistance possible from the non-resident graduate body and from the Associated Clubs. But the first requisite for successful intervention, whether for assistance or for reform, is that numbers shall meet in person and discuss together and through committees the subjects taken in hand and carefully thresh out and weigh any proposed action; and that that be done by authorized representatives from many localities. It is necessary, too, that meetings be so arranged as to insure each year the personal attendance of, and participation by, a large and extensive graduate body. There must be something more than a "bureau of information," in charge of a selected few who follow a stereotyped routine and who conduct merely a "correspondence school" for the instruction of graduates. These elements were all assured for the Associated Harvard Clubs; and upon their acquirement depends the practical success of the Alumni Association, as of any other body organized for similar purposes.

The Organization in 1897.

The credit of starting the Associated Clubs is due largely to George B. Leighton, '88, who, early in 1897, requested the various

local Harvard Clubs of the Central and Western States to meet at Indianapolis on Dec. 18, 1897, to discuss the question of the then coming election of Overseer and to organize, if it seemed proper, an association of Harvard Clubs. Through his work in the organization he has become known as the "Father" of the Associated Clubs. At the Indianapolis meeting there were present six members of the Harvard Club of St. Louis, eight members of the Indiana Harvard Club, two of the Harvard Club of Chicago, two of the Harvard Club of Louisville, one of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee, and four of the Minnesota Harvard Club, and from other clubs were received expressions of good will and desire of coöperation. It was voted to recommend George E. Adams, '60, of Chicago, to succeed himself at the then next election of the Board of Overseers, and to organize the Associated Clubs at a meeting to be held the following December at St. Louis. So in December, 1898, the organization was completed, and, as shown by the constitution, it was to be, as it has been, an association of which the various local Harvard Clubs are the constituent members. The first idea was to confine it to the Western Harvard Clubs, but that limitation has been avoided and although the Western clubs are more largely represented, the Associated Clubs is in close touch through its membership, and in other ways, with all the prominent Eastern local clubs. Each constituent club is entitled to a representation at each meeting of ten delegates and as many votes, except upon constitutional changes, where each club has one vote. Attendance at the meetings, however, is not limited to the regular delegates. Large numbers of non-delegate members of various constituent clubs and of Harvard men who are not connected with any constituent club, are always present. Admission is simply by written application passed upon by the Council. For the defraying of expenses assessments may be levied upon the clubs for not to exceed fifty cents each year for each active member, with a maximum of \$100 annual assessment for each club. The government of the Association is in the hands of the "Council" composed of one member selected by each constituent club, and the officers of the Association *ex officio*. The object of the Association is "The promotion of all matters pertaining to the welfare of Harvard University and the establishment of closer relations between Harvard University and its Alumni." Ten clubs were

represented at the St. Louis meeting, which included the following beside those which had been represented at the Indianapolis meeting the year before: Cincinnati, Omaha, Rocky Mountain, and Denver. From the very start, despite the necessarily incidental joviality, the spirit of those present was that which has been characteristic at the meetings ever since, — for work and for progress. This organization is one of the exceptions to the rule, which too often prevails, that the time and energies of those attending the meetings are taken up with attention to merely the machinery of the organization itself. The scheme of this Association was simple and effective, and effective because it was simple. The presence of President Eliot at St. Louis gave a great stimulus. Then, as since, a day was spent with one or two, generally two, business sessions and in the evening was the annual dinner. Then, too, as ever since, the annual dinner was not devoted merely to feasting and fun, although those features have been prominent. Interspersed with the post-prandial levity there has always been much serious and earnest discussion. The question of the extension of franchise, then a burning question, was taken up, as also that of providing for scholarships by the different clubs in the West. The clubs represented at St. Louis in 1898 had a total membership of about 600.

Other Meetings.

So in December of each year afterwards, first at Chicago, then at Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and again at St. Louis and Indianapolis, in the order named, meetings were held. Then the time for the meeting was changed to May, and in May, 1905, there was held a meeting at Louisville and in May, 1906, at Chicago. The membership has steadily increased until to-day it comprises the following Harvard Clubs: Alabama, Atlanta, Arizona, Central Ohio, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia (Mo.), Eastern Illinois, Indiana, Kansas City, Keene (N. H.), Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Milwaukee, Minnesota, New Jersey, Omaha, Philadelphia, Rocky Mountain (Denver), Seattle, Spokane, St. Louis, Washington (D. C.), and Western Pennsylvania. Before the next annual meeting it is expected that further additions will be made of the Toronto, California, and other clubs. The active membership of the clubs which are constituent members of the

Associated Clubs at the present time numbers over 2000. But a much larger number closely follow its work and participate in it. It is safe to say that nearly one third of the entire number of the living graduates of the University are to-day represented by the Associated Harvard Clubs. The larger the Association has become the more pressing has been the demand for the full consideration at its meetings of questions pertaining to the welfare of the University, and of late years the annual meetings have been set for early Saturday morning, so as to require most delegates to arrive the evening before. So the feature of a "smoker" has been introduced on Friday evening and the business meetings of Saturday forenoon and of early Saturday afternoon have generally been followed, especially since the meetings were held in May, by some form of outdoor pastimes or general entertainment. But the demand for more time for discussion has become such that, beginning with the next annual meeting, the meetings will be held upon two days, — a business meeting Friday forenoon and afternoon, a smoker Friday evening, and a business meeting Saturday forenoon, and Saturday afternoon devoted to pastimes, with the annual dinner Saturday evening. About 350 fellows were present at the dinner at Chicago last May. The next annual meeting will be held at Detroit on May 31 and June 1, when it is expected that the attendance will be over 500. We expect to have President Eliot with us at that time as a representative of the University. We hope that President Roosevelt, who is to be in Michigan on those dates, will stop at Detroit on one of these days to receive the greetings of the Association. Other prominent Harvard men are expected, as guests; and delegates and members will attend from Canada and from more than thirty different states.

Its Work, and How it is Performed.

As would be indicated by the purposes of the organization, the work accomplished is of two kinds, — the discussion of reforms or changes at Cambridge and the receiving from Cambridge of the greetings and messages which the University has for its distantly located Alumni. The Association, by its recommendation, procured the election as Overseers in 1900 of Samuel Hill, '79, of Minneapolis, and in 1905 of F. A. Delano, '85, of Chicago. While it is appreciated that only a limited representation on the Board of

Overseers can be had from outside the vicinity of Cambridge, still it is the desire and purpose, as opportunity shall offer, to have increased the representation upon the Board from the Western States.

That no striking reforms or changes have actually been brought about in the administration of Harvard affairs by the direct influence of the Associated Clubs does not indicate that it has not accomplished positive and effective results, nor that its work has not been serious. It is now and has been since its organization the only association of Harvard men who have systematically discussed among themselves, and through their organization with the authorities at Cambridge, serious problems involved in the administration of the affairs of the University. Each year, at the suggestion of President Eliot and other authorities at Harvard, or of its own volition, this Association has taken up the consideration of most important questions. Nor has this consideration given by the Association been a mere perfunctory process. Its discussions are reported in full and the reports of its committees upon the different questions are carefully elaborated and submitted in printed form to the Association. In most cases before final action is taken the questions involved, with all the discussions at the Association meetings upon them, are submitted in printed form to the various constituent clubs. The questions thus fully brought to the notice of local clubs are discussed in turn by them and in many cases through reports carefully prepared by local committees. Each constituent club then reports back in turn to the Associated Clubs its views and considerations upon the questions involved. Thus, it is safe to say that with all the live questions, which during the past ten years have been agitating the authorities at Harvard, the constituent clubs of the Association and their members have, through the work of the Association, come closer in touch than have most of those graduates who reside even under the shadows of the University.

In this way has been canvassed thoroughly the question of scholarships to be established by the Association, and by the local clubs, and many such scholarships have been established through the encouragement given by these discussions. So with the questions of the extension of suffrage, the letter ballot, the merits of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, and other Harvard publica-

tions, the promotion of the objects of the Appointments Committee of the University, the merits and needs of the Harvard Union, the questions of raising the tuition fees, and the plan of establishing a Harvard consul in the different states. And not the least important have been the valuable contributions to two other subjects which touch the welfare of Harvard. I refer to the investigation and reports made under the direction of the Associated Clubs by its committee headed by Merritt Starr, '81, upon the subject of "The Relations of Harvard University to Schools of Secondary Education," which were made at the annual meetings at Louisville in 1905 and Chicago in 1906. Also the work of the Associated Clubs' Committee upon the question of the three-year course for an A.B. at Harvard, upon which question two carefully prepared reports have been made which have been generally distributed not only among members of the constituent clubs, but a large number of other Harvard graduates, and which, though yet unacted upon by the Associated Clubs, have done much toward enlightening the entire graduate mind upon this most important question. This will be one of the questions to be taken up at Detroit for discussion and action.

But the benefits have not all been objective. The meetings of the Associated Clubs have been the means not only of bringing the outside graduate opinion to the authorities at Harvard, but, what is perhaps equally important, of bringing to the large body of graduates represented by the Association the direct expression of University opinion and influence. Each year the University sends an authorized delegate to the meetings, bringing to us fresh from the University the latest news and direct expression of opinion upon important questions, especially those which are particularly interesting to the members of an association organized for the welfare of Harvard. If the addresses of the Harvard representatives which have been given at the business meetings and at the dinners of our Association during the past ten years could be put together and printed they would form a volume of great value and interest. There was President Eliot at the organization meeting at St. Louis in 1898, Professor Byerly the following year, then Professor Taussig at Minneapolis and Professor Palmer at Milwaukee. Then at Cincinnati Prof. F. G. Peabody, accompanied by the undergraduate O. G. Frantz, '08. Professor Pea-



PRESIDENTS OF THE HARVARD ASSOCIATED CLUBS.

Row 1. G. B. Leighton, W. C. Boyden.

Row 2. J. H. McIntosh, E. H. Pendleton, F. E. Gavin.

Row 3. A. E. Willson, Benj. Carpenter, G. D. Markham.

Row 4. R. G. Brown, V. H. May (Sec.).

body congratulated the Association on the work which it had actually accomplished and laid out for itself and urged us to further effort. At the same time he said, "You are doing a great deal for the University just by existing." Frantz told us about the Harvard political club, the Harvard Union, and Phillips Brooks House. In 1903 at St. Louis we had with us again President Eliot, and I remember we were given lunch at the Administration Buildings by the World's Fair Exposition Company which was then preparing for the Exposition of the following year. Governor Francis, who was not himself a Harvard man, presided at the lunch, and in calling upon President Eliot beside other things he said, "Gentlemen, I have not the honor to call myself a Harvard man, but it is unnecessary to say that I gladly concede the leadership to the educational institutions of the East. If I were to name the greatest universities of this country I would name Harvard and —" He was not allowed to go any further for every man was on his feet in a jiffy and shouted, "That's all," and Governor Francis stopped at "Harvard." The next year we had with us Professor Hart and J. D. Greene, '96, Secretary to President Eliot, and at Louisville in 1904 President Eliot himself, who gave an address in the afternoon and another at the dinner. Last year at Chicago we had Dean Briggs as the official representative and also as guests a dozen or more Boston men headed by H. L. Higginson ['55]. Through them we learned of the reorganization of the Alumni Association. Each and all of these envoys have brought us, and they do so more each year, messages of congratulation upon our work, and, what is better for us, they bring us fresh from Harvard the messages which Harvard has for the large body of Alumni represented by the Association. These are heard and appreciated, and by those members of the constituent clubs who are not present they are read with avidity when they receive the printed reports. Nothing is lost of these welcome messages and there are no communications between Cambridge and the graduate body which are so mutually useful to the University and to its Alumni as those which are received each year by the Associated Clubs direct from Harvard. I should not omit to mention that we are each year favored with a delegation from the New York Harvard Club, generally headed by T. W. Slocum, '90. We are assured that as soon as the New York Club feels it can afford to do so, it will become a constituent member.

Other Similar Organizations.

Up to the time of the formation of the Associated Clubs no such organization had ever existed. The influence exerted by our Association, directly and indirectly through its meetings and work, was quickly demonstrated. The zeal and enthusiasm for Harvard perceptibly increased throughout the entire territory covered by the Associated Clubs. To what extent it increased the number of those registering from that locality of course cannot be told, but there is no doubt that the fame of Harvard has been extended and the numbers of its students, present and prospective, increased by the work of the Association. Its benefits were quickly recognized and in 1899 there was formed by the Princeton men a similar organization known as the "Western Association of Princeton Clubs," which holds its annual meetings in May in different parts of the Western and Middle States. Then at St. Louis in February, 1905, was organized the "Western Federation of Yale Clubs," which thus far fourteen Yale clubs located between the Alleghanies and the Rockies have joined. Neither of these federations has reached the size or enthusiasm of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and although organized somewhat on the same lines, still, when measured by the standard set by the Harvard Association for effective and serious work and the accomplishment of results, neither of these other two would have much to their credit. All three produce one benefit, and none of them more so than the Harvard Association, that of most refreshing social intercourse and the stimulating each year of the love and enthusiasm for the college they represent.

A Representative Membership.

It would be impossible to mention the names of all those who have been active in the affairs of the Associated Clubs. No man once attends but plans to be present each following year. The delegates, officers, and attendants at its meetings comprise men who are prominent in the business and professional world. The officers have been selected mainly upon the ground of proof of efficiency in the work of the Association, the names of the presidents representing some of the sources of activity and success. These are: 1898-99, George B. Leighton, '88, of St. Louis, now of New

Hampshire; 1899-1900, William C. Boyden, '86, of Chicago; 1900-01, James H. McIntosh, '84, of Omaha, now of New York; 1901-02, Elliot H. Pendleton, '82, of Cincinnati; 1902-03, Frank E. Gavin, '73, of Indianapolis; 1903-04, Augustus E. Willson, '69, of Louisville; 1904-05, Benjamin Carpenter, '88, of Chicago; 1905-06, George D. Markham, '81, of St. Louis; 1906-07, Rome G. Brown, '84, of Minneapolis.

From its organization Dr. John Green, '55, of St. Louis, has been a most active and enthusiastic attendant, and among others from the older classes who have been devoted to the Association may be mentioned, Edwin H. Abbot, '55, of Milwaukee; Benjamin B. Huntoon, '56, of Louisville; F. G. Bromberg, '58, of Alabama; George E. Adams, '60, of Chicago; John Bigelow, '61, of Minneapolis; Gilbert H. Stewart, '68, of Columbus; Frederick L. Chapman, '69, of St. Paul; Charles B. Wilby, '70, and Joseph Wilby, '75, of Cincinnati; Henry B. Wenzell, '75, of St. Paul; Samuel Hill, '79, of Minneapolis, now of Seattle, and Stewart Shillito, '79, of Cincinnati, the latter being Vice-President this year. Then there are Frederick W. Burlingham, '91, of Chicago, the first Secretary of the Association, and Valentine H. May, '95, of Milwaukee, the present Secretary; J. Stuart Bell, '81, of Louisville; Horace E. Smith, '82, and Hugh McK. Landon, '92, of Indianapolis; Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, of Pittsburg; H. A. De Windt, '81, Merritt Starr, '81, C. I. Sturgis, '82, Frank Hamlin, '84, F. A. Delano, '85, Kellogg Fairbank, '90, Robert J. Cary, '90, and Mitchell Follansbee, '92, and others of Chicago; Henry E. Barnes, Jr., '84, George C. Christian, '95, and Ward C. Burton, '99, of Minneapolis; Harry M. Levy, '84, of Cincinnati; F. B. Keene, '80, Edwin W. Frost, '84, and C. R. Falk, '93, of Milwaukee; Hugh Shepard, '98, of Detroit; Thomas W. Slocum, '90, and Jacob Wendell, Jr., '91, of New York, and V. Mott Porter, '92, G. F. Steadman, '92, and others, of St. Louis. And so the list could be extended into the hundreds.

One of the most attractive features of the meetings and particularly of the dinners has been the work of the thoroughly organized and efficient Glee Club, which has generally been under the leadership of Pendleton, whose work as a conductor at Chicago last May drew from Major Higginson the statement: "This conducting to-night is the best I ever saw or expect to see." College and other

songs, new and old, are rendered by Pendleton, F. H. Gade, '93, of Chicago, Walter Cary, '93, now of New York, S. L. Swarts, '88, of St. Louis, the three Carpenters, '85, '88, '97, of Chicago, A. T. Holbrook, '92, of Milwaukee, and others, who have kept things going before and during the meetings, and before and during, as well as after, the dinner.

The Associated Harvard Clubs has met the success which was originally expected of it. It is a success not only as to enthusiasm but as to accomplished beneficial results. The benefits are not only to its members but to the University. Its permanence and growth are assured. The benefits which it and its members shall receive and which they, through its continued existence, will be in a position to give will increase year by year as its organization becomes more complete and comprehensive and as its earnest purpose and effective work are more appreciated by the Governing Boards of the University and by the graduate body.

Rome G. Brown, '84.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE LOCATION OF HARVARD GRADUATES.

In preparing the above account of the Associated Harvard Clubs I sought some statement as to the location of Harvard graduates. No tabulations could be found except a partial one made in 1893 by Dr. Thwing, referred to above; and in order to bring the information down to date the following table was compiled under my direction, and it is herewith given for reference. For comparison the figures compiled by Dr. Thwing in 1893 are shown. All these figures apply only to the living holders of the A.B. degree. The figures for the classes down to and including that of 1904, as well as those for the class of 1905, are taken from the official list of graduates published in 1906. The figures for the classes of 1906 to 1908 are taken from the 1905 catalogue.

In 1893, including the graduates of the class of 1892, there were living a total number of 5553 holders of the A.B. degree. Of these, as shown by Dr. Thwing's figures, 2908, or over 52 per cent., were then resident in Massachusetts, and only 669, or about 12 per cent., lived in the 16 Western States particularly referred to by Dr. Thwing, the latter being all the states covered by his computation, except those of the New England and Middle States. In 1905 the number of the graduates, including

STATES.	Up to class of 1882 inc. (Dr. Thwing's fig- ures compiled in 1883).	Total all classes to 1884 inclusive.	Total classes 1885 to 1888 inclusive.
Alabama	-	11	2
Arizona	-	5	1
Arkansas	-	3	7
California	127	219	16
Colorado	-	66	9
Connecticut	-	103	18
Delaware	2	15	1
Florida	-	23	1
Georgia	-	14	1
Idaho	4	9	2
Illinois	152	366	50
Indiana	20	61	16
Indian Territory	-	1	0
Iowa	25	61	13
Kansas	20	31	6
Kentucky	-	25	10
Louisiana	-	27	3
Maine	-	130	36
Maryland	-	230	41
Michigan	37	76	12
Minnesota	43	58	12
Mississippi	-	4	0
Missouri	-	165	27
Montana	5	15	4
Nebraska	19	27	3
Nevada	-	5	0
New Hampshire	-	145	35
New Jersey	23	132	40
New Mexico Territory	-	3	1
New York	976	1820	343
North Carolina	-	19	2
North Dakota	2	4	3
South Dakota	4	6	1
Ohio	135	266	71
Oklahoma Territory	-	2	1
Oregon	9	20	6
Pennsylvania	215 ¹	355	114
Rhode Island	-	95	17
South Carolina	-	9	3
Tennessee	-	19	3
Texas	-	22	1
Utah	-	14	2
Vermont	-	32	5
Virginia	-	18	1
Washington	28	53	6
West Virginia	-	9	2
Wisconsin	37	70	11
Wyoming	-	2	1
Outside United States	-	216	23
Total, exclusive of Massachusetts	-	5061	983
Massachusetts	2908	4831	1041
Total, including Massachusetts	5553 ²	9892	2024
New England States	3129	5336	
Middle States	1216	2322	
All other localities	1208	2234	

¹ This figure as given by Dr. Thwing is 315; but careful checking shows it must be less and was probably meant for 215.

² Includes all localities with those specially compiled by Dr. Thwing.

those of the class of 1904, was 9892. Of these 4831 resided in Massachusetts, or about 48 per cent. In the 16 Western States referred to by Dr. Thwing there were in 1905 a total of 1342, or between 13 and 14 per cent. of the total number. As to the classes of 1905 to 1908, inclusive, 1041 were resident in Massachusetts out of a total of 2024, or something more than 50 per cent. The general tendency, however, for the past 15 years is toward an increasing percentage of those living outside of Massachusetts. But the total number of living graduates nearly doubled in the twelve years from 1892 to 1904, — from 5553 up to and including the class of 1892 to 9892 up to and including the class of 1904. Adding the graduates of the classes of 1905 and 1906, we have more than 100 per cent. increase in the past fourteen years. The number of graduates living outside of Massachusetts is thus shown to be increasing with at least the same rapidity.

What is more significant, the percentage of increase in the number of graduates during the past 14 years appears to be less in the six New England States than it has been in the four Middle States, and the percentage of increase in the New England and Middle States is less than it has been in other localities outside of these ten states.

Nor is this increase of Harvard population in localities the least accessible to Cambridge due principally to change of residence after graduation. In 1893 Mr. Merritt Starr, '81, presented in this *Magazine* (vol. 1, p. 523) certain figures under the head of "The Sources of Harvard's Population." It was there shown that the number of students registering in the four classes of 1893-96, inclusive, from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, North and South Dakota, Missouri, and Kentucky, comprised about 14 per cent. of the entire registration. A similar computation for the classes of 1905 to 1908, inclusive, shows that the percentage registering from those states is approximately maintained. Despite the fact that the total registration has more than doubled in the past fourteen years, still the percentage of registration from those localities which are outside of the New England and Middle States remains about the same. It increases in proportion to the increased number of graduates living in those localities. The above table and figures, although from a systematic count, may contain some slight inaccuracies, but I believe they will be found, especially so far as the conclusions drawn from them are concerned, approximately correct.

Rome G. Brown, '84.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

RATIONAL COLLEGE SPORTS.¹

The game of football was somewhat improved by the new rules extorted last year from its creators and managers by the pressure of public opinion. Under the new rules, the game is more visible than before to both officials and spectators, and it is livelier and therefore more interesting to watch. It gives appropriate opportunities to several kinds of natural athlete; and it affords fewer opportunities for foul play and brutality, whether deliberate and planned, or sudden and accidental, than the game under the former rules afforded. Public opinion also compelled the employment of a better kind of official at intercollegiate games, the kind that intended to enforce the rules; although in respect to the number of officials, the new rules were violated at most of the principal games by consent of the coaches and captains. The injuries inflicted on the Harvard players were of the same character as were suffered under the former rules, but they were much fewer in number. This improvement was mainly due to the "neutral zone" between the opposing rush lines, and to the requirement that ten yards instead of five be made in three downs. Many injuries were caused, before the "neutral zone" was established, by the rush of the backs into a solid mass of men. It is a moving line into which the backs now plunge. The ten-yard rule made much less profitable the "bucking" of the line. There was more kicking, and fewer violent impacts of masses of men. Hence the diminution in the number of injuries. The open plays did not cause any increase in either the number or the severity of the injuries received. The spirit of the game, however, remains essentially the same. It is properly described by the adjective "fierce,"—a term which is commonly applied to the game by its advocates. It therefore remains an undesirable game for gentlemen to play, or for multitudes of spectators to watch. No game is fit for college uses in which men are often so knocked or crushed into insensibility or immobility, that it is a question whether by the application of water and stimulants they can be brought to and enabled to go on playing. No game is fit for college uses in which recklessness in causing or suffering serious bodily injuries promotes efficiency, and so is taught and held up for admiration. In hunting, mountain-climbing, boating, and other sports which involve danger, it is not recklessness but good judgment and prudence combined with boldness which promote efficiency. An extreme recklessness remains a grave objection to the game of football, and it also makes basket-ball and hockey, as developed in recent years, undesirable games.

¹ From the President's Annual Report.

The immoralities or brutalities connected with particular sports are, however, much less injurious to the educational institutions of the country than the gross exaggeration of all competitive sports which is now working incalculable harm to schools, colleges, and universities. This evil began in the colleges, and has worked down into the secondary schools. It is for the colleges to set the example in repressing it. The means of repression are at hand; it is the will and the courage to repress which are lacking. The first step should be to limit closely the number of intercollegiate contests in each sport. Two such contests in each sport would be ample to maintain sufficient interest in all the sports. The preparation for these two contests should be procured solely through domestic competitions, the number and variety of these home competitions being much increased. The only proper object of intercollegiate competition is the development of the largest possible number of players in each sport at each institution. It has been proved in rowing, that one intercollegiate contest is sufficient to develop in the contesting colleges a large amount of rowing and of home competition. From the educational point of view, the value of any sport is to be tested chiefly by the number of persons who habitually take active part in it for pleasure during the educational period, and enjoy it in after-life. Tried by this test, football is the least valuable of all college sports.

The exaggeration of athletic sports, and particularly of intercollegiate games, leads to a great waste of money. The total direct expenditures for athletic sports at Harvard College in the year 1904-05 was \$63,487.12, of which sum football took more than a quarter, and baseball more than a sixth. That sum of money would have paid the salaries of twelve full professors. The direct expenditure for athletic sports is, however, much less than the indirect expenditure, in which students and graduates of the University and the public become involved. Every important game of intercollegiate football causes the spectators to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars in travel and gate-money; and every considerable baseball game causes similar heavy expenditure, although not on the same scale as football. Fortunately the gate-money taken at the games in which Harvard students have a part is sufficient to meet all the direct expenses of athletic sports at Harvard, and to leave a surplus for the improvement of the athletic grounds and buildings. For many years the Treasury of the University has paid nothing whatever towards the cost of the competitive athletic sports, and neither the playgrounds nor the buildings on them have been a charge on the University. The fact that it is not the University's money which is wasted does not, however, invalidate the statement that the exaggeration of athletic sports leads to a great waste of money. This waste is particularly mortifying because

it is made by well-educated young men. One of the sources of waste of money is the belief that no team or crew can do its best unless it is stimulated by a continuous roar of cheering from at least a thousand throats. While spontaneous applause for good playing on either side serves a good purpose, and is an exhilarating feature of competitive sports, continuous, pumped cheering during good and bad playing alike is absolutely unnatural, and has no counterpart in the contests of real life. For games at a distance from home, this so-called "support" is very costly; but, so far as they hear it, it answers no useful purpose with the players. The most intense players hear it only at intervals. On the part of the spectators, it is a weak, hysterical, and utterly ineffective demonstration; yet it is held up as a patriotic duty to loyal students in every college.

The highly competitive sports are defended by many college graduates, members of faculties, and school-teachers on the ground that the sports in general promote, first, bodily health, and secondly, morality. There are elements of truth in this contention. It is true that active exercise, even though exaggerated, is healthier than inertness and sloth, and that brutality is better on the whole than effeminacy. It is also true that any form of labor or play which fatigues, and gives full play to the superfluous energy of youth, contributes to the maintenance of a sound mind and a firm will in a vigorous body; but all these good effects can be obtained in two hours a day of moderate activity in sports free from brutality, cheating, and recklessness. The sports which are so exaggerated as to exhaust the players, and make them incapable of intellectual work in that part of the day when they are not playing, are not so wholesome as the more moderate sports. Both at school and at college the popular competitive sports now take away the time and interest of the players from physical exercises which can be combined with intellectual exercises, such as country excursions on foot, visits to industries, or field-study of any of the different forms of natural history. The American secondary schools have distinctly lost ground within the last twenty years, because the afternoons are so generally devoted throughout the year to competitive games of ball, and the boys' daily conversation runs on the games, instead of on their reading, their walks, or the sights and sounds of real life in city or country. The same distractions have impaired the intellectual quality of college life.

It is also maintained by many superficial, and some serious, thinkers, that the violent or fierce athletic sports protect the players against immorality and vice. Temporarily they may, because of the rules of training, just as a prize-fighter is temporarily protected from himself while he is in training; but no doctrine can be more dangerous if a permanent defense is intended or hoped for. The only trustworthy defense against

low vice of every form, including all the most ruinous vices, is moral conviction and the firm will to abide by moral convictions. The young man who is taught that he may substitute for moral convictions the physical fatigue which results from sport is in a dangerous situation. As a defense, eight hours a day of steady productive labor is vastly better than the furious spasms of competitive sport; but it is a familiar fact that eight hours a day of strenuous labor will not protect the young man who has no moral defenses against the indulgence of his lower propensities and passions. Mere bodily health and vigor will afford no adequate defense against even the lowest forms of vice, much less against the vices which look to young men pleasant, or generous, or adventurous.

An extreme form of the argument in justification of exaggerated and brutal sports runs as follows: "Many young men are brutes, and they had better have brutal games than brutal vices." The fatal defect in this argument is that brutal games will not protect brutal young men against brutal vices. They can only be protected from moral destruction by giving them moral motives which will master their downward physical proclivities.

It is high time that the whole profession of teaching in school, college, and university united to protest against the present exaggeration of athletic sports during the whole period of education, and especially to bring competitive sports between schools and between colleges within reasonable limits, and establish the supremacy of intellectual and moral interests over physical interests in all institutions of education.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

THE FUTURE OF MUSIC AT HARVARD.

It was on Commencement Day, 1904, at the Alumni Dinner, that Bishop Lawrence made a forcible, eloquent, and highly persuasive speech showing that Harvard University was in a position where not only its possibilities for development in the future along liberal and enlightened lines, for the maintenance of lofty and unblemished standards of scholarship and research, would be in serious danger of restriction, but that its present sphere of activity was suffering direct and irreparable injury from the plain-spoken and unanswerable arguments which financial limitations imposed. It was a graphic presentation of the specific nature of the accumulated harm that would be wrought to the cause of education at Harvard, of the misfortunes that would accrue to the growth of intellectual freedom for the lack of general appreciation of the necessities of the situation. For those who follow closely the affairs of the University, the

result of this speech is already a matter of historical record for prompt and resolute recognition of the gravity of the emergency.

But this situation was not unique. It had not been the first time, and doubtless it will not be the last, that the University will be held at bay in its educative progress by the material obstacle of lack of money. There have been gifts of conspicuous generosity since then, which have enabled the University to indulge in fresh aspirations and higher ambitions, to nurture the hope of a deeper and broader service to the mind of American youth. But there remain problems of great import to those who have at heart the æsthetic as well as the material or the strictly intellectual advance of our country.

Preëminent among these is the necessity of a more adequate provision for the interests of collegiate education in music. It is only on the assumption of a survival of the profound Puritan distrust for æsthetic sensations that one can explain the difficulties that have confronted the entry of the Fine Arts into the curriculum of a liberal education. It has been otherwise in Latin countries, for the National Conservatory of Music was established at Paris slightly more than a year after the guillotining of Robespierre and other insurrectionary leaders of the Revolution of 1789. Before any degree of tranquillity was established their first care was to provide for the lavish encouragement of art. It is chiefly the Anglo-Saxon who is tortured by doubt as to the function of art, as to whether it is an essential to that culture which we term civilization. The growth of appreciation for music, and the diffusion of knowledge concerning it during the last 25 years in both England and America is the best answer to such skepticism, just as the enthusiasm and spirit displayed by the students of the Music Department at Harvard proclaim the efficacy of collegiate education in art.

The history of the Music Department is summed up in the pioneer efforts of the late Prof. J. K. Paine. Himself unalterably convinced as to the advisability and the necessity of treating music as a subject worthy of academic dignity, he secured the acceptance of his convictions. It is not necessary to recall the long list of composers, teachers, critics, lecturers, and writers on music whose serious musical education was begun at Harvard, in order to show that Professor Paine's belief has been amply justified. His services in the cause of collegiate musical education are a matter of imperishable record, and moreover everything that is accomplished by the Music Department, in years to come, must remain indebted to his far-seeing labors.

In the meantime, musical conditions at Harvard are changing rapidly. The Department has acquired additional teaching force in obtaining the services of Professor Converse, Mr. Heilman, and others. There is an

increasing number of lectures, recitals, and concerts given by way of supplement to the theoretical and practical courses comprised in the instruction offered. In consequence of the remarkable rise of musical standards and in the general circulation of knowledge about music, it has become advisable to add materially to the number of courses given by the Department. A successful innovation in recent years secured by Professor Paine and Professor Spalding consists in permitting two subjects in musical theory to be presented by candidates for admission, thus giving students who wish to specialize an excellent opportunity to anticipate the more elementary portion of their technical foundation. This alternative may be confidently expected to produce far-reaching results in the future. Possibly the most noteworthy feature of the Department, as conducted at present, is the adoption of practical and thorough methods, including standards that would do credit to the most advanced of conservatories intending to train professional musicians, while at the same time laying an equal stress upon the study of music as a means of cultivation to the same degree as is any other college elective. This insistence upon the University ideal, in spite of the abundant necessity for practical work in acquiring facility of technique, has always been a distinctive element in the Harvard Department, and it was never more thoroughly emphasized than at present.

It is indisputable that the Harvard Musical Club, an organization separate from the other musical clubs, and the most inclusive of them all, is responsible to a considerable extent for the vitality and energy displayed by the students of music. With club-rooms and a library of its own, it affords a congenial basis for the development of that comradeship which is essential for the apprentices of any art. For in art, evolution is constant and unchanging. Its principles are somewhat in a state of ebb and flow, in which practice tends to modify theory in many respects. Discussion and reflection therefore play an important supplementary part in the work of the Department which the Musical Club fosters involuntarily. Moreover, the club has for the past three years given exceedingly creditable annual concerts, the best possible evidence of its internal vitality.

The most discouraging feature with which the Department has had to contend has been the continual inadequacy of its accommodations. The teaching-rooms of the Department for many years have been insufficient for their purpose, insecure from interruption because shared with other departments, and actually unhygienic in ventilation. Mere questions of practical utility, of advantages obtained by concentration of one speciality in a single building, have secured without question proper and comfortable quarters for nearly every department. Music demands its

special conditions in order to attain the best results, perhaps not to the extent demanded by the physicist or the astronomer, but still to a degree often unrecognized by the outsider. It requires concentration, prolonged mental activity, a sensitive, responsive state of all the senses unhampered by adverse circumstances of any kind. It is only the more admirable that the work of the Department has flourished as it has, when it has had to struggle with such intolerable difficulties.

In conclusion, it may be stated without equivocation that the position of the Harvard Musical Department to-day is analogous to that which presented itself to the College at large at the time of Bishop Lawrence's memorable speech. The Department is making a brave fight against such material obstacles as lack of ordinary comfort and space for effective activity. It cannot continue under these same conditions without lasting damage not only to its valuable and successful work, but also to the cause of musical education in America. It is thus a broader question than the mere temporary comfort of a few professors and their students. It affects the unquestioned supremacy, both on the records of the past and on those of the present, which the Harvard Department holds among the universities of America. Harvard was the first to institute such a department; there is scarcely an important innovation in the history of collegiate musical education in this country which is not due directly to the wisdom and courage of her initiative. To assure the continuance of this position, the Department must have the building proposed by the committee of the Harvard Musical Union. With a full realization of the significance of the situation, with a keen perception of the critical nature of the opportunity offered, it is incredible that the alumni and friends of the Department can fail to come forward and secure by their generous contributions to the building fund a future for music at Harvard that is representative of its educative ideals.

Edward Burlingame Hill, '94.

TOPICS FROM THE DEANS' REPORTS.

Two Important Changes.

The past year is notable for the inauguration of important and far-reaching changes in methods of administration as well as for being the first year of trial for other important changes determined upon in preceding years.

The first of the changes to which I allude is the appointment of a Committee on Admission, consisting of five members, which now performs in a far more satisfactory and effective manner than has ever been done

before work which heretofore has been in the hands of no less than five committees, involving a total membership of forty-eight. To this Committee has been intrusted all questions of admission to undergraduate standing: the burden upon each member of the Committee is heavy, but the results warrant the expenditure. In reality much time is saved not only for the members of the former committees but for many of those seeking admission. A candidate for admission, if he is to be admitted at all, is admitted at once to the place where he belongs, and the University is no longer in the undignified and embarrassing position of having candidates, supported always by voluminous testimonials to their virtues and accomplishments and not infrequently by half-reluctant teachers and wholly ardent and protesting parents, attack first one and then another of its committees. He has been indeed a poor-spirited youth who could not by sufficient beating at all five of the doors at least secure admission at one. Hereafter administrative officers will no longer see — at least, under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences — in the classroom and on the athletic fields the smiling faces of youths who have been politely but firmly told to return to the preparatory schools whence they came.

The important changes in the methods of admission to Harvard College, the first of which was adopted by the Faculty on recommendation of the Committee on Admission Examinations, are discussed in the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Admission; and there will be found various tables corresponding in part to the tables which heretofore have appeared in this report. These new tables, however, are not comparable with the old, since the bases on which they are computed cannot, on account of the changes in the methods of admission, be the same.

The second and most important change — one of the most important changes in the recent history of Harvard College — is the establishment of the degree of Bachelor of Science without distinction of field, side by side with that of Bachelor of Arts. For the present, as the terms for the new degree have been announced, the sole difference between the two degrees is in the requirement for admission to College. In minor details the requirements for admission to candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Science differ from those for admission to candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Arts by the requirement for the former of both Elementary French and Elementary German (or, as a substitute for either, Advanced German or Advanced French), and of solid geometry; by a wider election in science (astronomy, counted for the A.B. candidate as an advanced elective subject only, and zoölogy and botany, not counted at all, may be used to satisfy the requirement in prescribed science); and by a larger list of elective subjects (civil government, economics, drawing and shop-

work of various kinds) from which to secure the remaining number of points required. The great point of difference is that a knowledge of either Elementary Latin or Elementary Greek is for the candidate for the S.B. elective. This difference is in the work done before entrance to College: once in, two students may pursue the same course, and emerge, one a Bachelor of Arts, the other a Bachelor of Science, the sole difference in their training being that for one was prescribed before he entered a small knowledge of either Latin or Greek (in practice this is really Latin), for the other a knowledge of solid geometry, both of which subjects they are not unlikely to have forgotten.

One great and beneficent result of the transfer of the degree of S.B. is clear: Harvard College has been brought into close relation with the public schools of the United States; it has been made accessible practically to all boys trained in them. Any graduate of a good high school, it matters not whether it be English or classical, or whether he has or has not taken the "college course," may now, as a regular member of the College, secure all its advantages, including recognition as an alumnus. Whatever may be one's opinion in regard to the value of a classical training, one cannot but rejoice at this liberal extension of the service of the College.

What will be the future of the new degree time alone can tell. Under the present terms the only science in it (as Professor Wendell has said) may be the letter "S;" and, although there is precedent for this, objection to such a use may be justly urged. Theoretically, those who argue that a different sort of training should be implied in the two degrees can make a case of some strength; but in practice, especially as the degree of Bachelor of Arts has been administered at Harvard, to discriminate between the two is a hopeless task. The tendency of modern study, also, seems against such a discrimination. To-day, language, literature, history, economics, all of "the humanities," are subjects of "scientific investigation;" it is impossible clearly to draw a line between arts and sciences. Furthermore, for nearly twenty years at Harvard College the degree of Bachelor of Arts has stood for training of the most varied sorts, — in many cases, for a course more highly specialized in science than that laid down in any one of the prescribed programmes of the Scientific School. No one of the holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts to whom I have just referred would, for a moment, I believe, consider favorably the exchange of that degree for the new degree of Bachelor of Science. Prediction is uncertain; but if talks with a few students give any indication of the fate of the new degree, it runs for a time — certainly until it shall have a large body of holders — a most excellent chance of becoming a "consolation degree" for men who cannot pass the Elementary Latin. I have yet to hear it preferred to the degree in Arts.

From a consideration of all the questions involved, it seems pertinent to ask if the time has not come for a more flexible system of admission to candidacy for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in which the offering of Elementary Latin or Elementary Greek shall not be prescribed. The study of Greek in the schools, it must be frankly admitted, if we are to judge from our own examinations, is declining; each year not merely the percentage but the actual number of candidates presenting themselves for examination in this subject is decreasing: Latin, on the other hand, is reported to be one of the two most flourishing and prosperous subjects in secondary schools: it can, therefore, be trusted to hold its own as an elective. Were this change made, the degree of Bachelor of Arts could, with very little, perhaps without any, broadening of its scope, be used as the seal for all regular undergraduate work, and the whole undergraduate body, for official and administrative purposes, be united, as the various parts long ago united themselves for all undergraduate, class, and social purposes, in the College. Thus the Scientific School could be left free for its great task of developing the new School of Applied Science.

Malingering.

In my report of 1904 I called attention to the great number of excuses of sickness presented to the Recorder to account for absences from College engagements. At the end of the year 1904-05 the Faculty amended the regulations, and the question of excuses for sickness was placed where it belonged—in the hands of the Medical Visitor. "A student who is sick," the new rule reads, "should at once notify the Medical Visitor, who, in case of serious illness, will inform the Recorder." The Recorder marks as excused, in the record-books, all absences which the Medical Visitor informs him should be excused, and notifies the instructors of the students concerned. In 1904-05, when the students in College numbered 2009, the Recorder's office received 2765 written excuses of sickness, divided as follows: Seniors, 337; Juniors, 629; Sophomores, 830; Freshmen, 827; Special Students, 142. For the year 1905-06, when the students numbered 1899, the Medical Visitor reports 1146 cases, divided as follows: Seniors, 122; Juniors, 246; Sophomores, 409; Freshmen, 299; Special Students, 70. The percentage of sickness has sunk in a single year from 137 to 60: this great improvement in the general health of the undergraduates is most gratifying.

Honor Men.

The number of students winning a position in the first group of scholarship holders in the year 1906-07 is forty-eight as compared with forty-seven in 1905-06. Of these, forty-one hold stipendiary scholarships,

seven hold honorary. In the second group, seventy hold stipendiary, eighty-one honorary. A study of the scholarship lists and the records of the scholarship holders for the last three years suggests the conclusion that the report of the Committee on Improving Instruction has led to an increased strictness in grading. The number of holders of scholarships with stipend in the first group shows no diminution, but the number of holders of honorary scholarships has steadily declined. This would naturally be the case with a severer system of marking. The holder of a scholarship with stipend must win his scholarship, and accordingly he increases his amount of work. The holder of an honorary scholarship, on the other hand, has not this incentive: he works at the old rate. In the second group the number of holders of honorary scholarships exceeds the number of holders of scholarships with stipend, but the standard for admission to this group, determined, of course, by the number of scholarships with stipend to be assigned, has been lowered. For the last two years an average rank of one A and three B's has, for Sophomores and Juniors, won a position in this group. Before that time the average required was two A's and two B's.

B. S. Hurlbut, '87.

Dean of Harvard College.

Value of Small Elective Courses.

In considering the deficits of recent years, the Board of Overseers raised the question whether some of the smaller elective courses are not too costly to be maintained. In a communication to the Faculty, the Overseers suggested a distinction between "University courses" and "College courses." By "University courses" they meant advanced courses designed chiefly for graduates, and usually unsuitable for large numbers of students; such courses seemed to them necessary, or at least defensible. The courses they challenged were those designed for the less mature, yet chosen by few; for they doubted whether the instructors in such courses were economically employed.

There are obvious dangers in regarding the number of students choosing a course as a criterion of its value. Nothing would be much more unfortunate than the requirement that an instructor shall make a course popular, and there is grave doubt whether our most dangerous courses are not our biggest ones. Yet if expenses are constantly exceeding receipts, it is simply good business to decrease the one, or to increase the other, and to test carefully all expenditures. A small course occupying a large fraction of an instructor's time should usually be a course in a subject which a university cannot neglect: it may be work for a few advanced students of whom one or two are of marked promise; it may

cover a period in history or in literature which cannot be overlooked in an elective curriculum, but which in comparison with other periods is unimportant. Now and then, also, a small course is an instructor's best means of keeping up and advancing his scholarship. Firmly believing that every course offered in Harvard University is worth offering, I believe more firmly that the number of courses should not be maintained against thoroughness in individual courses. Furthermore a certain amount of rather elementary teaching by the stronger men in the Faculty does untold good to the younger students. With a diminished elective offering would come a partial compensation from a reduction in the necessary number of assistants and minor instructors, and from a transference of the teachers of the abandoned small courses to fields in which their influence would be wider.

The New Committee on Admission.

In my last Report I referred to a suggestion of the Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Mr. John Goddard Hart, that the Committee on Admission Examinations should end its work with the reading of the examination books, and that a new Committee on Admission should be created which should give the case of every candidate whatever personal attention a just and sympathetic consideration of it might require. In December, 1905, the Faculty, on the motion of Mr. Hart, voted "That a single Committee be appointed to exercise the function of admitting students to courses of instruction under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences." In January, the President appointed to constitute this Committee, Mr. J. G. Hart (Chairman), Professors Sabine and Haskins, Mr. J. D. Greene, and Mr. E. H. Wells. Next to the reorganization of the Lawrence Scientific School, the creation of this Committee was the most important act of the Faculty in the academic year. Formerly one committee dealt with candidates for admission to Harvard College by examination, another with candidates for transference from other colleges, another with candidates for admission as Special Students, another with candidates for admission to the Lawrence Scientific School by examination, and still another with candidates for transference to the Lawrence Scientific School from other scientific schools. A youth rejected by one committee tried another and then another, and not infrequently profited — or at least gained a foothold in the University — by so doing. The new Committee "places" the candidates according to their attainments, takes infinite pains in doubtful cases, and strives at once to avoid the loose and accidental and to escape unintelligent entanglement in its own rules. Almost immediately after the Committee was organized, it proposed and carried in the Faculty two motions: (1) That a school be free to present a boy at

any regular examination period for such examinations as he is prepared to take. (2) That a candidate who has received a certificate of preparation from his school or tutor shall receive credit for any subject or subjects he passes.

The circular letters of the Committee to schools were greeted with enthusiasm. A hundred and four schools, no one of which had ever been represented in the Freshman Class at Harvard College, communicated with Mr. Hart about Harvard admission examinations. Many of these schools are high schools in towns or in small cities.

Administrative Work of the Faculty.

In my last Report I expressed the belief that the chief need of the Faculty was a large simplicity. Toward such a simplicity it is slowly moving. It is reducing the membership of committees when reduction is practicable, and it seems inclined to give committees and chairmen more power. The importance of such a policy is the greater because the fresh enterprises in which the Faculty is constantly engaged, and the increasing personal attention to individual students (for example, to candidates for the degree of A.M.) tend to make heavier the administrative work of individual teachers. This work may be the best work a teacher does, may give him his strongest hold on the young men and a warm place in their memories; may even add to his efficiency in a limited amount of teaching, through his clearer vision of the minds and characters of the taught; yet it must reduce his teaching in quantity, and may, by exhausting him, reduce it in quality; and it is an inveterate foe to scholarship. For these reasons it would seem wise that the real scholars in the Faculty should undertake only so much administrative work as they may need to keep them human.

L. B. R. Briggs, '75.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

FOOTBALL AND COACHING.

When I first came East in 1905, I found Harvard football in precisely the condition that I had expected to find it. There was no organization, no system, everything was at loose ends. This condition was not the fault of any one in particular, but rather the natural result of the unbusinesslike manner in which football has been conducted at Cambridge during the past twelve years. Six different head coaches in the past seven years is the record, and it is not surprising that the results have been as unsatisfactory as the policy. No coach can do himself justice in one year,

because it takes fully that length of time for him to get his bearings and to realize the needs of the situation. The result has been that just as a man has reached the point where he has been ready to do effective work, he has been displaced. Thus there has been no headway made — each coach has had all he could do, and usually more, to struggle blindly through his own year, without attempting to lay foundations for the future. Each coach upon taking up his work, has found himself in much the same situation as would a hotel manager who was given charge of a hotel which for seven consecutive years had had a different manager. He would find little economy, much waste, no working basis, and no permanent plan of development. Football is a pleasure to those who play it — a business, as well as a pleasure, to those who coach it. The football business at Harvard, then, was pretty well run down.

In 1905 we endeavored not only to get our bearings, but also to plan a little ahead. Men were kept in mind and developed for vacancies that were to occur in the team through graduation, coaches were selected who could devote two years to the work, coördination was sought and notes were kept with a view to following up successful policies and to discarding unsuccessful ones. Under this plan we made great headway, and at the close of the year enough data had been gathered and enough plans laid so that those in charge were awaiting the next season with much eagerness. Then came the upheaval. First came the new eligibility rules, debarring graduates and freshmen, rules which deprived us of six full-fledged Varsity players and some 15 excellent substitutes; then the question as to whether there was to be any more football, and finally the new game. Much of our start was wiped out; instead of having a veteran team we had only a small nucleus of experienced players; instead of a continuation of the old game — into which we had put much time — we had a new game. Details of the season, which should be completely arranged for by January, hung on until September; the schedule was delayed, making it very difficult to get satisfactory games when they were most wanted; the selection of a new trainer was necessarily postponed; spring practice could not be held until it was too late to make a success of it (and it was of unusual importance this year); and in other ways innumerable handicaps developed, which prevented us from carrying out our plans as we had hoped. Virtually we had to start anew, and much which we had done was rendered useless to us.

In 1906 Harvard was defeated again, and yet those in charge are not the least bit discouraged or disgruntled. We know that we have been working along the right lines, that the situation is a healthy one. We did not start out with the expectation that after only two years of work (and it was hardly a year and a half) we should be able to compete in the

market with our big rival house of 15 years' standing and development. The most we hoped for was to get well started in a sensible manner — with careful provision to profit by experience — so that the good might be saved and the bad discarded. Football is a big game, the detail involved is enormous, and we knew that it was impossible to work out the detail in the short period of two years. Had previous coaches had time to work out this detail, we should not now find ourselves face to face with quite such a task — but they did not have the time, and now it is for those who have it to make up for lost time by working over-hours. Once this detail is worked out, the problem of keeping up to date will be a comparatively simple one.

Many graduates will ask, — In what does all this detail consist? I will illustrate. Goal-kicking has for years been a feature of football play. There are different methods of goal-kicking; some kickers take two or three steps in approaching the ball, others take no steps, but kick the ball from a standing position; some kickers like the ball tilted away from them, others toward them; and so on indefinitely. Now if a coach once works out all the possibilities of goal-kicking and records them, he does not have to study up the detail each year, but has only to glance over his notes to bring the facts worked out at other times vividly to mind. In this way a vast amount of time and energy may be saved. Now if this same method be applied in turn to the numerous subdivisions of the game it must be clear how finally the great bulk of the detail will be cleared up, thus saving for the coach more and more time, time which he can spend profitably in working out the improvements in the game for a given year. As I have said, this detail work has not yet been done at Harvard, and it is on this work that a great amount of time will have to be spent before Harvard coaches will have as much time as they should have to devote to the finesse of the game. But this is not all: there are a great many principles underlying the game of football which have a most critical bearing upon the success or failure of a given season. Comparatively few of these principles have been evolved — and until the most important ones are brought to light, fundamental mistakes are likely to be made. To take a very ordinary principle of this kind as an illustration: the left tackle on a football team should usually be the faster of the two tackles, — because when his side kicks he is free to leave his position the moment the ball is passed, to run down the field. The opponents can hardly spare a man to check him, and so if a tackle be fast, he should frequently be down the field as soon as his ends, who, though faster as individuals, are not able to get down the field at top speed because of the interference offered by the opposing ends. This is a small point, but an important one, particularly when an opposing team has a

good dodging back field or one that catches poorly. This point is only a sample: suffice it to say that principles of this kind are everywhere to be found in football; they are to be found in regard to the reduction of injury, in regard to the conditioning, in regard to the order of games on a schedule, etc.

There are, as I have said, any number of such points in football, and until at least the most important ones are worked out and incorporated in the working scheme, the best results cannot be obtained in any given year. The thing to do, then, is to keep at it until these various points are cleared up and absorbed. To my mind this will take two years more of hard work, each year showing an improvement. But this work can be done in two years only on one condition, that is, that some one man who is in sympathy with this plan, and who will make it for those two years his business, shall be given charge and be paid to do the work. We are behind; to catch up we must put on more pressure for the time being. Once we have caught up, the pressure may be eased, though it would be better to keep it up as long as possible. If we try to depend on charity for our coaching, we shall only repeat the experiences of the past twelve years. A man cannot handle the football situation at Harvard as it is at the present day, by putting his mind on it simply during the playing season. Such a plan is impossible. If we follow it, we shall have to be content in the future with second rank. If a man can be secured to carry on the work for two years, it seems probable that at the end of that time it will be possible to inaugurate a field coach and to throw on the captain and the players more of the responsibility of the season. It is certain too, that by that time our Freshman teams would be receiving the attention which they should receive, but which it is at present impossible to give them. And finally, it is certain that meanwhile our teams would be going on to the field better and better coached and trained.

The securing of a man to do this especial work involves the principle of paid coaches. I believe in paid coaches, for I believe that in that way and in that way alone can we put our athletics on a basis which will command our self-respect. Our rowing is now on that basis, and for the first time in the recent history of our rowing we are turning out consistently good crews. We have in Mr. Wray a good, clean-minded, clear-headed coach, fitted in every way to hold rowing at Harvard up to Harvard standards of sportsmanship, and fitted also to keep our crews up to date from the standpoint of technique. For five consecutive years Dr. Nichols directed our baseball policy, and we won every year; lately he has not been able to give so much time to coaching, and we have fallen off again. For four consecutive years our hockey team has been undefeated because two men have directed the policy during those years.

It is the same story in debating — and so it goes. We have tried the charity method on football for 15 years and it has failed. The work is too comprehensive to enable a coach to neglect it except during the actual playing season, and yet do it as it should be done. A man must, for two years at any rate, give his entire time to it. Such a man cannot be secured gratis, I think. The natural conclusion, then, is to pay him. We have paid assistant coaches, so that they might give time; we have tried in various ways to beat around the bush; — we have failed. It is time now to face the issue in a clear-cut fashion. Are we to have paid heads to supervise our major sports or are we going to depend again on charity and be wiped off the field every time we compete? I, for one, am tired of seeing Harvard teams defeated, time after time, simply because they have not the same advantage and benefits in the ways of training and coaching as their competitors. If we are to compete we should compete on even terms. We have three or four choices: First, to give up the idea of paid supervision for our major sports, and see blunders of all kinds made continually and constant defeat; second, to pay men to supervise the work and see our self-respect increased, our athletics run rationally, and our teams go on to the field with some kind of a show; third, to agree with our competitors that no one shall pay or engage any one to supervise the sports; and fourth, to give up the sports. If football, or the other sports, is too much of a business, reduce it to whatever proportion seems advisable, and then administrate that proportion in a sane manner.

Summing up what I have said, then, Harvard football will never be placed on a sound footing so long as it is dependent upon the spasmodic efforts of the few men who can be secured from year to year to give their efforts during the football season. We need a man permanently at the head of the whole scheme, who shall make it his business to oversee the work and shall be assisted by the men who to-day are trying to prescribe and execute all at once. Let us face the issue — a paid coach of the right type and self-respect, or charity coaching and a loss of self-respect.¹

W. T. Reid, Jr., '01.

¹ I should like to add one more thought on what to me is one of the great needs in our athletic policy: that is, that whenever Harvard has dealings with another college, the purport of those dealings be given to the press at the time. Such a plan would save us from gross, and in many cases malicious misrepresentations of the kind that were circulated regarding the choice of officials for the Harvard-Yale game. Harvard's position in such conferences should be stated at once to prevent misunderstanding and ill feeling. — *W. T. R., Jr.*

HOW TO IMPROVE FOOTBALL.

The season of 1906 marked a great change in the game of football. The Rules Committee succeeded in bringing about a game which proved, this year at least, less dangerous and brutal and with a minimum of unfair play. Of the new rules that establishing a neutral zone between the linemen is the most beneficial, and to this change is due the improvement in line play and the eradication of unfair play. The onside kick is also a move in the right direction, as it keeps the defensive half-backs out of the scrimmage, and by thus weakening the defense gives more chance for end runs and open play. The change from five to ten yards to be gained in three downs was a failure, because no team could consistently hope to retain possession of the ball by rushing against an equally matched team, the ten yards being too great a distance to be covered in three downs. The other great change, the forward pass, although interesting in its way, it must be admitted, was a failure from a football standpoint. Such a play is against all theory of the game, and is really substituting something else to take the place of a regular football play. It would be almost as well to toss up a coin to see if the offense should gain 30 yards or should lose the ball.

As a whole this year's game did not fit. Not being able to rush the ball, which is the real game of football, forward passing and onside kicking were resorted to, and games between teams of equal strength were won or lost by forward passing, onside kicking or fumbling. Without the forward pass and onside kick this year the game would not have been worth playing; with forward passing the game is not football. Although it saved the day this year it should be done away with, if possible, and rules requiring an open rushing game substituted in its stead.

The forward pass, besides being contrary to all theory of football, is a most dangerous play, and when possibilities of defense to it are worked out it will develop into an extremely rough play. It is artificial in that the ball may be passed forward only to certain players. Both sides being "on side" there is nothing to prevent dives at the special players on the offense who may receive the ball to put them out of the play, nor dives at the player on the defense who is trying to intercept the ball. Further, a player of either side, catching the ball, may be bowled over. All his senses are concentrated on the ball, he is defenseless, and the rules invite a fierce dive at him to make him muff, or miss it. If a player of the offense about to catch a forward pass can be knocked down, so much the better, as, having missed it, the ball will be brought back to its starting-place and given to the defense. The rule is about as vicious as one would be

allowing a back about to catch a punt to be bowled over. What is wanted is a rushing game with open play, more passing from player to player, especially when the man with the ball is to be tackled.

There is one feature which is not right. Ask any player what it is in football which he most dreads; what slows down the play and prevents the side having the ball from trying dashing plays, in the hope of long runs; why long passes are not resorted to, and why the ball is not passed from player to player as the player with the ball is tackled. He would say that it is the fear of losing the ball by a fumble. It seems to me then, if we can eliminate this fear of fumbling and of losing the ball by risky play, we shall encourage open play and increase the good, spectacular play of rushing with the ball, which is the fundamental play in Rugby Football. The single word "fumbling" is the bugbear of football, and has always been since the American game began. If it were not for the fear of fumbling, it goes without saying that more passes, long and short, would be tried; players about to be tackled would pass the ball to another runner, thereby advancing the ball further. Why not do away with the extreme penalty of a fumble, that is, the loss of the ball, and substitute therefor the penalty or rule that, in case of a fumble and recovery of the ball by the opponent, the ball shall be down in the place where the ball was fumbled? The possession of the ball is worth from 40 to 60 yards, and the loss of such by a fumble is the severest penalty to which any team may be made subject, and is out of all proportion with the misplay, as the hard work of an entire team for a whole game may be lost by one man's fumble.

The English game abounds with open runs and many passes, for the reason that a fumble is not fatal and simply means a "down" and another scrimmage. From this scrimmage either side may get possession of the ball for another rush. In short they do not have possession of the ball for a series of downs as we do. If they have a down they first struggle for possession of the ball and then pass and rush it. Once having possession from a scrimmage, it is easy to see that they take chances and pass the ball to another runner rather than be tackled. The English game encourages great individual skill, while the American game unfortunately has tended altogether to become a machine-team game. The ideal game would be one having the best features of both, requiring as much individual skill as the English game and also the team work and continuity of play in a well planned series which we are used to. A fundamental idea in America is the continuous possession of the ball by one side as long as that side by its skill can advance it the required distance in a limited number of tries. We must not depart from this. We enjoy a series of plays intelligently executed. Our strategy is something that the English game does not have.

Having done away with the objection to attempting open play by eliminating the extreme penalty for fumbling, we should build up the new game by two fundamental changes. Instead of the forward pass over the line we should allow as many passes forward, back, or sideways as desired, if the ball does not go ahead of the line of scrimmage. This is for the purpose of having the eventual runner secure a good start, and would require some very pretty play in passing from player to player to get an opening for a rush. We should have the same ruling for an intercepted pass as for a fumble. It would amount to this, that the defense would have to stop the progress of the ball to have it declared down, either by obtaining possession of it or by holding the rusher who has possession of it.

The second change has to do with the distance to be gained in a certain number of downs. From experience, with the added advantage of being able to pass in any direction behind the line of scrimmage, I should say that three downs for ten yards, as was the rule this year, would be consistent, but a change from this is advisable. The three-downs-for-five-yards game deteriorated into a game of short sure gains without any attempt to try long runs. Allowing three downs for ten yards will result in the same tendency. A team will be slow to waste one down in a risky open play, for it may mean the loss of the ball in the next two downs. The vital change is to require a team to make a touchdown in ten downs, irrespective of the number of yards gained at each rush. This would put a premium on open play or really ordinary attempts at long runs, and the chances are that in ten tries several fairly long runs would be made. It would open up the game where the piecemeal three downs for ten yards cramps the game.

It is easy to see how these rules help each other. Requiring a touchdown or nothing and giving ten tries for it necessitates long gains and an open style of play. The rule allowing all sorts of passing behind the line gives ample opportunity for the plays to get well started, and the taking away of the bugbear, "fumbling," encourages all sorts of passing, and on every tackle there ought to be a pass to some other rusher, resulting in all probability in further rushing. The goal line must be crossed in ten tries. Needless to say long runs will be attempted. A failure to gain once or twice would not be discouraging and one or two long runs must result from the ten tries. The quarter-back would have an opportunity to play a broader game, instead of trying continuously to hammer out five or ten yards in three downs. It can be said confidently that while the game requires the three downs for ten yards' gain, and penalizes fumbling as heavily as at present, it will be a slow cramped game with no long runs confidently attempted; but on the other hand, if the game requires a touchdown in ten tries, the play will be open, brilliant, lively, with

more scoring by both teams, and this will be true especially if the danger in fumbling is eliminated and if freedom of passing behind the line of scrimmage is allowed. With onside kicking there will be enough kicking in the game. Every ten rushes there must be either a try for goal or a punt unless a touchdown is made on the tenth down.

All the changes simplify the game. They do away with the chalk-lines, linemen with their measuring-rods, delays in order to measure third downs, disputes over possession of the ball when two players on opposite sides are hugging it, the ridiculous technicalities of the forward pass, whether it crossed the line so many feet from centre or whether the right man caught it; they put the American game back where it originally was without the loss of any essentially American characteristic.

A few other of the old rules that do not fit are the penalties for holding and offside play. These are now much too severe and are not of the right sort. It is discouraging for a team to be penalized by a large distance penalty for the fault of one man. Half the offside play furthermore is the result of over-anxiety and has no real effect on the play. For offside play, if by the defense, the offense should have the option of taking a penalty or not. They will not take it after a fair gain by the play. If taken, the offending player should be taken out of the game for a certain number of rushes, and the play should be played over again from its original place. Holding should have a similar penalty, only more severe. If a player of the offense is offside, or holds, and the defense elects to take the penalty, which of course it would, the offending player should be removed for a certain number of rushes, but more for holding than for offside play. Offside play by the defense might be penalized by giving an extra rush to the offense, and if by the offense by taking away one rush.

The shape of the ball with the new game should be round and not elongated as now. With onside kicking a round ball is necessary in order that the players may judge the bound. A round ball can be handled, passed, and kicked more accurately than the ball now used. This change has already been proposed and will probably be made.

The changes suggested in this article are simply outlined, no attempt having been made to show what the final rules should be, but with these changes we would have all the best points of the English and American games combined, and it should result in the best possible game of football.

Arthur M. Beale, '97.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE WINTER QUARTER.

The revised registration statistics of the University, as given in the catalogue for the current academic year, are as follows:

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Specials.	Total '06-'07.	Total '05-'06.	Change from '05-'06.
Harvard College	605	633	418	328	-	263	2247	1899	348
Lawrence Scientific School	45	68	35	56	-	-	204	504	- 300
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	394	- 7
Graduate School of Applied Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29
Total Arts and Sciences	650	701	453	384	-	263	2867	2797	70

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Graduates.	Specials.	Total '06-'07.	Total '05-'06.	Change from '05-'06.
Divinity School	9	6	8	-	12	4	39	37	- 2
Law School	243	201	191	-	-	62	697	717	- 20
Medical School	91	79	54	58	37	1	320	287	33
Dental School	21	16	27	-	1	-	65	86	- 21
Buzzey Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	39	4
Total Professional Schools	364	302	280	58	50	67	1164	1166	- 2
Deduct for names inserted more than once	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5	-18	13
Total University	1014	1003	733	442	50	330	4026	3945	81
Afternoon and Saturday Courses for Teachers	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	153
Summer Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	1093	1076	17
Deduct for names inserted in Summer School and also in other Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-182	-143	- 19
Radcliffe College	84	84	65	68	55	100	456	422	34
Total, including Radcliffe College, Teachers' Courses, and Summer Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	5566	5300	266

Last spring the graduate members of the Pierian Sodality appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration of the Centennial of the Society in 1908. Under the auspices of this committee a meeting of all alumni interested in the advancement of music at Harvard was held on Commencement Day, to consider, in connection with the celebration of the centennial, a broader movement for increased concentration and efficiency of the various musical organizations at Harvard — more especially for the federation

A new building for the Department of Music. New Dental School.

of all members, graduate and undergraduate, of all the musical societies in a union to support the Department of Music and aid in its advancement, and also for the erection of a building for the use of the Department of Music and all the musical societies. The chief results of this meeting were the formation of an association known as the Musical Union of Harvard University, and the appointment of a building committee to have charge of the proposed new building. The main features of the proposed building, carefully worked out by architects and recently approved by the Department, are as follows: A hall (capable of seating 500) for chamber concerts, lectures, concerts by the Pierian Sodality, Glee Club, and other College societies, organ recitals and organ practice; a smaller hall (to seat 250) for rehearsals, lectures, etc.; a large room for the musical library; seven smaller rooms for class-work and the use of the musical societies for rehearsals; and two rooms for the use of professors in the Department. It is proposed to make the new building a memorial to the late Professor J. K. Paine, who established the Department of Music in the University. A site, desirable at once because of its accessibility and the probability of its being always reasonably quiet, has been selected on Holmes Field by President Eliot.

The approximate cost of the building as planned will be \$100,000, and a maintenance fund of \$50,000 more will be required to provide an annual income for light, heat, care, and repairs. In order that the building may be ready in time for dedication on the 100th anniversary of the Pierian Sodality, which occurs in 1908, work should be begun this spring, and a subscription committee has been actively engaged in the collection of funds for this purpose during the past two months. Prof. Spalding has recently made a two weeks' trip through the larger cities of the Middle West for the purpose of arousing interest in this project; as a result of his efforts the Harvard clubs in each city have undertaken to raise subscriptions. An article, by E. B. Hill, '94, setting forth more fully the needs, uses, and purposes of the new building, is printed elsewhere in this *Magazine*.

The final drawings for the new building for the Dental School have been made by the architects, Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge. The building will be erected on the corner of Longwood Ave. and Wigglesworth St., Boston, on a site purchased by the Corporation two years ago for \$36,000, adjacent to the new Medical School. The plans for the interior of the building include a museum, general offices, a library, and large amphitheatre on the ground floor; an operating-room, to accommodate about 50 chairs, and several small lecture-rooms on the second floor; and extensive mechanical laboratories on the top floor. Of the \$500,000, estimated as necessary to complete, equip, and adequately endow this new

building, about \$60,000 is at present available, but the interest of the alumni is so manifest that there are strong hopes that enough money may be secured to make it possible to lay the foundations before long. A novel appeal to the 500 living alumni of the School in behalf of the new building was made last spring. A circular letter was sent to each alumnus asking him to contribute to the building and endowment fund the gross proceeds of one day's work in each year. Up to January 1, 1907, over 100 such agreements, amounting to \$2107 for the year 1906, had been received by the subscription committee.

The following gifts to the University have recently been received by the Corporation :

The sum of \$50,000, received through Mr. Charles C. Jackson, Treasurer of the John Homans Memorial Fund to establish the John Homans Professorship in Surgery ; also an additional sum for the erection of a tablet in one of the Medical School buildings in Dr. Homans's memory. — The sum of \$10,000 from Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for additions to the collections of the Semitic Museum. — The sum of \$1200 from the Harvard Medical Alumni Association to be applied to raise the salary of one or more of the younger instructors in the Medical School for 1906-07 ; and the sum of \$2430 from the same source, to be held as the nucleus for a permanent fund, the income of which is to be applied for a similar purpose in the future. — The sum of \$2000 by bequest of the late E. A. W. Harlow, '41, "for assisting poor young men of excellent moral character in the academic department." — The sum of \$185 from the National Municipal League for the purchase of books to aid in conducting the course in Municipal Government at the University. — At a meeting, Dec. 10, 1906, the Corporation established four scholarships, two with an income of \$200 each, and two with an income of \$150 each, from the income of the Edward Erwin Coolidge Fund, given in memory of Edward Erwin Coolidge, 1901, of Natick, Mass. These scholarships are to be administered as loans, and will become due five years after the incumbent's connection with Harvard as a student. In the assignment of these scholarships weight will be given to the candidates' health and vigor, especially as shown by proficiency in outdoor sports, as well as to his mental and moral qualities ; and preference will be given to the descendants of John Coolidge, who settled in Watertown about 1630, and to residents of Natick, Mass. — Among several recent valuable gifts to the College Library may be mentioned the diploma given to Washington Irving as a Doctor of Laws at the Commencement of 1832, and signed by Josiah Quincy as President, from Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts of New York ; a large collection of documentary material relating to the

Duma, from the Russian Government through Hon. George von L. Meyer, '79, United States Ambassador; a copy of the famous Kelmscott Chaucer, a folio of 554 pages, copiously illustrated from drawings by Burne-Jones, printed under the direction of the late William Morris, and decorated from his designs, from Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the well-known dramatist.

The present financial situation of the University is peculiar, and though perhaps not alarming, is far from satisfactory. Despite the fact that Harvard has received upwards of \$5,000,000 in gifts during the past few years, the Treasurer's report for the past year shows in ^{University} the combined account of the University, College, Lawrence ^{Finances.} Scientific School, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Library, a total deficit of \$59,296.31, the largest in the history of the University. In paying off this deficit, the sum of \$32,005.06 has been taken from the so-called Insurance and Guaranty Fund (a fund chiefly accumulated from gains in investments of the property of the University), which has been thereby wiped out; the remaining \$27,291.25 has been supplied from the Henry L. Pierce bequest. As this last sum, however, is less than the net accrued income of this bequest, since it was first received by the University, the principal of the named funds of the University has not been diminished this year. The causes of this deficit, which at first sight might seem almost inexplicable in view of the large gifts recently received by Harvard, become plainly evident on closer examination. In the first place the gifts recently received are nearly all for special purposes, — *e. g.*, the fund received for building the new Medical School. They have not increased the unrestricted funds at the disposal of the University; nay, more, in one case — that of the Teachers' Endowment Fund — they have actually diminished them; for as a result of the increase of salaries caused by the receipt of that fund, every new appointment of an instructor or professor in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences costs more than was hitherto the case. Secondly, the increased size of the University plant, and the responsibilities which it entails (as, for instance, a contribution of about \$10,000 to the paving of Cambridge St. and Broadway, from Quincy St. around to Phillips Brooks House), are a continually increasing drain on the University's resources, which there are no correspondingly increasing assets to balance, and the situation here is made worse by the general increase in the cost of living that has been visible on all sides in the last five years. Lastly, there has been, of course, a very considerable expansion of the teaching force in the University during the past few years, though it cannot be too strongly emphasized that this expansion has been not so much in the direction of increasing the number of courses on unusual and out-of-the-way subjects — "frills," as they are

sometimes called — as in the much more needful direction of increasing the number of assistants and younger instructors in order to render the work of the large courses (like History 1a, English A, or Economics 1) more effective, and to improve and make closer the relations of teacher and undergraduate. Any attempt on the part of the Corporation to economize by reducing the number of assistants and instructors on annual appointments would threaten seriously to cripple the efficiency of the teaching here.

Several items which promise to make the deficit for the present year far less considerable at least than that of last, if not entirely to eliminate it, remain to be mentioned, though the Corporation's attitude is, to say the least, not cheerful. In the first place, the new system of tuition fees, by which an extra charge is made for every course and half-course taken in excess of the regular requirement, promises to yield a revenue of about \$20,000; the number of students in the departments of the University affected by the deficit, moreover, is larger by 70 than it was last year. Secondly, the increase of the amount receivable this year from the rent of College rooms over last year is nearly \$7000. Lastly, as the places left vacant by the deaths of Professor Pierce, Dean Shaler, and Professor Paine have not been filled, and apparently are not to be filled in the near future, the Corporation will thus save the major part of their salaries. The question as to when the McKay bequest will begin to be available is at present apparently unanswerable, as it depends upon the disposition of several mining properties, but the nearest possible date is 1909. Against these assets and savings there are doubtless several new items of expense to be set, but whatever happens, it is sincerely to be hoped that no further curtailment of instruction at Harvard will be made, and that such increase as is necessary to the maintenance of her primacy will be possible from time to time. The University can better afford to do without an adequate plant, desirable and even necessary as that is, than an adequate teaching staff; moreover, expansions of the latter will probably come nearer paying for themselves than expansions of the former.

The second year of the German exchange has been, from the Harvard point of view at least, an even more notable success than the first; Professor Kühnemann's recent departure has been the cause of universal regret. Not only were his courses of thrilling interest to **Professor Kühnemann** those who were fortunate enough to attend them; he entered heartily and enthusiastically into every phase of Harvard life, and won for himself universal respect, admiration, and love. It is apparently an era of international educational exchanges; the example which has been set by Harvard has already been imitated once, and promises to

be imitated again; but it is doubtful if any other foreign professor will visit this country who will be more cordially welcomed, or will leave more golden memories behind him than Professor Kühnemann.

Pursuant to a recent vote of the Faculty of the Harvard Medical School a course of free public lectures, on Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons, has just been inaugurated at the new Medical School buildings, and will continue till the middle of May. These lectures, given by eminent physicians and surgeons, are designed to inform those who attend them concerning the fundamental principles of public and private health, and to indicate the simplest and most important remedies for and precautions against disease. A few of the titles of the lectures are significant — "How the Common Infectious Diseases are spread," "Public and Individual Water Supplies," "Under what Circumstances should you send for the Doctor?" "Eyesight and School Life," etc., etc. Among the many efforts recently made to render Harvard an instrument of effective and generous public service, none has been more wisely conceived, or more happily carried into effect than this.

Public courses
on Medicine.
The Stillman
Infirmary.

Gratifying indications of the steadily increasing usefulness of the Stillman Infirmary for members of the University are continually forthcoming. During the academic year 1905-06 the total number of cases admitted for treatment was 432, a large increase over preceding years. The new contagious ward, opened last year, for the isolation of suspicious cases, has proved its usefulness as an efficient means of preventing the spread of contagion, though this year only two men have been treated there. An interesting feature of the past year at the Infirmary was the great increase in the number of men admitted to the general ward rather than to private rooms. Since the Infirmary was founded the total number of cases annually treated there has more than doubled, but as the number of cases treated in the private rooms has remained nearly constant, this increase is practically entirely caused by the larger resort to the general ward. This is probably largely due to the greater number of poor students who have lately gone to the Infirmary for treatment since the establishment of the present system of a fixed annual assessment of \$4 on every student in the University for the support of the Infirmary, in return for which he is entitled to two weeks' free nursing in case he falls ill.

A complete plan for an alliance of Andover Theological Seminary with Harvard University has been drawn up by the trustees of the Seminary after consultation with President Eliot. For several years it has been deemed advisable for the Seminary to remove from its present situation in Andover to Cambridge and to

Proposed alliance with
Andover Seminary.

arrange a suitable connection with Harvard University. No decisive action has yet been taken by the trustees of the Seminary, and it seems likely that such action will be long deferred, as the opinions of the alumni of the Seminary are being extensively sought, and are far from unanimous. Harvard can of course make no further move in the matter, until the authorities of the Seminary have reached a final decision. The terms of the plan now under consideration are briefly as follows :

The organization of Andover Theological Seminary shall be maintained without change, all its trusts being executed as at present. The Seminary shall have a new building near the Harvard Divinity School, to be called "Andover Hall." The Andover faculty shall be designated by the title, "Andover Professors in Harvard University;" but this title shall not carry any stipend from the University, nor give a seat in any University faculty. The professors in the Harvard Divinity School and the professors in Andover Theological Seminary, with the President of the University, shall constitute a "Council for Theology," with advisory powers only, its function being to suggest, plan, and coördinate courses for theological instruction. Courses given by the University professors shall, if approved for that purpose by the faculty of the Seminary, be accepted for the Andover degree of B.D., and courses given by the Andover professors will, if approved by the Harvard faculty of divinity, be accepted for the Harvard degree of B.D.

The recent reorganization of the Alumni Association has already borne fruit in the report of a committee of the Association's Board of Directors, favoring the establishment of a permanent headquarters of the alumni of the University in Boston. The project, which will unquestionably be realized within the next few months, contemplates the establishment at 50 State St., Boston, in the building at present used by the Corporation, of a general bureau of information pertaining to the University, which shall be at the service of graduates and other persons interested in Harvard, and desirous of knowing about any of her schools, departments, or individual members. All publications, documents, data, statistics, and announcements of the activities of the University will be kept on file at this new office. The general secretary in charge of it will in future undertake the publication of the Quinquennial Catalogue, a work hitherto done by the University, and it is probable that the *Harvard Bulletin*, hitherto published by the Athletic Association of Harvard Graduates, will, with the consent of that organization, be taken over by the Alumni Association and made its official organ. The general secretary of the Alumni Association will be editor-in-chief of the paper, the present editor, however, continuing as managing editor. Mr. E. H. Wells,

'97, assistant dean of Harvard College, has been made general secretary of the Alumni Association, and will take charge of the new bureau. He will of course be unable to keep on with his work at Cambridge as assistant dean, but he will continue in his capacity as secretary for appointments, and will doubtless conduct this work as a part of his new duties as secretary of the alumni.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association held Jan. 9, a slight change in the method of nominating Overseers was made. In future the committee will not propose as candidate for election any person whose six-year term as Overseer shall have expired within the year preceding such election. Hitherto it has been the usual practice to reelect every Overseer after the expiration of his first term for another six years, as a matter of course, without regard to the regularity of his attendance, or his interest and ability in office. It is hoped that this new arrangement, by insisting on a year's interval between expiration of office and candidacy for reelection, will remedy this evil, and afford an opportunity, in case a man has been negligent, for replacing him at the end of six years, by some one else.

Several important engineering and architectural enterprises, soon to be undertaken, or else already under way in Boston and in Cambridge, promise greatly to increase the facilities of life at the University and much to enhance the beauty of its surroundings. Chief among these should be mentioned the Charles River Dam. Work on this was begun in March, 1905, and the original contract calls for its completion before July 15, 1908: owing, however, to several additional dredging operations recently planned, this contract will doubtless be extended. The dam is being built on the site of the Craigie Street (East Cambridge) Bridge; its length will be 1300 feet, its width varying from 340 to 490 feet. It will consist of two granite walls backed by concrete, the space between the supporting piles being filled in with earth. Its height will be 11 feet above mean high-water level and 13 feet above full-basin level. Arrangements have been made to have the embankment on the Boston side extend out a distance of 100 to 300 feet back of Charles St., Beacon St., and Bay State Road, so as to form, together with land already purchased by the Metropolitan Park Commissioner and the City of Cambridge, a continuous park system from the new dam up the river to Watertown. Needless to say the presence of a clear, clean stream, and the elimination of the unsightly mudbanks at present laid bare at every low tide will be an inestimable boon to Harvard. The oarsmen will profit most directly by the change, but the University as a whole will be profoundly gratified for an improvement which will make the walk to

Improvements
in Cambridge.
College buildings.

Soldier's Field a pleasure in the future instead of an eyesore as in the past. There is little doubt that as soon as the dam is completed, and perhaps before, the construction of a new and wider bridge over the river at Boylston St. will be begun. There has been a long-felt want of a better approach to Soldier's Field from the Cambridge side than that afforded by the present drawbridge, which has, moreover, been several times condemned as unsafe by the Government inspectors, and as often patched up to meet requirements. But as the river is still a navigable waterway for barges that ply between the coal-yards in Boston Harbor and one or two wharves in Brighton, a stationary bridge over the channel at Boylston St., if constructed now, would have to have a height of at least 25 feet in order to satisfy Government requirements. The probabilities are, therefore, that the construction of the bridge will be postponed until the authorities gain control of the Brighton wharves and it is possible to build a much lower bridge. Lastly, the speed and ease of communication between Cambridge and Boston will be vastly improved when the new subway, which will go underground at Harvard Square, emerge at the new Cambridge bridge, and probably tunnel under Beacon Hill, is completed. It is expected that it will be possible to make the trip from Harvard Square to Park St. in less than ten minutes.

Rapid progress has been made on the new Weld Boathouse which should be ready for occupancy in early April. Its dimensions are 158 feet long by 78 feet wide ; it will cost about \$100,000. An office, drying-room, and boat-room which will accommodate 30 eight-oar shells, numerous small boats, and rowing-machines, a repair-shop and work-room will occupy the first floor. The second floor will be chiefly given up to locker, bath, toilet, and rubbing rooms, and a spacious club-room with terra-cotta fireplaces at each end. The construction of this boathouse is made possible by the kindness of the family of George W. Weld, '60, the donor of the original Weld Boathouse, who had intended for a long time to give a new and better building, but who died last year before his plan could be realized.

University 19, formerly used for recitations, has been remodeled, and made into an office for the Secretary of the Faculty and his assistants. The room made vacant in University 5 will afford much needed addition to the offices of President Eliot, and the Secretary of the Corporation.

The football season of 1906, though it did not produce a winning Harvard team, was on the other hand most valuable in testing and demonstrating the superiority of the reformed game ; and if the joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers finally decides to recommend the continuance of football as an

**The past Foot-
ball season.
Outlook in
Athletics.**

intercollegiate sport at Harvard, Captain Foster, Coach Reid, and their associates can justly feel that they have contributed much to bring about this result. There can be no question that the game has been vastly improved. The final contests clearly showed the possibilities of the forward pass, which earlier in the season was not much tested; nay, more, they made it evident that the team which can play the open game, which all the reformers aimed to bring about, will in future be successful nine times out of ten. The evils of brutality and unfair play have been much reduced, and though it may be possible to do still more in the line of reform, the Rules Committee of last year is certainly deserving of the highest praise for what it has already brought about.

It may not be amiss to point out that the relations of Harvard and Yale are not nearly as strained as some of the newspapers, in the week previous to the Harvard-Yale game, endeavored to make out. Several very unfortunate remarks by individuals on both sides were tortured and exaggerated into reports of an athletic "break" between the two universities; and falsehoods without number were told about the so-called "Springfield Conference" concerning the officials on Nov. 19-20, to which the present writer went as one of the Harvard representatives. As a matter of fact, a better spirit prevailed in the game at New Haven than has been witnessed at a Harvard-Yale contest for several years; the game was free from disagreeable incidents, and the attitude of the two "crowds" was one of friendly rivalry. If athletic relations between the two universities are broken off, it will be due to the action of the joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers, and not to any ill feeling between the universities themselves. The regular two-year agreement with Yale for contests in the four major sports, which renews itself automatically for successive two-year periods unless notice be sent to the contrary, has of necessity been suspended because of the athletic situation at Harvard. The extension, however, by the joint committee of the period after which no appointment for intercollegiate contests might be arranged, from Dec. 1, 1906, to July 1, 1907, has made possible a special agreement for the ordinary spring schedules of baseball, rowing, and track athletics during the coming season.

Walter Dana Swan, Instructor in Architecture, died on Jan. 3, in the 36th year of his age. He had taught at Harvard since 1897. — At a meeting of the Corporation, Nov. 26, 1906, the resignation of Edward Henry Strobel, '77, as Bemis Professor of International Law was received and accepted. In addition to his bachelor's degree, Professor Strobel received the degree of LL.B. in 1882, and of LL.D. in 1906, from the University. From 1885-90 he was Secretary

of the United States Legation at Madrid; from 1893-94, Third Assistant Secretary of State; in 1894 he was made Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, and a little later to Chile. In 1897 he became Bemis Professor at Harvard, and in 1903 he was made General Adviser to the Government of Siam, and has since lived in Siam the greater part of the time. During the past year he has been very seriously ill; he is rapidly recovering, however, and will return to Siam as soon as his health permits. In accepting his resignation, the Corporation passed a vote expressing their high appreciation of his services to the University. Prof. Strobel's successor has not yet been appointed. The course on International Law (Government 4) is being given this year as a half-course (second half-year) by Prof. George C. Wilson of Brown University. — On Jan. 22, on the occasion of his last lecture to his undergraduate course in Philosophy (Philosophy D) Prof. William James was presented with a handsome silver loving-cup, and a silver-topped inkstand from the members of the course. It is understood that Prof. James will not give any more regular lectures at Harvard, but he will continue to reside in Cambridge, and doubtless remain closely connected with the University. — Mrs. N. S. Shaler is preparing a life of the late Dean Shaler, s'62, to be published in the near future. She will be grateful for any letters, anecdotes, or reminiscences bearing on Mr. Shaler's life. These should be sent to her home at 1775 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. — The meeting for the announcement and award of academic distinctions at Harvard College during the past academic year was held in Sanders Theatre on Dec. 19. The Hon. Samuel W. McCall, member of Congress from Massachusetts, delivered the address. — President Eliot's four essays on Washington, Franklin, Channing, and Emerson, written for different commemorative occasions, have recently been collected and published under the title, "Four American Leaders." — The Rt. Rev. C. H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippines, has been appointed William Belden Noble Lecturer for the Academic year 1907-08. — The resignations of Philippe Belknap Marcou, '76, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, and of Norman Greene Reoch, D.M.D., instructor in Orthodontia, have been accepted by the Corporation. — The David A. Wells prize of \$500 for 1906-07, for the best thesis embodying the results of original investigation upon some subject in the field of Economics, has been awarded to George Randall Lewis, '02, Ph.D., Austin Teaching Fellow in Economics; the subject of his thesis was "The History of the English Tin Mines." — The Toppan Prize for 1906, the award of which was postponed until the present academic year, has been awarded to Stuart Daggett, '03, Ph.D., Instructor in Economics, for a thesis on "Railroad Reorganization in the United States." This prize of \$150 is offered "for

the best essay (of sufficient merit) on a subject in Political Science." — Prof. Roland Thaxter has been chosen as successor to Prof. W. S. Farlow, who has recently withdrawn from the American editorship of the *Annals of Botany*. — The French Government has conferred on Prof. A. P. Andrew, of the Department of Economics, the honorary title of *Officier d'Académie*.
E. B. Merriman, 97.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of Nov. 1, 1906.

Voted that a course fee of \$10 be charged for Public Speaking Courses 2, 3, or 4 when taken in addition to the maximum number of courses that may be taken for the general fee of \$150.

Voted to grant the request of Professor James H. Ropes for leave of absence for the second half of the academic year 1907-08, in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The resignation of Arthur Becket Lamb as Instructor in Chemistry was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Selina Cranch Bond, Assistant Emeritus at the Astronomical Observatory from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint William Joseph Pelo, Assistant in Education for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Meeting of Nov. 12, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John S. Ames for his gift of \$1000 to the Surgical Laboratory Fund.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Arthur W. Blake for her gift of \$500 to be added to the principal of the F. B. Greenough Fund for Surgical Research.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their fourth quarterly payment of \$625 for the year 1905-06

on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Ernest Blaney Dane for his gift of \$500, the first installment of a gift of \$5000 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Emil C. Hammer for her gift of \$500 for the furnishing of the common-room in Conant Hall.

Voted that the gift of \$100, received from Mrs. M. Carey Lea, to be added to the income of the Joseph Lovering Fund for Physical Research for 1906-07, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of October, 1906, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$100, to be used as the income of Scholarship Funds is used, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, received from "a friend," to be used for the maintenance of the Medical School, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Julian L. Coolidge for his gift of \$100 toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Edward W. Grew for his gift of \$25 toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President

and Fellows be sent to Mr. John F. Moors for his gift of \$25 toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$50, for the purchase of books on Dutch history for the John Lothrop Motley Collection, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$24.91, received from Mr. Philip Cabot, to defray the expense of binding certain books given to the Philosophical Department Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward the promotion of original work in Diabetes Mellitus, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver for the Division of Music.

Voted to grant the request of Professor John Williams White for leave of absence for the academic year 1907-08 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

The resignation of Francis Greenwood Peabody as Dean of the Faculty of Divinity was received and accepted to take effect Nov. 21, 1906.

The resignation of James Lee Love as Secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School was received and accepted to take effect Nov. 12, 1906.

The resignation of A. F. Lemberger as Proctor for 1906-07 was received and accepted.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Meteorology, to serve from September 1, 1906, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Abbott Lawrence Rotch, S.B., A.M., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, to serve from Nov. 21, 1906, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Wil-

liam Wallace Fenn, S.T.B., A.M., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Charles Morton Smith, M.D., in Syphilis; Leo Augustine Rogers, D.M.D., Mechanical Dentistry; John Arthur Furbish, Mechanical Dentistry; Clinton Mayberry Pope, D.M.D., Mechanical Dentistry; Harry Austin Stone, D.M.D., Extracting and Anesthesia.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Arthur Loeb Mayer, in Social Ethics; Frederick Lincoln Thompson, History; Arthur Irving Andrews, History; Henry Adams Bellows, English; Warren Barton Blake, English; Alden Brooks, English; Stanley Perkins Chase, English; Robert Wheaton Coues, English; Leonard Hatch, English; Lawrence Lewis, English; William Everett McNeill, English; Henry Robinson Shipherd, English; William Leavitt Stoddard, English.

Voted to appoint Herbert Melville Boylston, a member of the Board of Examination Proctors for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Dean Putnam Lockwood, Proctor for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to rescind the appointment of Chandler Rathfon Post as Assistant in Italian instead of his appointment as Instructor in English as voted Oct. 8, 1906.

Meeting of Nov. 26, 1906.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$51,554.01, through Mr. Charles C. Jackson, Treasurer of the John Homans Memorial Fund, — \$50,000 thereof to establish the John Homans Professorship in Surgery and \$1,554.01 for the

erection of a tablet in one of the Medical School Buildings in Dr. Homans's memory, in accordance with the offer which was gratefully accepted at the meeting of April 30, 1906.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff for his generous gift of \$10,000 for additions to the collections of the Semitic Museum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received November 26, 1906, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for his gift of \$1500, — \$1250 thereof to be used for a certain salary at the College Library, and \$250 on account of his offer of \$1000 for the purchase of French books for the College Library.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$2000, the bequest of Edwin A. W. Harlow "for assisting poor young men of excellent moral character in the academic department."

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$600, for a teaching fellowship in Histology and Embryology for 1906-07, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$1200 from the Harvard Medical Alumni Association to be applied to raise the salary of one or more of the younger instructors in the Medical School for 1906-07, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted to appoint William Sturgis Bigelow, Arthur Tracy Cabot, and J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1907.

The resignation of Edward Henry

Strobel as Bemis Professor of International Law was received and accepted to take effect Nov. 26, 1906. In accepting with regret Professor Strobel's resignation, the Corporation desire to record their high regard for his services to the University, which they know to have been interrupted and now terminated only by a mission offering unique opportunities of public usefulness.

The resignation of Francis Parkman Denny as Assistant in Clinical Medicine was received and accepted to take effect Dec. 1, 1906.

Voted to change the following titles: Herbert Joseph Spinden from Assistant in Anthropology to Austin Teaching Fellow in Anthropology; Francis Gleason Fitzpatrick from Assistant in Fine Arts to Austin Teaching Fellow in Fine Arts; Arthur Merle Hurlin from Assistant in Music to Austin Teaching Fellow in Music; Paul Whittier Carleton from Assistant in Chemistry to Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry; Harry Louis Frevert from Austin Teaching Fellow in Chemistry to Instructor in Chemistry.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: James Edward Gould, in Astronomy; William Charles Brenke, in Astronomy; Larkin Douglass Watson, in Astronomy; Earl Foote Adams, in Astronomy; Forrest Ford Harbour, in Astronomy; Henry Maurice Sheffer, in Philosophy.

Meeting of Dec. 6, 1906.

The President reported that he had received through Professor Munro an offer from the National Municipal League to apply the sum of \$185 to the purchase of books to aid in conducting the course in Municipal Government given in Harvard University, and it was *Voted* that the offer be accepted, and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be

sent to the National Municipal League for this welcome addition to the University's equipment.

Voted to appoint Edmond Jean Eggi, Fellow of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Alfred Rehder, Assistant in the Arnold Arboretum from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Francis Winslow Paley, M.D., Assistant in Clinical Medicine from Dec. 1, 1906, for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Henry Demarest Lloyd, M.D., Assistant in Materia Medica for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Meeting of Dec. 10, 1906.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$2430 from the Harvard Medical Alumni Association to be held as the nucleus of a permanent fund the income of which is to be applied to raise the salary of one or more of the younger instructors in the Medical School, or otherwise, in accordance with the wishes of the Association.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of November, 1906, under the rules of the Foundation.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$454.92, through Mr. Gardiner M. Lane, the balance of the gift for the establishment of the Charles Eliot Norton Fund for the purchase of books for the Library, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$255, received from Mr. Augustus Hemenway, for a case at the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$250, received from Mr. Frederick P. Fish, toward the addition to Gore Hall, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, the second payment on account of his offer of \$50 a year for five years for the purchase of books on China, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25, the first instalment of an offer for five years of the same amount, for the purchase of linguistic materials and general ethnological works from the Oceanic area for the College Library, be gratefully accepted in accordance with the terms of the letter of gift.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward providing additional service at the College Library.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10, the fourth annual payment under the provisions of Clause Forty of the will of Jerome Wheelock as amended by Section Seventeen of the modifications and amendments thereof.

Voted, on recommendation of the Resident Executive Board, at their meeting of Nov. 21, 1906, that in the case of students in residence for only a part of the academic year, the Bursar be instructed to make a deduction from fees for additional courses proportionate to the regular deduction from the fee of \$150. That Freshmen be charged at the rate of \$20 a course, in addition to the general tuition fee of \$150 for each course or half-course taken in addition to the amount of work prescribed in each individual case.

Voted, on recommendation of the Resident Executive Board, at their meeting of Nov. 30, 1906, that the fee for a laboratory course "primarily for Graduates" or "for Undergraduates and Graduates," or for a Course for Research, shall be computed at the rate of \$45 for a full course and \$25 for a half-course for as many courses as shall represent the amount of time devoted to the subject by

the student. In estimating this time it shall be assumed that all of the student's working time not devoted to other specified and accepted courses or occupations is given to this course.

That rooms in Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy be assigned for the year 1907-08 in the same manner as authorized for the current year by vote of the Corporation Dec. 27, 1905.

Voted to grant the request of Professor Herbert Weir Smyth for leave of absence for the academic year 1907-08 in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted that Professor E. C. Moore have leave of absence for the second half of the current academic year.

The election of William R. Thayer and James J. Storrow as members of the Board of Trustees of the Harvard Union, to fill vacancies, having been duly certified to this Board, it was *Voted* to confirm said election.

Voted that the name of Timothy Crowley, for two years (1903-06) a member of the Class of 1907, absent from College during the year 1905-06 with the intention of returning for the academic year 1906-07, who died Sept. 1, 1906, be included in the list of scholars of Group 1 in the University Catalogue.

Meeting of Dec. 17, 1906.

Voted that the gift of \$100, received "from a friend" to be added to the current income of the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. Edwin Stanton Mullins, the fourth of a series of five annual gifts for the purchase of books on folk-lore, be gratefully accepted.

Voted to appoint Charles Henry Brent, D.D., Lecturer on the William Belden Noble Foundation for the academic year 1907-08.

Voted to appoint Edward DeTurck Bechtel, Assistant in Economics for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Meeting of Dec. 31, 1906.

The President presented a letter received by Professor Francke from the Ministry of the Royal House of Saxony stating that His Majesty the King of Saxony had presented to the Germanic Museum of Harvard University a cast of the pulpit of the church of Wechselburg, belonging to the thirteenth century, and reported that the cast had been received and installed: Whereupon it was *Voted* that the Ministry of the Royal House of Saxony be requested to convey to His Majesty the thanks of the President and Fellows for this munificent addition to the collections of the Germanic Museum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Ernest Blaney Dane for his generous gift of \$4500, the balance of his offer of \$5000 for the purchase of books for the College Library.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.37, received Dec. 22, 1906, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of December, 1906, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professors W. T. Councilman and F. B. Mallory for their gift of \$246.31 toward the cost of certain apparatus in the department of Pathology.

Voted that the gift of \$100, received

from Mr. Walter W. Naumburg, for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, for the general expenses of undergraduate instruction in Harvard College, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, received from Professor Henry W. Haynes, to complete the sets of certain serial publications at the Peabody Museum, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$20, received from Professor George L. Kittredge, for the purchase of books on folk-lore, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$6.67, received from Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge, for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward the purchase of books on English History in the seventeenth century.

Voted to appoint James Homer Wright, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology for five years from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Wallace Clement Sabine, A.M., a member of the Administrative Board for the Lawrence Scientific School for one year from Sept. 1, 1906.

Voted to appoint Robert Van Arsdale Norris, Lecturer on Coal Mining for the academic year 1906-07.

Voted to appoint George Grafton Wilson, Lecturer on International Law for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants in the Clinical Laboratory for one year from Sept. 1, 1906: Hermann Morris Adler, M.D., Gardner Wells Hall, M.D., William Bradford Robbins, M.D., Charles Leonard Overlander, M.D.

Meeting of Jan. 14, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Hartman Kuhn for her gift of \$1000 toward salaries in the department of Biological Chemistry.

Voted that the gift of \$200, received from Mrs. George A. Nickerson, the fourth of a series of five annual payments of the same amount for the purchase of books on folk-lore, in memory of her husband, George Augustus Nickerson, A.B., 1876, LL.B., 1879, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, received from Mr. Frank Graham Thomson, for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Randolph C. Grew for his gift of \$100 toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union for the additional gift of \$50 to enable the sum of \$150 to be paid to the holder of the Boston Newsboys' Scholarship for 1906-07.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25 for the purchase of books for the College Library, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$4.07, received from Professor Edward C. Moore, to complete the set of *Theologische Literaturzeitung* in the Divinity Library, be gratefully accepted.

The President presented a letter from James Barr Ames, Dean of the Law School, as follows, in part:

"Mrs. Langdell has given to the School ninety volumes of high-priced English reports, which Professor Langdell deposited in the Library many years ago, when the School could not well afford to buy so expensive books."

Whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to

Mrs. Langdell for her valued and generous gift.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$25,383.50, through E. W. Atkinson, '81, for the Shaler Memorial Fund.

The President reported to the Board the death of Walter Dana Swan, Instructor in Architecture, which occurred on Jan. 3, 1907.

The resignation of Philippe Bellknap Marcou as Assistant Professor of Romance Languages was received and accepted to take effect Jan. 10, 1907.

The resignation of Norman Greene Roche as Instructor in Orthodontia was received and accepted to take effect Jan. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Robert Archey Woods, Lecturer on Social Ethics during 1906-07.

Voted to appoint Charles Frederick Dutch, Instructor in Property for the second half of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Horace Leonard Howe, D.M.D., Instructor in Orthodontia for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Leonard Worcester Williams, Instructor in Comparative Anatomy from Feb. 1, 1907, for the remainder of the current academic year.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Special Meeting of Nov. 21, 1906.

The following 22 members were present: The President of the Board; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Appleton, Cheever, Fairchild, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Hemenway, Higginson, Huidekoper, Lawrence, Newcomb, Norton, Seaver, Shattuck, Storrow, Warren, Weld.

Various appointments were concurred in.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented and read the report of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, concerning Visiting Committees for the year 1907: accepted.

The Treasurer of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of November 1, 1906, that, upon recommendation of the joint Committee of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers, the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports be permitted to arrange dates for intercollegiate contests between Dec. 1, 1906, and July 1, 1907, provided that the same action be taken by the Board of Overseers, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented a report of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, recommending that the Rules and By-laws of the Board be amended as follows:

1. That Clause 2 of Section 26 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board be amended by adding after the words "A committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School" the words "and the Graduate School of Applied Science."

2. That Clause 2 of Section 26 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board be amended by inserting immediately below the title "To visit the Peabody Museum" the following additional title: "To visit the Germanic Museum."

3. That Clause 2 of Section 26 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board be amended by inserting immediately below the title "To visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the Graduate School of Applied Science" the following additional title: "To visit the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences."

4. That Clause 2 of Section 26 of the Rules and By-laws of the Board be amended by changing the designation of the committee "To visit the Fogg Museum and Department of Fine Arts" so

that it shall read "To visit the Fogg Museum."

5. That the enumeration of the committees to visit Departments, etc., instead of being as heretofore printed, or as at present in the records of the Board, be as follows, beginning with the committee numbered 10:

10. A Committee to visit the Gray Herbarium.

11. A Committee to visit the University Museum.

12. A Committee to visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

13. A Committee to visit the Peabody Museum.

14. A Committee to visit the Germanic Museum.

15. A Committee to visit the Arnold Arboretum.

16. A Committee to visit the Semitic Museum and Division of Semitic Languages and History.

17. A Committee to visit the Fogg Museum.

18. A Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School and the Graduate School of Applied Science.

19. A Committee to visit the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

20. A Committee to visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Department of Physics.

21. A Committee to visit the Chemical Laboratory.

22. A Committee to visit the Stillman Infirmary.

23. A Committee on Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and Sanitary Condition of all Buildings.

24. A Committee on the Administration of the University Chapel

25. A Committee on the Relations of the University to Secondary Schools.

26. A Committee to examine the Treasurer's Accounts.

27. A Committee for the College on

Government; and said report was accepted and laid over under the rules.

Stated Meeting of Dec. 12, 1906.

The following 24 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Appleton, Cheever, Delano, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Hemenway, Higginson, Lawrence, Noble, Norton, Seaver, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, Warren, Weld.

In the absence of the Secretary of the Board, the Treasurer of the University was elected Secretary pro tempore.

The President of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of Nov. 26, 1906, that, the Treasurer having reported that the Standing Committee of the Overseers in their report to the Overseers last May offered the sum of \$15,000 for certain proposed additions to the College Library, estimated to cost \$35,000, and that said report had been referred, with the Overseers' approval, to this Board, for such action as it saw fit to take, the Treasurer be authorized to contract for the said improvements, and be further authorized to inform the members of this Committee, through its Chairman, that their generous offer of \$15,000 is accepted as offered, and said vote was placed on file.

The appointment of three Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts for one year from Jan. 1, 1907, viz.: Wm. S. Bigelow, Arthur T. Cabot, and J. T. Coolidge, Jr., — and the election of Abbott Lawrence Rotch, S.B., A.M., Professor of Meteorology, to serve from Sept. 1, 1906, were consented to.

The report of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions presented at the special meeting of the Board of Nov.

21, 1906, recommending changes in the Rules and By-laws of the Board, was adopted.

The reports of the Committees to visit the Medical School, University Museum, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and the Department of Zoölogy, were presented.

Mr. C. F. Adams, on behalf of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, presented a corrected list of the Committees appointed by the Board for the year 1907, and the same was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented the report of the Committee on Botany, and also a report from John Hayes Hammond upon the Summer School Field Camp of the Engineering Department at Squam Lake in New Hampshire.

Upon the motion of Mr. Seaver, the report of the Special Committee on Courses of Instruction was taken from the table, and the following votes in relation thereto were adopted by the Board:

1. That in the opinion of this Board, no new subject or branch of instruction, involving additional expense, ought to be added to the Courses at present in charge of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, except after mature deliberation by the Governing Boards of the University.

2. That the Faculty of Arts and Sciences be and hereby is requested to undertake a comprehensive revision of the present scheme of instruction, with a view to securing more concentration of effort, increased educational efficiency, and, if practicable, diminished expenditure.

Stated Meeting of Jan. 9, 1907.

The following 27 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treas-

urer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Appleton, Cheever, Delano, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Grant, Hemenway, Higginson, Huidekoper, Lawrence, Noble, Norton, Seaver, Shattuck, Storey, Storow, Warren, Weld, Wetmore, Williams.

The President of the University presented his Annual Report for the Academic Year of 1905-06, and the same was referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, and upon the recommendation of said Committee was accepted by the Board and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer of the University presented his Annual Statement of the financial affairs of the University for the year ending July 31, 1906, and the same was referred to the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts, and upon the recommendation of said Committee was accepted by the Board and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Cheever presented and read the report of the Committee to visit the Chemical Laboratory.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented the report of the Committee on Music.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

[The President's Report, issued later than usual, covers the year ending Sept. 27, 1906. His criticism of athletics is printed earlier in this *Magazine*. The following are among the important topics discussed by the President. — Ed.]

THE DORMITORY QUESTION.

"Some intelligent experiments were made in 1905-06 on the leasing of the College dormitories. Attractive common-rooms were provided in Conant Hall and the middle entry of Thayer, and hot-water heating apparatus was put into the rooms in Conant, Perkins, and

Hastings without raising the rents in proportion to the new capital invested. The total rents in Holyoke House and Conant Hall, in spite of improvements made in the buildings, were reduced by \$2555. Conant Hall was assigned to students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences by preference. It is these dormitories outside the College Yard, including College House, in which the College has suffered during the last five years a serious loss of rent. The above-mentioned experiments have been reasonably successful, since the College will probably receive between \$5000 and \$6000 more during the current year for rents of rooms in its dormitories than it received during the preceding year.

"The fact is, that the needs and desires of students in regard to their rooms have changed very much during the past 15 or 20 years. The ordinary student occupies his room as a study less than formerly. He passes much of his time in the laboratories and reading-rooms provided by the University; he takes his

exercise out of doors or in the gymnasium; hence an open fire is a less available mode of heating a college room than it used to be. The student who has been away from his room nearly all day needs to find it warm when he comes to it in the evening. It does not answer his purposes to build a fire then. Again, there are many more students in the University than there used to be who propose to spend there only one, two, or three years. Such men prefer furnished rooms to unfurnished, and if they come from a distance, they often prefer a small single room to a larger double room in which a chum is needed. In some of the private dormitories these new needs have been met by allowing three, four, or five students to occupy a suite of three or four rooms; but the College dormitories are not well adapted to such use. The following table shows the great change which has taken place within 40 years in the Cambridge departments of the University concerning the lodgings of students.

Lodgings for Students of the Cambridge Departments of Harvard University in 1866-67 and in 1906-07.

(RADCLIFFE COLLEGE IS NOT INCLUDED.)

	In College Halls.		In Private Halls.		In Private Houses.		Not Lodging in Camb.		Totals.	
	1866-67.	1906-07.	1866-67.	1906-07.	1866-67.	1906-07.	1866-67.	1906-07.	1866-67.	1906-07.
Undergraduate departments.										
Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School	809	707	13	883	145	537	13	325	480	2422
Graduate departments.										
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and Grad- uate School of Applied Sciences	1	110	1	29	6	192	..	85	8	416
Divinity School	12	16	..	2	1	16	2	5	15	39
Law School	8	123	1	162	129	338	19	69	157	692
Totals	330	956	15	1076	281	1083	34	484	660	3599

"It is obvious that the College dormitories play a much smaller part than they formerly did in the provision of rooms for students, that private halls now lodge more persons than the College halls, and that private houses do likewise. Forty years ago there was but one private hall; now there are 20. Private houses have held their business very well, more than a third of all the students in Cambridge still occupying rooms in such houses. An experience of 270 years with dormitories has demonstrated that they are not good property for the College, it having proved impossible to earn on them so good an income as the mass of the general investments of the University yields. The President and Fellows have not built a dormitory with their own money since 1870-71, and are not likely ever to build another, unless with money given for that express purpose. In spite of the fact that college life in large dormitories is more enjoyable, and, on the whole, more profitable than those students can expect to obtain who live in widely scattered houses, a much larger proportion of students than formerly have no lodgings in Cambridge (see columns 7-8 in the above Table). This change has resulted from the improvement in the means of transportation within the metropolitan district. A larger proportion of the University's students than formerly can now conveniently live at home."

THE BEST FORMS OF GIFT.

"Inquiries are not infrequently made of the President and other officials as to the best form of bequest or gift to Harvard University, sometimes for small endowments and sometimes for large ones. The purposes of intending benefactors are so various, that no single form of bequest or gift can be often used without modification. Nevertheless, guidance can be found in the forms of bequest or

gift actually used by benefactors, and thus brought into the records of the Corporation." [The President quotes the terms of the bequests or gifts of J. C. Carter, '50, Francis Skinner, '62, R. W. Sayles, '01, and of the Class of 1881.]

"While three of these forms of bequest, or gift, specify special objects, all the forms leave a large discretionary power to the President and Fellows or their representatives. . . . The expression used by Mr. Carter with reference to his preference as to the disposition of his fund for a Law Professorship is highly suggestive, — "which I *now* wish." Much experience and observation, during his long career as a lawyer, of the difficulties to which perpetual prescriptions give rise, went into those four words. The conditions of the Anniversary gift of the Class of 1881 are the widest used by any Class thus far.

"The value of unrestricted gifts, or of gifts which leave large discretion to the President and Fellows, is always mounting and becoming more generally recognized; for the trust which the President and Fellows administer is not merely a trust to execute the will of past benefactors who have designated the particular objects of their bounty, — it is much more than that. It is a trust to keep the entire institution abreast of the progress of society generation after generation, and to foresee and provide for the oncoming wants of the next generation. They must keep unimpaired the money they received from past benefactors to provide for the objects specified by them; but they must also have free money to devote to new objects and new methods of instruction not yet visible perhaps to any intending benefactors, but well known to the experts who are directing the operations of the University. It is the most far-seeing universities, and those most prompt to meet new needs, which

will serve their communities best and deserve best of the Republic. For such uses the University needs free money. At present Harvard University has only two sources of free money, viz., unrestricted funds and tuition-fees, and neither of these sources is at present at all adequate. In the competition between American universities, and between the American and the foreign universities, those universities will inevitably win which have

the largest amounts of free money. It remains to be seen whether the governmental supply, as in state universities, or the endowment supply is to prove the better. Both these systems are on trial in the United States."

UNIVERSITY FINANCES.

"The gifts of the year for capital account were \$1,859,798.23. The gifts for immediate use were \$358,319.98.

Expenditures for College Public Buildings, which are not valued on the Treasurer's Books, the Expenses of which are not separately entered in Table II on the Treasurer's Statement.

In 1902-03.	In 1903-04.	In 1904-05.	In 1905-06.
\$42,023.61	\$34,564.95	\$40,014.36	\$34,719.37

Expenditures for College Dormitories, which are not valued on the Treasurer's Books.

In 1902-03.	In 1903-04.	In 1904-05.	In 1905-06.
\$26,748.92	\$30,191.52	\$48,639.79	\$38,927.74

"The deficit of 1905-06 in the combined accounts of the University, College, Scientific School, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and Library was \$59,296.31, the largest ever experienced. Deficits in these combined accounts were charged to the Stock Account (so-called) until that resource was exhausted. They were then charged to the Insurance and Guaranty Fund. The deficit of 1905-06 exhausted that fund and left a balance

of deficit amounting to \$27,291.25 unprovided for. After much consideration the Corporation voted to charge this balance to the Henry L. Pierce Fund, a fund which is unrestricted as to both principal and income. The Corporation have now used up quick capital amounting to \$488,841.69 by this process of charging annual deficits to unrestricted funds, as follows:

Stock Account	\$239,813.55 (maximum in 1859)
Insurance and Guaranty Fund	221,736.89 (maximum in 1877)
Henry L. Pierce Fund	27,291.25 (part of)
Total	\$488,841.69

"In the President's Report for 1902-03 the history of the two unrestricted funds which have now disappeared was given, and it was demonstrated that the Corporation had obtained between 1827 and 1903, out of unrestricted income and the unrestricted capital in the Stock Account and the Insurance and Guaranty

Fund, improvements in grounds, buildings, and equipment amounting to more than \$420,000. (See Mr. Danforth's table, page 324, in the Report for 1902-03. A few items in the table are to be deducted because they do not represent permanent improvements.) Since 1903 permanent improvements have been paid

for out of unrestricted money which much more than account for the difference between \$488,842 and \$420,000.

"The financial situation suggests two questions: (1) How are annual deficits to be dealt with hereafter? and (2) How is more free money to be obtained? It is, of course, extremely undesirable to use up unrestricted funds bearing a benefactor's name by charging annual deficits to them. That use of an unrestricted fund would discourage the giving of such funds. The heavy expenditures on real estate improvements and on equipment within the past ten years were really compulsory, and many such expenditures are likely to be forced on the Corporation in the future by the rising scale of comfort and efficiency in the community at large. If the only answer to the first question is — do not incur deficits, it will be necessary to reduce the number of salaried positions in the College. This process has already begun. When Professor Paine resigned, and Professors Peirce and Shaler died, their places were not filled. If the second question could be answered, the first would be. The only free money the Corporation has is the unrestricted funds and the tuition-fees. It is the custom to use tuition-fees for that department only in which they were earned; so that the fees are not completely free money. The existing unrestricted funds are inadequate to bear even the charges of broadest interest, such as the salaries of the President, Treasurer, Comptroller, and Bursar, and the expenses of the Corporation and Board of Overseers. The only way to increase the amount of such funds is to emphasize the urgent need of them, and then to treat them with such steady consideration that they will have either an assured permanence as funds or permanent visible representations.

"The trust which the Corporation

have to fulfil is by no means confined to the execution of the particular mandates of the benefactors who leave them money for designated purposes like scholarships, professorships, and book-funds; they have a superior and more comprehensive trust to fulfil — to keep the entire institution eminently serviceable to a rapidly changing society, to provide for the future wants of the new generations, and to preserve and promote every special trust confided to them by maintaining a progressive policy which keeps in view the interests of the University as a whole. To fulfil this larger part of their trust requires free money."

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS, MUSEUMS.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

Harvard Cuban Station.

The Harvard Botanical Station in Cuba has now been in successful operation for about six years. In December, 1899, the Director and Assistant Director of the Harvard Botanic Garden visited the estates of Mr. E. F. Atkins, near Cienfuegos, with the design of seeing whether any part of the grounds could be utilized for experiments in the improvement of the sugar-cane. A suitable tract of land with convenient houses was placed at the disposal of the proposed station, and arrangements were made by which careful experiments could be carried on. The partial success seemed to warrant further expenditure of time and money, and therefore, in the following year, Mr. Robert M. Grey, well known to horticulturists for his skill in plant breeding, was sent to the Station for an exhaustive preliminary survey. During the two next years, a good deal of work was done in securing varieties of sugar-cane from the most widely separated

localities in the Old and New World, and in firmly establishing these as subjects for experiments in crossing. Mr. Pringle, Botanical Collector, obtained in Mexico a great number of interesting sorts, and carried these directly to the Station. In the meanwhile a wide range of other tropical plants was procured from different sources, and these were placed under favorable conditions for cultivation and study. In 1903 Mr. Grey took up his residence in the Station grounds, and since that time he has continued to live there with his family, as local superintendent. The Station, under Mr. Grey's care, has been inspected by many persons who are interested in the improvement of plants, and all visitors have expressed themselves well satisfied with the progress made. The Director, Assistant Director, and Head Gardener, at Harvard, have examined the work, and have kept in touch with it throughout. Monthly reports are received from Mr. Grey, covering the principal features of his studies and detailing his results.

The sugar-cane does not ordinarily produce good seeds. It has been cultivated for centuries from cuttings, and has lost almost entirely its power of reproduction by flowers. Hence, in the artificial production of seeds, it is necessary to convey, with certain precautions, the scanty pollen here and there found in a large field of cane, to the pistillate flowers, which are imperfect and very few. This painstaking method, which was first carried to success in the sugar-experiment stations in Java, has been proved to be very useful. By its means new varieties have been produced, some of which have large sugar-content, and others are strongly resistant to disease. But in order to be very successful, these transfers must be made under favorable conditions. At our Station in Cuba, it has been found that the season has much

to do with the measure of success. During the period of two years which closed in May, 1906, everything was propitious, and the results have been exceedingly gratifying. We have now several hundred new varieties of sugar-cane, many of which are highly promising, and all of which merit the careful investigation which they are receiving. Mr. Grey is to be congratulated upon the success which his experiments have met.

In addition to the more important economic plants of the tropics now under observation at the Station, we are cultivating a great number of vegetables, on the grounds, in order to ascertain whether the range of Cuban horticulture may not be considerably increased. Many interesting results have already been obtained, and much encouragement is given in this line of practical work.

Pleasant relations have been maintained with the Cuban Experiment Station near Havana, and with other stations in the West Indies. Owing to the fact that our Station, generously sustained by a private individual, Mr. Atkins, is absolutely free of governmental interference, we have not been obliged to suspend operations at any time, even during the recent period of disturbance at Cienfuegos.

It is pleasant to be able to state that Mr. Atkins expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the results obtained at the Harvard Botanical Station, and he plans with the Harvard Botanic Garden directors for its further systematic development. The results which are of special interest to the Cubans themselves are for the present published in the Official Bulletin of the Cuban Government. The most important of these communications is given both in Spanish and English, in the *Boletín oficial* for June 20, 1906. (From Annual Report.)

George L. Goodale, m '63, Director.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

H. Carlton Smith, Ph.G., Austin Teaching Fellow in Dental Chemistry, has conducted a series of experiments with fruit juices to determine their comparative action upon tooth substance. A considerable time has also been spent in determining the composition of some of the artificial enamels on the market; also on the causes of the disintegration of cement fillings in the mouth. Experiments have been carried on relative to the disintegration of amalgam fillings by very weak currents of electricity with a view to determine whether such currents have any appreciable action in the mouth. He has also carried through a set of experiments on the effect of preservative (Formaline) on the activity of saliva as an amylolytic ferment. The composition of various tooth-washes, notably Glyco-Thymaline, Sanitol, Borine, and Lythol, have been investigated. The results of these investigations have been used by Dr. Squires in his recent attacks on proprietary articles. During the winter Mr. Smith read a paper before the American Academy of Dental Science, covering the results of his investigations, and also gave two clinics, one at Buffalo before the National Dental Association, and one in Boston before the Massachusetts State Dental Society, demonstrating our method of research and teaching.

Dr. Forrest G. Eddy, Instructor in Operative Dentistry since 1888, declined a reappointment. Dr. Eddy was a teacher of unusual force and clearness. He knew his subject well and knew how to impart it to his students. For eighteen years he has practically given his services to the School, as the very small salary he received scarcely paid the cost of his travel from Providence to Boston. Such devotion to the School is deserving of the highest praise, and the loss of his services and personality is to be deplored.

Dr. Dwight M. Clapp, Lecturer in Operative Dentistry, died September 28, 1906. Dr. Clapp was appointed Clinical Instructor in Operative Dentistry in 1882, Clinical Lecturer in Operative Dentistry in 1890, and became a member of the Administrative Board in 1899. Dr. Clapp had thus served the School as a teacher for twenty-four years, and as an administrative officer for six years. As a teacher he was clear and strong, and as an administrative officer he brought to the councils of the Board rare judgment and helpful optimism. He believed in the Dental School and did more than any other one person in the raising of money for its needs. He published several papers of merit, and contributed to a standard work on Operative Dentistry a very excellent chapter on "Combination Fillings." As a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Dentistry he did much in the raising of educational standards. His was a strong character, and his helpfulness to the School and the profession will long be remembered with gratitude. (From the Dean's Annual Report.)

Eugene H. Smith, d '74, Dean.

ENGINEERING.

While Engineering has been steadily making its way in the University, and our graduates have become known to employers of engineers, the graduates of the Academic Department of Harvard of classes between 1870 and 1890 have a very inadequate knowledge of the relatively large place occupied by Engineering under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The body of instruction is substantial and well adapted to its purpose, viz., the education of young men to begin their novitiate, or apprenticeship, in practical engineering; and that is probably all that any engineering school can be expected to do. That much is de-

manded of students of engineering here is shown by a table comparing the percentage of graduates in the Academic

Department and in Engineering during the past six years:

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
Students registered in the College	1992	1963	2109	2073	2009	1899
Graduated	488	449	547	496	461	403
Percentage graduated	25	22.8	25.9	23.5	22.9	21.2
Percentage of graduates taking degrees with distinction	30.9	32.5	30.9	35	27.5	29.8
Students registered as candidates for engineering degrees	168	187	203	202	209	204
Graduated	27	18	20	27	30	29
Percentage graduated	16.1	9.6	9.8	13.4	14.3	14.2
Percentage of graduates taking degrees with distinction	48.1	66.7	60	66.7	30	41.4

It will be seen that the percentage of men successful in obtaining their degrees in Engineering is little greater than half that in the Academic Department; and that, furthermore, the degree with distinction is obtained by a much larger percentage of men graduating in Engineering than from the Academic Department. During the last three years shown in the table, the requirements for entrance to the Scientific School have been up to the level of the requirements for entrance to the College. Considering that the Department, though founded in 1847, really began instruction as a modern department only within the last 15 years, and that graduates in considerable numbers date only a few years back, the progress has been satisfactory, and should be better known by the whole body of Harvard graduates. *I. N. Hollis, h '99.*

FOGG ART MUSEUM.

The Department of the Classics having begun the formation of a collection of classical antiquities, and a curator of such objects having been appointed for this Department, the advantage of combining this collection with the classical collection of this Museum naturally suggests itself, and the idea is favored by both the Department of the Classics and that of the Fine Arts. The union of these two collections would appear desirable

from all points of view, but chiefly from considerations of convenience of use and economy of administration. A collection of casts of ancient portraits of Julius Caesar, belonging to the Classical Department, is now deposited here for want of any other suitable place for its exhibition. But the collections of the Fogg Museum have already outgrown the space afforded by our present building; additions to the building, with well-lighted galleries for the proper display of our important original works of art, are urgently needed. As I have said in a former report, plans for additions, which would give two properly lighted galleries, have been made, the estimated cost of which would be about \$40,000 and \$50,000 respectively. One of these galleries would provide for the combined Collections of Classical Antiquities, with room for considerable growth; and the other would accommodate our early Italian and other original paintings of great schools of the past.

Charles H. Moore, h '90, Director.

LAW SCHOOL.

The following table exhibits the growth of the School during the last thirty-seven years, in the number of students, the number and percentage of college graduates, and in the number of colleges represented by their graduates:

Year.	Whole No. of Students.	Total of College Graduates.	Harvard Graduates.	Graduates of other Colleges.	Non-Graduates.	Per cent. of College Graduates.	No. of Colleges represented.
1870-71	185	77	27	50	88	47	27
1871-72	138	70	34	36	68	51	25
1872-73	117	66	34	32	51	56	25
1873-74	141	86	49	37	55	61	25
1874-75	144	82	68	19	62	57	18
1875-76	173	98	80	18	80	54	25
1876-77	199	116	74	42	88	58	30
1877-78	196	121	80	41	75	62	30
1878-79	189	109	71	38	60	64	24
1879-80	177	118	90	28	59	66	30
1880-81	161	112	82	30	49	70	19
1881-82	161	99	66	33	62	61	22
1882-83	138	98	58	36	45	67	32
1883-84	150	105	75	30	45	70	25
1884-85	156	122	85	37	34	78	31
1885-86	158	123	88	39	36	77	29
1886-87	198	143	88	55	45	78	34
1887-88	225	158	102	56	67	70	32
1888-89	225	158	105	53	67	70	32
1889-90	262	189	123	67	73	72	41
1890-91	285	200	135	65	85	70	38
1891-92	370	257	140	117	113	69	48
1892-93	405	296	132	134	139	65	54
1893-94	367	279	129	150	88	76	56
1894-95	413	310	139	171	108	75	74
1895-96	475	380	171	209	95	80	82
1896-97	490	408	186	222	82	83	82
1897-98	551	490	229	261	61	89	77
1898-99	564	503	212	291	61	89	78
1899-00	613	557	236	321	56	91	67
1900-01	655	605	252	353	50	92	85
1901-02	633	584	247	337	49	92	92
1902-03	644	600	241	359	44	93	94
1903-04	743	695	272	423	48	94	111
1904-05	766	711	286	425	55	93	114
1905-06	727	716	285	431	11	98	113
1906-07	697	680	227 ¹	453	9	99	124

¹ 28 Harvard Seniors who have completed the full College course, but have not received their diplomas, are reckoned as graduates. Prior to 1905-06 Harvard Seniors were not reckoned as graduates, but as non-graduates.

LIBRARY.

In my last report I set forth, as year by year I have tried to do before, the larger needs of the Library — a building adequate for the storage and use of its great collections, and an endowment sufficient to maintain an expert, scholarly, and numerous staff, able to care properly for the books, and to help students in the use of them. There being no immediate prospect of satisfying these larger needs, I turned to an inquiry how the most pressing demands could best be met for the next few years, longer continuance under present conditions seeming impossible. The most economical

plan, I thought, "would be to build an extension of the present East stack to the eastward for say fifty feet (the present stack is seventy feet long), with the addition of a one-story or a two-story section along the whole north side of this stack, corresponding to the section on the south side in which the cataloguing rooms and the librarian's office are contained. This would give us shelf-room for some 150,000 more volumes, would permit the enlargement of the Delivery-Room, would give additional space for the staff, and some quiet study-rooms for professors and advanced students, besides a small reading-room in which

rare books might be kept and used." I am happy to state that a part of this plan is to be immediately realized. For this the Library is indebted to the Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers, the members of which have taken a lively interest in devising means of relief, and have testified their interest, not only by a strong report to the Overseers, but by a generous contribution toward the expense of carrying out their own recommendations. As a result of the Committee's activity, the Corporation has authorized the construction of an addition along the north side of the East stack, containing two stories and a basement corresponding to the section on the south side of the same wing, which contains one story and basement. The advantages we gain are: an enlarged delivery-room; a small reference and reading-room opening from it; three rooms for the staff, so that the shelf department and other assistants may be withdrawn from their present quarters in the stack; a room in which all our rare books and many of our manuscripts can be brought together and in which they may conveniently be used; a map-room, which will also serve as a study-room; a class-room, in which small classes may meet; store-rooms in the basement; a lunch-room for ladies of the staff; and an hydraulic lift. All of these improvements facilitate the administration of the Library, and in several ways add to the convenient accommodation of readers. The improvements are most welcome, but it should be observed that no substantial addition to our shelf-room is made by them. A little additional shelving in the basement will be practicable and probably the sections at the end of alternate rows in the present stack, now occupied by tables, may be filled up, thus giving room for a few thousand volumes. But until some real addition is made to the stack

itself, we must see one group after another of our books transferred to the basement of other buildings, where access to them becomes more and more difficult.

Our other great need — more income for administration — must also be remembered, and must be supplied at the earliest possible moment. A gift of a thousand dollars, procured through a member of the Visiting Committee, from a lady in Boston, permitted additional work to be undertaken and better care to be given to the shelves throughout the latter half of the year covered by this report, but every year we are confronted by the same difficulty, — on the one hand, an increasing amount of work to be done; on the other, the inability of the College to increase its expenditure on the Library. In a special report made to the Visiting Committee last January, I presented tables comparing the average of the two years 1896-97, 1897-98, with the average of the two years 1903-04, 1904-05. These tables showed that in the course of the seven years the number of volumes annually received had increased 80 per cent. (from 10,810 to 19,465); the income available from funds and gifts for the purchase of books, 74 per cent. (from \$13,968 to \$24,285); the cards added annually to the public card catalogue, 74 per cent. (from 23,187 to 40,501); while the salary and wages roll of the Library has only grown from \$30,696 to \$34,059, or less than 11 per cent., and the total cost of administration from \$40,663 to \$44,624, an increase of less than 10 per cent. This is a bad showing. A moderate difference between the rate of increase in the work to be done and in the expense of doing it implies economy and good management; a large difference argues enforced neglect. It is a fair inference from these figures either that the work of the Library was conducted in an extravagant and unreason-

ably elaborate manner seven years ago, or that, at the present day, it has been cut down by a too stringent economy to a point where some considerable portion of it does not get done at all. That the latter, and not the former, inference is the true one is evident to all who know the Library. On the completion of the addition to the Library, with its new working-rooms, an increase in the staff next year will be more than ever demanded, and additional income of from \$2000 to \$5000 a year should be provided from some source.

The custom of lending to other libraries and of borrowing from them in return increases from year to year. Statistics in regard to loans made by the Library are given on another page. The number of books borrowed is naturally much less, not because of unwillingness to lend on the part of other libraries, but because our own collection is, without doubt, the richest and the most comprehensive library for a scholar's use in this country. Over fifteen hundred volumes were sent in the course of the last year to other libraries for the use of resident scholars, or in some cases to individuals directly. The labor of attending to applications for loans, which are received almost daily, of getting the books together, dispatching them to their several destinations, and looking after them again when they are returned, is now considerable, yet this is evidently one of the largest services which the Library renders to scholarship, and one of the most highly prized. I wish that the Library might be better equipped to perform it. With a suitable endowment for this service, a small special staff devoted to it, additional purchases directed to facilitate it, so that, with its growth, the rights of students in Cambridge might not suffer, this library might usefully conduct a

central lending library for the benefit of all the other colleges in America. Such a plan would be of the greatest practical value to all the smaller colleges, and could, I believe, be inaugurated here more economically and with larger results than anywhere else. (From the Librarian's Annual Report).

William Coolidge Lane, '81.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

The most pressing need of the Department is more room. The Rotch Building, while not unsuitable in many ways for the purposes of the Department, is decidedly too small. We need another large lecture-room, several smaller rooms for classes and for instructors' private laboratories, for a museum and for a reading-room; and rooms in which Graduate Students could keep their books and papers, and in which they could study. We also need more room for the metallurgical laboratory work.

The museum should contain special mining and metallurgical models of shafts, furnaces, etc., showing details of equipment and construction. It should also contain a well selected series of specimens illustrating metallurgical processes and products.

Our library is a small one, and contains little more than the principal textbooks and laboratory hand-books. We need especially full sets of the proceedings of the principal technical societies and of the files of the principal mining and metallurgical journals.

The most practicable way in which extra space could be secured would be to add a large one-story wing, 60 x 80 feet, to the west end of the Rotch Building, and provide it with a high basement. Also there is a large amount of waste space over the chemical laboratory. The second floor could be extended over this room, and by putting dormer windows

in the roof several rooms of useful size could be obtained at small cost. The basement in the west wing could accommodate the iron and steel laboratory, which thus could be removed from the east wing and leave additional and much needed space for sulphide metallurgy. These changes could be made, including equipment and expense of moving, for about \$30,000.

The part of our work which most needs extension and improvement is the work of the summer. We need to give more time to mine surveying and to practical mining work; and, furthermore, we need a mine of our own in which these subjects may be taught uninterruptedly. At present our summer course in Mining 12 consists in part of mine surveying, in part of an excursion, and in part of independent and unsupervised underground work in the mines. The underground surveying, as at present given, is in a fairly satisfactory state; the course ought, however, to be lengthened so that the students would be required to spend about three weeks at the mine instead of ten days. Mine surveying is a subject that can be well taught in the school, and the student can attain in it a considerable measure of skill and facility. It is one of the two subjects, assaying being the other, through which a student may readily obtain a foothold in mining work.

H. L. Smyth, '83, Chairman.

OBSERVATORY.

The last year has been one of disappointment, financially. It has always been my belief that while it was easy to expend large sums of money on Astronomy, it was a matter of great difficulty to do so in such a way as to secure a great return for a moderate outlay, and that, if this condition was attained, the friends of the Observatory would see that its needs were supplied. The management

of the last thirty years has brought the Observatory into the condition in which, by the expenditure of a reasonable sum, a very large scientific output could be secured. This is illustrated by the Anonymous Gift of \$20,000, made in 1902. It furnished reflecting telescopes of 24 and 60 inches aperture, and added to the building holding our photographs a fireproof wing of brick, three stories high, capable of storing 200,000 glass plates. Equally striking results in current work were obtained in 1903 with a small appropriation from the Carnegie Institution. Accordingly, the Visiting Committee of the Observatory attempted to raise the sum of \$50,000, which would have provided a fireproof building for the library, published a large amount of the material now ready for printing, and enabled a suitable study to be made of the collection of astronomical photographs for several years. Unfortunately, this attempt failed, the subscriptions being made on condition that the whole was secured and amounting to less than one third of the entire sum.

Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory.

The Observatory continues to be directed and supported by Mr. Rotch. The observations, which have been made during the past twenty-one years, under uniform conditions of exposure and environment, are being utilized by the Solar Commission in its investigations of the relations of meteorological observations with solar phenomena. The upper air was explored from two stations on this continent, and, in coöperation with M. Teisserenc de Bort, Director of the Trappes Observatory (France), also over the North and South Atlantic Oceans. On Blue Hill monthly kite-flights were made, of which the mean altitude was 7120 feet above sea-level, and the maximum height in any flight 11,860 feet,

both being slightly greater than in the preceding year. The ascensions of *balloons-sondes* at St. Louis during the different seasons were completed by a series of 21 ascensions during the spring. All the balloons, with their instruments, were recovered, some of them having reached a height of about ten miles, and the existence of a relatively warm stratum, approximately seven miles above the earth, was demonstrated. The exploration of the upper air above the tropical Atlantic, which was begun in 1905 by M. Teisserenc de Bort and Mr. Rotch, was continued at their joint expense further west, and also south of the equator. By means of pilot-balloons and *balloons-sondes*, launched from the French yacht, the prevalence of the southwest or southeast anti-tradewind, at a height of two or three miles above the open ocean, was confirmed, and lower temperatures were shown to exist in summer, at great heights in the vicinity of the equator, than are found in winter at equal heights in the north temperate regions. (From the Annual Report.)

Edward C. Pickering, s '65, Director.

PEABODY MUSEUM.

The Peabody Museum South American Expedition is organized and will start about the middle of December. Arequipa, Peru, will be the field headquarters. The purpose of the expedition is to study the native peoples of the Eastern Andean region of Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, and Argentina. The ethnological material secured will be the property of the Museum, and other divisions of the University Museum will be remembered by the party while in South America. This expedition is under the patronage of a Harvard graduate, and it will be continued for three years. The Museum is very much indebted to President Roosevelt and to Secretary Root for the per-

sonal interest they have taken in this expedition, and for their kindness in giving personal letters indorsing the objects of the expedition as well as official letters to our diplomatic corps in the several countries which will be visited by the members of the expedition.

Fortunately for our Museum as well as for the students of ethnology, our good friend, Mr. Louis H. Farlow, has continued his intelligent collecting of objects illustrative of the life and customs of the North American Indians, and has given to the Museum all the specimens he has secured. During the past year he has added a wealth of rare old material to the already large collection exhibited in his name. Among the recent additions are: Specimens illustrating the culture of the Kwakiutl and Nootka branches of the Wakashan tribes of southwestern British Columbia and Vancouver Island, including clothing, ceremonial paraphernalia, weapons, basketry, and other household utensils; from the Quinault, Quilliate, and other tribes of the Salishan family, baskets and other objects, including several jade celts from the Fraser River region; from the Hupa and Yurok of the Trinity and Klamath rivers, California, a very complete collection, including the ancient slat armor belonging to Canon Tom, also beautiful head-dresses of woodpecker heads and feathers, an ornamented deerskin, and other objects worn and used in the White Deer Skin and Jumping Dances; from the Weighat of Humboldt Bay, several important objects; from the Pomo, a complete doctor's outfit, a dance costume, baskets, household utensils and mats, and a ceremonial drum made in 1869 from an old dugout canoe, used until 1876, and after the annual ceremony of that year hidden in a house for years, and then removed and placed in a pond in Lake County, California, whence it

was taken by Cah-i-da-no, an old Pomo chief, the only man living who knew where it was concealed; from the village of Pojuaque, an extinct Rio Grande Pueblo, an interesting ceremonial drum made of a hollowed section of a cotton-wood log with rawhide stretched across either end; from the Eskimo of Kuskokwim River, Alaska, nine pottery lamps and three cooking-vessels. Other tribes represented are the Nez Percé, Ute, Crow, Cheyenne, Winnebago, Apache, Navajo, Washoe, and the Yuman and Shoshonean tribes of California. One of the most valuable objects in Mr. Farlow's collection of the past year was obtained from a Mission Indian of Southern California, — a ceremonial knife with a large leaf-shaped flint blade set in a long wooden handle, the part nearest the blade being inlaid with small pieces of *Haliotis* shell. The specimen is very old and of a prehistoric type, as shown by a fragment of a similar inlaid handle found in a burial-place on Santa Catalina Island. (From Annual Report.)

F. W. Putnam, s '02, Curator.

PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Several rooms are fitted up with special reference to the investigation of the various forms of organic movement, animal behavior and intelligence. As one result of several investigations in animal psychology already pursued here, the Laboratory has a considerable number of devices for testing and making statistical studies of the senses and intelligence, methods of learning and emotional reactions of animals.

Adequate provision is made for the keeping of animals in a large, well-lighted, and well-ventilated room. Instead of having aquaria built into the room, an aquarium table eighteen feet long has been constructed to support movable aquaria of various sizes. When-

ever it is desirable for the purpose of an investigation, any of these aquaria may be moved to the research-room of the investigator or to such quarters as the special conditions of the experiment demand.

The vivarium-room contains, in addition to provisions for water-inhabiting animals, cages of a variety of forms and sizes. The largest of these cages, six and a half feet high, six feet wide, and four feet deep, may be used for birds, monkeys, or any of the medium-sized mammals. Cages for rabbits, guinea-pigs, and other small animals are arranged in frames which support four double compartments. Similarly, small cages suitable for mice, rats, and other small rodents are in supporting frames which carry four of the double cages, each of which is removable and may be carried to the experimenting-room at the convenience of the experimenter.

In a large unheated room above the main Laboratory are tanks for amphibians and reptiles. These tanks, since they can be kept at a low temperature during the winter, are very convenient and useful for frogs, tortoises, and similar hibernating animals.

Hugo Münsterberg, h '01, Director.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

To meet the old but oft-repeated criticism that Radcliffe is all work and no play, it may not be amiss to compare the life of the Radcliffe students now with that of ten years ago. Since 1897 the social life of the College has been steadily strengthened. The Wednesday afternoon teas, formerly held in the parlor of Fay House by Mrs. Agassiz and now continued in the living-room of Agassiz House by Miss Irwin, have served constantly to increase acquaintance among the officers, alumnae, and under-

tes. Early in the decade came the opening of the new gymnasium, which has for the students the means for a deal of wholesome and natural entertainment. The games, the fencing and artistic dancing in the gymnasium, and baseball and hockey played on the field on Bertram Hall land develop not only physical strength and courage, but also the spirit of team play, and the quality of self-control which a woman needs in college life. In the partly literary, partly practical work, the students meet as editors of the *Radcliffe Magazine*, and as members of the many small clubs, such as the English Club, the History Club, and the Science Club, where each student may find a friend of congenial tastes. In addition to these smaller clubs, to which some persons object on the ground that, even with the best will, they are in some measure, disintegrants," there are the large clubs, the Emmanuel Club, and the Young Women's Christian Association, each of which works during the year, one for a scholarship for a Radcliffe student, the other for a fund to support a missionary in India, a member of the Class of 1902. These two organizations also do much for the students by holding large social meetings commonly addressed by speakers of distinction. The earnest and effective work that is done by these clubs is the more striking because of its absolute spontaneity. Under the auspices of these clubs and of the Graduate Club, meetings open to the whole College are held, such, for instance, as the meeting arranged by the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for students intending to teach. The same democratic temper prevails in the fortnightly plays, and in the open meetings of the Idler Club, which is accessible to the whole College. In addition to these has grown up since 1898 the practice of giving on a larger scale than

before, occasional operettas and plays, which foster in a marked degree general friendliness and a wholesome college spirit. For the last three years the most important entertainment open to the public has been a Shakespeare play. This year, on Dec. 14 and 15, were given three performances of an operetta, *The Sky-Scrappers*, the sixth operetta written by Radcliffe students. The words were by Caroline Wright and Sara Bourke, '07, and the music, which was unusually good, was by Mabel Osborne, '07. The cast and chorus, 55 in number, were composed entirely of present students. Championship basket-ball games and class plays do much to stimulate class spirit. At the beginning of the year the upper classes entertain the Freshmen in turn, each class gives two plays a year, and has a class luncheon, the Juniors and Seniors give a dance. Then in June the lower classes entertain the departing Seniors.

The gift of Bertram Hall by Mrs. David P. Kimball in 1901, and her additional gift this year of Grace Eliot Hall, provide college halls of residence which make indeed an ideal setting for college life. Back of these halls stretches a large field, the site of all future dormitories for the College. The social life in the halls of residence is of the greatest value, for it encourages the growth of friendships which will last a lifetime. There are also many private homes in Cambridge in which Radcliffe students have formed delightful associations and have come under the happiest influences, so that they feel, even in a household which is not their own kith and kin, that they have found a second home. All the dramatic and social activities now take place in the theatre and in the beautiful living-room of Agassiz House, and in this house all the students, those living in their own homes, those boarding in

private families, and those in Bertram Hall, find a common interest.

The Radcliffe girl has always come to the College attracted primarily by the intellectual advantages offered. Up to last year, notwithstanding the rule that all students must attend all the exercises in all the courses they elected, no record of absence was kept, on the principle, probably, that girls gave conscientious attention to definite tasks and were not readily distracted from their lessons by other interests, since they were not overburdened with social, musical, and athletic college life. Absence from class work and general neglect brought their own punishment to the individual student in the final test of the quality of her work as surely as strict attendance on all exercises and promptness brought their reward. Unavoidable interruptions in a student's work, if foreseen, were explained in advance to the instructor concerned, and to the office. In 1906-06, and 1906-07, for certain not clearly defined reasons, it seemed best to keep a record of attendance on class exercises, and to be more insistent on prompt registration. What the real effect of this has been it is hard to discover. Of course the change was made in the most open fashion possible, so that the students knew that it had taken place. The results seem to show that whatever the Radcliffe girl may or may not have done before the fall of 1905 she has since then attended pretty diligently to her daily work. There is, moreover, a lurking suspicion in the minds of some persons qualified to have an opinion that she was more often than not faithful in attendance before the new order was inaugurated.

A voluntary course of ten lectures by Miss Laura Fisher in the theory and practice of the Kindergarten is offered in the second half-year. This course will

not count toward the degree. Since it is of professional value to teachers, and helpful to parents, it is open without charge to properly qualified women not members of the College.

The Graduate Club of Harvard University gave a reception to the Graduate Club of Radcliffe College in Phillips Brooks House on the evening of January 16.

Pres. Briggs has appointed the following committee on building the new Library: the Dean, Chairman, Miss E. F. Mason, Prof. J. H. Ropes, Miss Coes, and Miss E. F. Hallowell; and the following committee on Grace Eliot Hall: Mrs. R. C. Cabot, Chairman, the Dean, Mrs. Parkman, Mr. F. P. Cabot, Miss Yerxa. Mr. Moors has resigned as treasurer and Miss Hopkinson as secretary of the Bertram Hall Committee, and Miss C. L. Humphrey has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Committee.

The mid-winter meeting of the Radcliffe Union was held in Agassiz House on Feb. 2. Mrs. R. C. Cabot, the president of the Radcliffe Auxiliary, spoke on "How the Radcliffe Union can help the College." She suggested several definite ways in which help might be given, as by spreading accurate information about Radcliffe, by bringing people to see the College, by persuading serious-minded students to come to Radcliffe, by offering to visit students who are strangers in Cambridge, by remembering the perpetual load the College has to lift, and giving willingly, be it much or little.

Alumnae.

During the Christmas recess the winter meeting of the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association was held in Agassiz House. After a violin solo by Sophia W. Bennett, '06, Annette L. Crocker, '96, gave an interesting and instructive

talk on "Life in the Philippines." Miss Crocker was Government teacher in the Philippines from 1901 to 1905, and during the last year taught in the Normal School in Manila. She has already published a series in four volumes called the Crocker Arithmetics for use in the schools in the Philippines, and for the same purpose she is now preparing a text-book in American history.

On Jan. 19, the Sixth Annual Luncheon of the Radcliffe Club of New York was held at the Hotel Manhattan. The speakers were Pres. Briggs and Dean Irwin, Mr. A. G. Fox, President of the Harvard Club of New York, and Prof. W. T. Brewster, of Columbia University. 46 members of the Club were present, including graduates and non-graduates. Miss Irwin told of the recent gifts and bequests to the College, and of the good that will come from them. One of these gifts was of uncommon interest to the Club, because it had come from one of the graduates. Mr. Fox spoke with much cordiality about the growth of Radcliffe College, and expressed the interest which he and other Harvard men had felt in watching its progress. Mr. Brewster described the opportunities for the study of literature in Spain and Portugal. Mr. Briggs told of the recent changes in the governing boards of the College. He emphasized the liberality of the College in providing the most advanced work for the exceptional student, and he dwelt on the academic relation of Radcliffe to Harvard, which made it possible that this provision could be insured. Just before the close of the luncheon Mr. Fox proposed a silent toast to the memory of Prof. J. M. Peirce.

The Alumnae Association has now for its headquarters the room on the first floor of Fay House opposite the Dean's parlor. The room has been repapered,

provided with a desk and other furniture, and is open for the use of committees and members at all times. The Board of Management has arranged a series of teas to be given there during the spring; on Feb. 8 in charge of the Class of 1906, on March 1, in charge of the Class of 1908, on April 12, in charge of the Class of 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the Alumnae Association, Jan. 13, it was voted to form a Students' Aid Association, similar to that at Smith, at Vassar, and other colleges. A committee of three, Misses A. G. Arnold, E. W. Hutchison, and T. Norton, was appointed to investigate the subject of students' aid, and to receive all money until an association should be fully organized. The plan is for the Aid Association to offer loans of varying amounts to students of approved scholarship and character who need financial help to continue their college course. The lending of small sums of money to students at Radcliffe at the right moment will certainly meet a real need. The Alumnae Committee is glad to announce that the pupils, past and present, of Miss S. Alice Brown's school in Boston have voted to present all proceeds of several entertainments to be given by them during this year to the Students' Aid Association of Radcliffe.

Four songs, written by Mabel W. Daniels, '00, have been published by Arthur P. Schmidt. Helen Leah Reed, '90, in "Brenda's Ward," has this season added a sixth volume to her series for older girls published by Little, Brown and Co. This new book is a sequel to "Amy in Acadia," and though its title connects it with the earlier books of the series, the characters and incidents are new, and Brenda herself is far in the background. Edith Macvane, '94, has recently written a charming story of

French life, "The Adventures of Jou Jou," published by J. B. Lippincott Co. "Everyday Ethics" (Henry Holt and Co.), written by Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, '89-91, '97-03, supplies a deficiency in the text-book world by putting ethical principles into an interesting elementary form, so that they can be grasped and assimilated by young students. Accompanying each chapter are stimulating questions and problems which connect the subject with the student's own life. In schools where a distinct course in ethics cannot be offered, the book will still be found valuable as an aid in teaching such subjects as history and English; and it is also a book to be enjoyed by the general reader.

Alice S. Lane, '98-02, is teaching in the High School, Woburn; Mary M. Wood, '00-02, '05-06, in Sawin Academy, Sherborn; Leonide Leonard, '01, in the Halstead School, Yonkers, N. Y.; Emily M. Richardson, '04, in St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.; Julia T. Connor, '05, and Florence H. French, '06, in the High School, Huntington; Marian B. Healey, '05, in the High School, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.; Alice M. Kingsbury, '05, in the MacDuffie School for Girls, Springfield; Florence M. Gilmore, '06, in the High School, Concord; Louise Milliken, '06, in the High School, Grafton; Louise G. Caton, '05, is working in the Department of Bibliography in the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.; Helen G. Flagg, '05, is assistant to the Director of the Boston Trade School for Girls; Mabel F. Hammond, '06, is studying in the University of Berlin; Esther L. Johnson, '07, is to be private tutor for a family in Cuba.

Marriages.

1896-97. Caroline Rand to Arthur Bryant, at Watertown, Jan. 19, 1907.
1898. Edith Temple Horne to Clifford

Blake Clapp, at Dorchester, Nov. 14, 1906.

1901. Ida Gertrude Ruggli to Robert Greenleaf Leavitt, at Arlington, Nov. 19, 1906.

1902. Edith Brinkerhoff Smith to Henry Ellis Warren at Newton Centre, Jan. 19, 1907.

1905-06. Helene Heaton to John Marshall, at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10, 1907.

Mary Coes, R. '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

The relief felt by the undergraduate body, when it was announced that intercollegiate athletics would be allowed to continue until July, has been somewhat tempered by the failure of the investigating committee appointed by the Board of Overseers to give out any recommendations for the coming year. Undergraduates and the majority of graduates who have expressed opinions on the subject are much opposed to the discontinuation of intercollegiate athletic contests even temporarily, and it is safe to assume that if any such discontinuation is advised by the committee, it will be met with protests. The opposition to minor reforms, however, is not so general, many undergraduates being in favor of reducing the revenues from gate receipts, if the contingent economies will not seriously affect Harvard's athletic standing.

There has been no repetition of last year's excitement in regard to the question of Senior dormitories, for early in the year the Resident Executive Board authorized the early assignment to the coming Senior Class of rooms in Holworthy, Hollis, and Stoughton. Partly because it did not have to fight to obtain this privilege the Class of 1908 has not shown so active an interest in the plan of uniting a part of the Class during the

Senior year. A committee was appointed, however, to sound the Class, and from indications at the present writing it appears that the success of last year will be repeated. In spite of the attempts to foster dormitory spirit the Class is still considered by the majority of undergraduates to be the natural division in a University of this size. This has been made evident not only by agitation for Senior dormitories, but also in the attempt of large bodies of men from the under classes to secure rooms in the same dormitory or entry in the Yard.

The idea of a Junior Dance in the Union, which originated with the Class of 1906, and has been carried out successfully in the past two years, was again taken up last fall by the present Juniors. A committee to make arrangements was appointed in December and the date was fixed for Feb. 11. Applications came in in even larger numbers than in previous years, and the success of the affair was early assured. It is probable that a dance in the Union will be considered as a regular affair among future Junior classes.

The first big debating event of the year was the contest with Yale, which was won by the University team by a unanimous decision of the judges. The debate, held in Sanders Theatre on Dec. 7, was very largely attended. The debating management tried the plan of paying expenses by a general subscription, and as a result no admission was charged. This policy proved so generally popular that many applications for seats from members of the University could not be filled, and no tickets were given to outside applicants. The question for debate was: "Resolved, That further restriction of immigration is undesirable." Both teams agreed that by further restriction was meant the application of additional tests with the object of diminishing the number of immigrants; and they further agreed not to

discuss the nature or practicability of such tests. Yale supported the affirmative from choice. The Harvard team won because their statements were supported by strong statistical evidence which their opponents failed to repudiate. The Yale debaters confined themselves to theories and generalities and were unable to convince either the audience or the judges. Harvard was represented by H. Hurwitz, '08, A. H. Elder, '07, and G. J. Hirsch, '07; the Yale speakers were J. W. Murphy, '06, J. C. Slade, 3L., and E. H. Hart, '07. The Harvard team was coached by E. M. Rabenold, 3L. It is worth while to note that the Harvard team was composed entirely of undergraduates, an exceptional occurrence. The judges of the debate were: Hon. Edgar Aldrich, of Littleton, N. H.; Hon. William B. Hornblower, of New York City; and Hon. William LeB. Putnam, of Portland, Me.

An effort to put debating on a more satisfactory footing resulted in the formation of two upperclass clubs, the Forum and the Agora. The interclass debates have been given up and in place of them a series of three interclub debates was arranged, of which the first two were won by the Agora. The Pasteur Medal, which has formerly been awarded in the final debate of the interclass series, will instead go to the winners of the final interclub debate. According to the conditions under which the medal is given, the subject of the final debate must be a question of contemporary French politics. The Freshman debating club was organized as usual and has been divided into two "camps" for the purpose of holding competitive debates.

All four classes had elected their officers before the beginning of the mid-year period. The Senior and Sophomore officers were nominated by a committee, following last year's plan, but the Jun-

iors went back to the old system of nominating from the floor. Judging from a comparison of the three upperclass elections the nominating committee seems to be the more satisfactory method of proposing Class officers and the one less likely to cause friction. The largest vote polled was in the Freshman election, at which 433 ballots were cast for president. Out of a total voting list of 573 men, the number voting for Senior officers was 367 — an unusually large proportion of the Class.

The Class Day elections were held on Dec. 12 and 17. The men elected to Class and Class Day offices, together with a statement of each man's position among the undergraduates, follow: *First Marshal*, J. D. White, Utica, N. Y.; Class President, '05-06; Vice-Pres. the Union; Freshman Football; Pres. Phillips Brooks House Association; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, Digamma, etc. *Second Marshal*, J. Reynolds, Jr., Montclair, N. J.; Class President, '03-04; Manager Football Team; Member the Athletic Committee; Freshman Football; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, Digamma, etc. *Third Marshal*, H. Foster, Jr., Brookline; Capt. 'Varsity Football Team; Second Baseball Team; Hockey Team, '06-07; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Digamma, etc. *Secretary*, J. M. Morse, Worcester; Class Vice-President, '04-05; Pres. *Crimson*; Capt. 'Varsity Tennis Team; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, Digamma, etc. *Orator*, S. T. Gano, Milford, N. Y.; 'Varsity Glee Club; Hasty Pudding, Signet, Kappa Gamma Chi, Phi Beta Kappa. *Ivy Orator*, D. W. Streeter, Buffalo; Leader 'Varsity Mandolin Club, '05-06, '06-07; Editor *Lampoon* and *Advocate*; member Union Library Committee; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, Delta Phi, etc. *Poet*, H. Hagedorn, Jr., New York; Pres. *Monthly*;

Editor the *Advocate*; member Union Library Committee; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, Digamma, Phi Beta Kappa, etc. *Odier*, W. Goodwin, New York; Editor *Advocate*; 'Varsity Mandolin Club; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, etc. *Chorister*, H. F. Evans, Philadelphia; Freshman Baseball; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Delta Phi, etc. *Class Committee*, R. L. Bacon, New York, chairman; Capt. 'Varsity Crew; Capt. Freshman Crew; Secretary of the Union; President Political Club; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, A. D., etc. E. L. Burnham, Malden; Capt. 'Varsity Basketball Team; Substitute 'Varsity Football Team; Hasty Pudding, Pi Eta, Theta Delta Chi. R. B. Gregg, Colorado Springs; Class Crew, '04-05, '05-06; Glee Club; Editor *Lampoon*; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, etc. *Class Day Committee*, W. D. Dexter, Jr., Brookline, chairman; Capt. 'Varsity Baseball Team; Capt. Freshman Baseball Team; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, Digamma, etc. G. A. Leland, Jr., Boston; Class Secretary, '05-06; Treas. *Lampoon*; Manager 'Varsity Musical Clubs; member Union Governing Board; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, Theta Delta Chi, etc. D. G. Field, Milton; Editor *Lampoon*; 'Varsity Glee Club; Class Secretary, '04-06; member Union Governing Board; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, etc. H. W. Nichols, Haverhill; Manager Hockey Team; Capt. Class Football Team, '05-06, '06-07; Class Hockey Team, '05-06; Editor *Lampoon*; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, Digamma, etc. J. J. Rowe, Cincinnati; Manager Track Team; Leader 'Varsity Glee Club; Business Manager *Crimson*; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, etc. C. G. Osborne, London, England; 'Varsity Football, '06-07; Association Football, '06-07; Cricket Team, '05-06; Hasty Pudding,

Institute, Signet, Digamma, etc. J. H. Ijama, New York; Pres: *Crimson*; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Signet, etc. *Photograph Committee*, G. W. Bailey, Wollaston, chairman; Theta Delta Chi; R. J. Walsh, Reading; Editor *Lampoon* and *Advocate*; Signet. S. T. Hubbard, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.; 'Varsity Track Team, '03-04, '05-06; Hasty Pudding, Institute, Phoenix.

At the Junior election the following officers were chosen: Pres., H. M. Gilmore; vice-pres., G. G. Glass; sec. H. V. Amberg. At the Sophomore election, which came a few days later, the class chose L. K. Lunt, pres., E. T. Wentworth, vice-pres., and E. P. Currier, sec. The Freshman elections, which came after the Christmas recess, resulted as follows: Pres., R. C. Brown, Andover; vice-pres., R. W. Hall, Noble and Greenough's School; sec., S. M. Lowrey, Hotchkiss.

The annual Phi Beta Kappa elections were held on Dec. 4. The first eight from 1908 and the remaining 17 from 1907 were as follows (in alphabetical order): 1908 — J. S. Davis, D. C. Eipper, I. B. Evans, H. Hurwitz, S. H. Hurwitz, D. Jackson, J. J. Kaplan, R. N. Shreve. 1907 — H. Askowith, I. W. Bailey, A. L. Benshimol, J. H. Breck, P. C. Brown, G. C. Evans, P. S. Fiske, H. Hagedorn, Jr., H. C. Hayes, C. W. Hutchinson, F. W. Johnson, F. H. Lahee, W. M. P. Mitchell, S. H. Newhall, E. E. Pierce, W. C. Ryan, R. E. Scott. The additional members elected from 1906 are: A. C. Blagden, N. Kelley, R. H. Lord, C. T. Ryder, A. E. Wood. The officers for the year, elected by the immediate members, are as follows: First Marshal, S. T. Gano, '07; second marshal, D. H. Howie, '07; toastmaster, H. Hagedorn, Jr., '07; orator, J. S. Davis, '08; poet, D. C. Eipper, '08. There is a general feeling among under-

graduates that the proposed changes in the rules for Phi Beta Kappa elections should be adopted. These are aimed to increase the membership and widen the field of choice.

At the annual midyear elections of the *Crimson*, *Lampoon*, and *Advocate* the following officers were elected: *Crimson* — President, J. M. Morse, '07; managing editor, D. S. Brigham, '08; secretary, H. Gray, '09. *Lampoon* — President, K. G. Carpenter, '08; Ibis, G. Howe, '08; treas., L. C. Josephs, '08; sec., J. Curtiss, '09. *Advocate* — President, E. B. Sheldon, '08; sec., K. B. Townsend '08; business manager, G. A. Rivinius, '07.

With the exception of the Cercle Français plays, all of the undergraduate dramatic productions will be given during the spring. The annual French play was presented during the second week in December and was unusually successful for an amateur performance. Besides Graduates' Night in Cambridge, the plays were twice given in Jordan Hall, Boston. The pieces were Molière's *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* and a one-act farce by Mme. Girardin entitled *Le Chapeau d'un Horloger*. The casts of both plays follow:

Le Médecin Malgré Lui.

Géronte,	H. von Kaltenborn, sC.
Lucinde,	G. A. Schneider, '09
Léandre,	J. F. S. Harrison, '09
Sganarelle,	A. F. Hurlburt, '09
Martine,	G. Howe, '08
Jacqueline,	F. R. Leland, sC.
M. Robert,	N. J. O'Connor, '07
Valère,	F. deR. Storey, 1L.
Lucas,	J. L. Swarts, '07
Thibaut,	J. Weare, '07
Perrin,	R. MacVeagh, '10

Le Chapeau d'un Horloger.

Gonzales,	G. K. Munroe, '10
Rodrigue Gonzales,	W. G. Wendell, '09
Amadée,	R. L. Niles, '09
Le Portier,	L. B. Robinson, '07
Un Horloger,	S. A. Fahnestock, '08
Stéphanie,	D. M. Martin, '07
Henriette,	G. A. Schneider, '09

The members of the ballet were: M. S. Winpenny, '08 (*étiole*), A. S. A. Brady, '08, B. Hall, '08.

The Hasty Pudding Club will present this spring a musical comedy entitled *The Lotus Eater*, the music being by E. Ballantine, '07, and the book and lyrics by D. W. Streeter, '07. The Pi Eta play this year will be a two-act musical comedy, *The Financier*. The book and lyrics are by H. H. Hemingway, '08, and L. W. Pritchett, '08, and the music has been written by R. J. DeGolyer, '08. The public performances of this play will be given shortly after Easter. The Deutscher Verein play comes in March. The piece selected is *Der Stickbrief* by Roderick Benedix. Early in April the Harvard Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity will present as its annual Elizabethan play *The Knight of the Burning Pestle* by Beaumont and Fletcher. Still another foreign play is the one to be given by the Sociedad Española. It is a comedy entitled *Llovido del Cielo*.

The chess team won its usual victory over Yale on the night before the football game, the score being 7 to 3. In the intercollegiate tournament, held in New York during the Christmas recess, the team finished second to Columbia. The standing of the four teams entered was:

	Won	Lost
Columbia,	11½	½
Harvard,	8	4
Princeton,	3½	8½
Yale,	1	11

The Harvard team was made up of Q. A. Brackett, '07, G. T. McClure, '07, E. H. Gruening, 1G., and K. S. Johnson, '07. Johnson made the best showing of the Harvard players, winning two matches and drawing one.

The various musical clubs recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Glee Club — Leader, Le R. J. Snyder, '08; pres., H. L. Murphy, '08;

vice-pres., R. D. Murphy, '08; sec., E. S. Alexander, '08. Mandolin Club — Leader — A. W. Reggio, '08; pres., R. H. Sayre, '08; sec., G. H. Binney, '08, Banjo Club — Leader, F. J. Ziegler, '08; pres., O. A. Wyman, '08; sec., S. Powell, '08.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

ATHLETICS.

Football.

At the end of a season otherwise very satisfactory the University Eleven lost to Yale, in a close but disappointing game, played at New Haven on Nov. 24, by the score of 6 to 0. Aside from the excitement which accompanies any such contest between Harvard and Yale, the game was less interesting than some of those played earlier in the season. Fumbles were frequent, and but for the unexpected use of the forward pass and onside kick which kept even the spectators on the *qui vive*, the game would have been considered a very dull exhibition. Yale's only score was made in the first half as a direct result of a forward pass on a fake kick, which placed the ball within striking distance of Harvard's goal. On the offensive the Harvard line had the advantage, and consistent gains were made, but when Yale had the ball Harvard's secondary defense proved unable to cope with Yale's use of the new plays. Burr was of great assistance to the University team with his punting, which places him in the front rank of college punters. Harvard showed good endurance, putting in only 3 substitutes as against Yale's 7.

In weight the Yale team had an advantage of 5½ pounds, averaging 184 pounds compared with an average of 178½ pounds on the University team. The line-up and summary:

Harvard	Yale
Macdonald, Kennard, l. e.	r. e., H. Jones,
	Alcott, Morse
Osborne, l. t.	r. t., Biglow
Burr, l. g.	r. g., Erwin
Parker, Fraser, c.	c., Hockenberger
Kensburg, r. g.	l. g., Brides
Peirce, r. t.	l. t., Paige
Starr, Orr, r. e.	l. e., Forbes
Newhall, q. b.	q. b., T. Jones, Dines
Foster, l. h. b.	r. h. b., Needer
Lincoln, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Knox, Roomer,
	Bomar, Linn
Wendell, f. b.	f. b., Morse, Wernecken

Score — Yale, 6; Harvard, 0. Touchdown — Roomer. Goal from touchdown — Veeder. Umpires — W. H. Edwards, Princeton; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth. Referee — T. G. Hackett, West Point. Head linesman — G. Ayerault, Groton. Timers — F. A. Wood, B. A. A., for Harvard; D. Cochrane for Yale. Linesman — D. J. Hurley, '06, for Harvard; J. J. Hogan for Yale. Time — 30-minute halves.

Fraser, Orr, Kennard, Osborne, and Lincoln won their "H" in the Yale game, which since athletic relations with Pennsylvania have been broken off is the only "H" contest. On Dec. 18 the University Team met and elected B. Parker, '08, captain for the coming season. — Class numerals were by vote of the Athletic Committee awarded to the winning team in a round-robin series among the three upper classes. The Seniors won the series by defeating the Sophomores, 11 to 0, and the Juniors, 18 to 0. Class numerals were somewhat cheapened by the fact that the Seniors put 37 players in the game in order that any one who had shown any interest in the team might be rewarded. — The Freshman team had some successes early in the season, but these were forgotten in the overwhelming defeat at the hands of the Yale Freshmen, the score being 28 to 0. Two of the Harvard Freshmen's best players were lost by disqualification, but as the new eligibility rules debar Freshmen from University teams, the 1910 Eleven was picked from the entire Freshman Class.

New Football Rules.

On Jan. 25 and 26, the Rules Committee representing the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States and the old Rules Committee met in New York to amalgamate and to consider the advisability of making any changes in the playing rules for 1907. The success of the reforms inaugurated last year is shown by the fact that the amalgamated committee proposed no radical alterations. The old committee was represented by Prof. L. M. Dennis, Cornell, chairman; J. C. Bell, University of Pennsylvania; P. J. Dashiell, Annapolis; W. H. Corbin, Yale, in place of Walter Camp who was ill; J. B. Fine, Princeton; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; Head Coach, W. T. Reid, Jr., '01, Harvard. J. W. Farley, '99, will succeed Reid as a member of this committee.

The members of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States were C. D. Daly '01, West Point; C. M. Savage, Oberlin; Prof. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford; W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt; H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota; J. T. Lees, University of Nebraska; and E. K. Hall, Dartmouth.

The new rules of last season were formed by these two bodies combined, with the single exception of W. L. Dudley, who has succeeded F. H. Curtiss as representative of the Southern colleges.

The amalgamation was quickly effected. Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell was reëlected chairman, and E. K. Hall of Dartmouth was chosen secretary in place of W. T. Reid, Jr., '01. Walter Camp of Yale was again selected to edit the rules, and with Prof. Dennis and E. K. Hall was named to codify and publish the rules for the season of 1907.

For the most part the committee indorsed the work of last year. The

changes of consequence were three: the alteration of the penalty for an unsuccessful forward pass, the lengthening of the halves to 35 minutes each, and the obligation instead of the option of having two umpires. There were also several minor changes dealing chiefly with the wording in some of the rules. It is expected that the rules will be in final shape by March 1, so that the committee may see them codified and may ratify them formally.

The precise wording of the new regulation on the forward pass was not given out, but the significance is that when the ball is passed forward and constitutes a foul by touching the ground before it touches a player, then the ball shall not, as last season, go to the opponents at the spot from which it was thrown, but shall be retained by the side which passed it, with a penalty of fifteen yards on the first and second downs, the point to be gained remaining the same and each foul counting as a down. By this rule a team near its own goal line will be encouraged to try the forward pass instead of kicking at once.

As regards umpires the new duties will be clearly designated. Hereafter, two will be necessary, one called the field umpire, the other the line umpire. This plan divides the territory so as to facilitate more vigilant supervision under the quick formations and frequent kicks made possible by the new rules. Secretary Hall read the duty of the field umpire as follows: "In addition to acting as umpire he relieves the referee of some of his important duties and decisions. In addition to his regular duties as umpire he will have jurisdiction over the ball interference, and other fouls in connection with the catching, serving, or position of a ball that has been kicked or passed on the field. He shall mark the spot of a fair catch, shall rule on points

covering the touching of the ball by any player after a kick or forward pass, the touching of the ground by the ball after a kick or a forward pass, possession of the ball when a down has been made and violations of the rules covering a fair catch. He shall mark the point where the ball goes out of bounds on the opposite side of the field from that on which the linesmen are stationed. On every attempt at a goal from the field or from a touchdown he shall take a position under the goal posts to assist the referee in making a proper decision. By holding up his hand he shall indicate to the referee when to blow his whistle on all decisions under his jurisdiction. The field umpire will stand behind the defensive line of scrimmage, where he will have an excellent opportunity to observe what the referee could not — particularly things happening when the ball is kicked or passed in his direction. He will exercise those duties formerly allotted to the umpire. The line umpire will stand near the line of scrimmage, and his duties will be much the same as heretofore. The referee, now freer to follow the ball, will have exclusive jurisdiction over hurdling. He must also report to either umpire any holding which may come under his notice."

The question was discussed as to whether or not a lineman intending to run with the ball should leave his position in the line before the ball is snapped. The following rule in regard to this matter was passed: "A lineman is allowed to carry the ball provided he does not leave his position in the line until after the ball is put in play." In the same connection the technicality was discussed which put a quarter-back offside, if he passed the ball to the half-back and then received the ball again on a double pass, when behind the half-back. This ruling was then adopted: "A player

may at all times pass the ball to another of his own side who is behind him."

Regarding out of bounds, the old rule, which reads, "If a kick or a forward pass goes out of bounds before crossing the opponents' goal line, it shall belong to the opponents at the point where it crosses the side line," was supplanted by the words: "If a forward pass before touching the ground, or a kicked ball before or after touching the ground, goes out of bounds the ball shall belong to the opponents at the point where it crosses the side line."

Rule 19 (a) was changed so that in the case of a team kicking out after a safety or a touchback the opponents may stand no nearer than the 35-yard line, instead of the 25-yard line.

Another alteration of importance regulates signaling for a fair catch: "A player shall be considered as having the opportunity to make a fair catch if he is in such position that it will be possible for him to reach the ball before it touches the ground. This provision is intended to protect only the player who is actually attempting to catch the ball." Furthermore, "In case a signal for a fair catch is made by any player who has an opportunity for a fair catch, and another player of his side, who has not signaled for a fair catch, catches the ball, no run shall be made and a fair catch shall not be allowed, but the ball shall be given to the catcher's side for a down at the point where the catch was made."

Crew.

The graded crew races were held on the Basin on Nov. 20. There were two divisions, the first consisting of the first and second Weld and Newell crews, the second of the third crews from both clubs. The first division was won by First Newell, which in a very exciting

race defeated the First Weld by a margin of six feet. The Third Weld crew easily defeated the Third Newell. Two trial eights of the University crew squad were kept out until the middle of November when work was discontinued until after the midyears. On Nov. 6 a race was held between the two eights and as a result the following men were retained for the final week's work: First Crew — stroke, Morgan; 7, Severance; 6, Capt. R. L. Bacon; 5, Richardson; 4, Lunt; 3, Tappan; 2, Farley; bow, Wiggins; cox., Whitney. Second Crew — stroke, Ball; 7, Amberg; 6, G. G. Bacon; 5, Emmons; 4, Richards; 3, Corbett; 2, Mulligan; bow, Ellis; cox., Arnold. The outlook for another successful season is very bright, as six members of last year's winning crew and three men from the four-oar will be available. The 1909 Freshman crew was also unusually rich in good material. The Freshman squad began work on the machines on Oct. 30. Two crews went out on the river for a few days, but cold weather soon drove them back to the machines. The work on the machines was discontinued earlier than usual in order to give men ample time to prepare for the midyears.

Dinner to 1906 Crew.

On Nov. 22 the Graduate Rowing Committee tendered a complimentary dinner to the members of the 1906 winning crew. At the table of honor were seated J. J. Storrow, '85, toastmaster, President Eliot, Dean Briggs, Major H. L. Higginson, h '82, Alexander Agassiz, '55, A. G. Hodges, '74, R. F. Herrick, '90, H. Bancroft, '99, and the members of last year's Crew.

President Eliot's speech on rowing, which attracted so much attention, and Mr. Agassiz's remarks, are reprinted elsewhere. Major Higginson, on behalf of the Graduate Rowing Committee, pre-

sented the members of the Crew with small gold oars. He referred to the trip taken by the Crew to England, stating that it was a benefit to England, to the members of the Crew and their rowing ideals, and to the whole country. To the members of the "gentleman" crew which defeated the Yale "gentleman" crew last June Nicholas Longworth, '91, presented miniature oars, and an exact miniature model of the shell used in the race at New London was presented to Capt. Filley by R. F. Herrick, '90.

Capt. Filley began his speech with a description of rowing conditions at Harvard during the past two years and told how the Graduate Rowing Committee has been successful in bettering them. He expressed a doubt as to the superiority of the English rowing methods over ours, attributing their advantage, not to better rigging or a more efficient stroke, but to the greater amount of racing experience which the men receive. He gave full credit to Cambridge for having the better crew, and said that the English crew would have won regardless of the tactics adopted by Harvard. Capt. Bacon explained the attitude of the rowing authorities in deciding two years ago to secure a professional coach, saying that although at the time many graduates were inclined to question the advisability of this step, results have proved it to be a decided move for the better. In Coach Wray, he said, the Crew is fortunate in having a coach who is in every respect a gentleman, who heartily applauds the ideal of "rowing for fun," and who is a staunch supporter of the secondary rowing system, which has been so successfully launched. It is through the intelligent application of such ideals of sport that the University may look forward to repetitions of last year's success.

In presenting the oars to the members of the "gentleman" crew, Mr.

Longworth made a witty speech. Mr. Hodges also kept the audience in roars of laughter from the moment he began to speak.

Hockey.

The Hockey Team has been greatly retarded in its development by poor weather conditions and lack of ice, but it succeeded in keeping its record of four years without a defeat clean until the game with Princeton on Jan. 19, when the University Team lost by the score of 4 to 3. The chief fault with the Team has been a lack of consistent team work due to irregular practice, for the squad contained many brilliant individual players. Capt. R. S. Townsend, '07, C. C. Pell, '08, M. L. Newhall, '08, and J. P. Willetts, '09, who played in the Yale game last year, were all available, and there was excellent material among the substitutes and the Freshman team. The schedule:

- | | | | |
|------|-----|---------|-------------------------|
| Jan. | 5. | H., 3; | Brae Burn, 0. |
| | 10. | H., 8; | M. I. T., 0. |
| | 12. | H., 7; | Columbia, 0. |
| | 16. | H., 16; | Springfield Tr. Sch. 1. |
| | 19. | H., 3; | Princeton, 4. |
| | 23. | H., 7; | Andover, 2. |
| | 26. | H., 14; | Graduates, 3. |
| Feb. | 7. | H., 12; | Dartmouth, 3. |
| | 9. | H., 8; | McGill, 2. |
| | 13. | H., 5; | St Paul's School, 1. |
| | 16. | H., 3; | Yale, 2. |

The interclass hockey series was decided by a round-robin tournament of the three upper classes. The Juniors won this series after defeating the Seniors by the score of 2 to 1, and the Sophomores by the score of 4 to 2. The Freshman team earned the title of class champion by defeating the Juniors, 6 to 2. A third rink was constructed in the Stadium, and a scrub series was arranged.

Basketball.

The Basketball Team started the sea-

son with no great wealth of material but with enough good men to compose a strong team. The men failed to work well together, however, and the new men on the Team were not sufficiently confident in the games. The Team won its first two league games, but was defeated by Wesleyan and Brown. On account of the breaking off of athletic relations with Pennsylvania, which is also in the intercollegiate league, each team was credited with one game won and one defeat, so that the University Team began the season with one defeat to its disadvantage. The Freshman team, which was below the usual standard, met with varied success. The schedule of the University Team with results of games played up to the time of going to press follows:

Jan.	9.	H., 15; Tufts, 14.
	12.	H., 30; Cornell, 11.
	17.	H., 14; Wesleyan, 15.
	19.	H., 17; Princeton, 12.
	26.	H., 13; Brown, 15.
Feb.	1.	H., 13; Yale, 14.
	6.	H., 33; Andover, 5.
	9.	H., 17; Williams, 30.
	15.	H., 5; Columbia, 18.
	16.	H., 20; Princeton, 32.

Notes.

Harvard defeated Brown in a swimming meet held at Providence on Jan. 22. The Seniors were victorious in the interclass relay swimming races. — In the intercollegiate cross country run held at Princeton on Nov. 28, which was won by Cornell, the Harvard team finished fifth. — Indoor track work in preparation for the B. A. A. meet on Feb. 16 began shortly after the Christmas recess, a board track having been constructed on Holmes Field. — No baseball practice, either for the University or Freshman squads, was held until after the midyear examinations. — The Association Football Team, defeated both Cor-

nell and Columbia, but lost to Haverford in the final game by the score of 2 to 1. — N. L. Hall, '07, has been awarded the football "H" by the Athletic Committee.

D. S. Brigham, '08.

Work of the Athletic Committee.

The business of the Committee has steadily increased from year to year, so that some reorganization seems imperative. A joint Committee of the Corporation and Overseers was appointed in May to consider and report upon the whole subject of the regulation of athletic sports; and the Athletic Committee was directed meanwhile to sanction no appointment for intercollegiate contests later than December 1, 1906. The Athletic Committee has appointed a subcommittee to consider some rearrangements in its own administration. The members of the Athletic Committee serve voluntarily and gratuitously, but the major part of the burden falls to the lot of the Chairman, who has been a member of the Faculty, but has heretofore experienced no consequent diminution of his professional duties. During the past year the Committee has held twenty-four meetings. These meetings are called by the Chairman. The business is prepared, and the correspondence of the Committee is conducted by him. His correspondence involves the relations of the Committee to sixteen branches of sport and nine subsidiary branches, questions affecting the extensive athletic plant, and multitudinous inquiries from the outside world with reference to Harvard athletics. The Chairman is supposed to be familiar with the details of the management of all branches of the athletic plant, and with the financial situation. He is expected to sign various contracts, and to be well informed concern-

ing numerous appointments. He is subject to incessant calls and inquiries from representatives of all branches, a service which is almost always agreeable, but thoroughly time-absorbing. He is often called upon to represent the University in intercollegiate questions, a function occasionally involving delicate negotiations. In common with the other members of the Committee, he is supposed to have some personal knowledge of the way in which the various University teams conduct themselves. He is frequently called upon to interpret and enforce the Faculty rules and the Committee Regulations. An entirely satisfying administration of the office would demand the full time and attention of its occupant. The Committee is assisted by a staff of permanent appointees, to whose competency and fidelity is due largely the fairly successful working of the system. The Graduate Treasurership, a position which is of great importance, has been filled by able and conscientious men, whose time, however, has been partly demanded by other duties; and the position has been occupied by the same person for only a year or two. If the present organization of the Committee be continued, it seems desirable to make the Graduate Treasurership a permanent and dignified post, with a salary sufficient to command and retain the services of the right man, preferably a comparatively recent graduate. The appointment of a permanent paid secretary for the Committee, preferably some one familiar with the University administration, would be the next step to take. Should the chairmanship be occupied by a Faculty member, a corresponding diminution of his teaching duties would be appropriate. The reasonable demand of the undergraduates for some modifications of the student membership of the Committee and of

the method of election should be examined and met. (From the Annual Report.)

Horatio S. White, '73, Chairman.

Athletic Committee Minutes.

Meeting of Sept. 28, 1906.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to sign a contract engaging W. F. Donovan as trainer for one year.

Voted that G. T. Sugden and D. S. Brigham be appointed as Manager and Assistant Manager of the University Baseball Team.

Voted that the request of the Captain of the Crew for the construction of an 8-oared shell for dormitory rowing be granted, the Trustees of the Weld Boat-house having offered to pay for the construction of a similar boat.

There was submitted a report from the Graduate Treasurer regarding the speculation in tickets for the Harvard-Yale game of 1905. Owing to the late date at which the report was submitted it was voted that no action be taken. The Graduate Treasurer was directed to take additional precautions against such speculations during the present season.

Meeting of Oct. 10, 1906.

Voted that the request of the Track Team Committee that the second-story rooms in the east wing of the Locker Building be assigned to the Track Team, and that visiting teams be accommodated on the first floor, be granted, providing that the rearrangement be satisfactory to the Football and Baseball managements.

Voted that the privilege of selling peanuts, popcorn, etc., on Soldier's Field be given to Miss Lovett, the daughter of John the Orangeman, subject to revocation with notice.

Voted that, with the consent of the

track management, Mr. Quinn be directed to take charge of the training of the Freshman football team.

Voted that the Football management be authorized to invite Mr. Cutts to assist in coaching the Football Team.

Voted that Mr. H. Vail be appointed as coach, and as caretaker of the new Weld Boathouse.

Voted that the appointment of G. Whitney, '07, and K. Howes, '08, as Manager and Assistant Manager of the University Crew be approved.

Voted that Messrs. F. W. Moore, '93, R. Ernst, '03, and F. A. Goodhue, '06, be requested to act as Distribution Committee on tickets for the Yale game.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to erect wooden seats for the Dartmouth game along the running tracks.

Voted that the insuring of Soldier's Field against accident be approved.

Voted that the Manager of the Football Team be empowered to appoint officials for certain minor games, the officials for the West Point game to be subject to the approval of the Chairman. It was understood that the appointment of the officials for the remaining games should be subject to the approval of the Committee

Meeting of Oct. 31, 1906.

Voted that students on trial shall not be barred from representing the University in public athletic contests, this action having been approved by the College Office.

Voted that the appointment of J. Weare, '07, as Manager of the University Fencing Team and J. Emerson, '08, as Assistant Manager of the University Track Team be approved.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to appropriate a sum not to exceed \$1500 for the purpose of building

seventeen tennis courts on Soldier's Field.

Voted that the Committee will not authorize any expense for a training-table for the Cross Country Team.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to insure the cups and trophies in the trophy room against fire.

The report of the Insignia Committee that numerals be awarded to the winners of the upper-class football series was adopted.

Meeting of Nov. 13, 1906.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be authorized to have ivy planted around the Stadium.

Voted that Battery A and First Corps of Cadets be allowed the use of the Stadium for their annual football game on Thanksgiving Day morning, provided this permission be acceptable to the Corporation, it being understood that admission be free and by invitation.

Voted that the appointments be approved of E. B. Stern, '07, and Paul Woodman, '08, as Manager and Assistant Manager of the Freshman Football Team, of C. W. Short, Jr., '08, as Assistant Manager of the University Hockey Team, and of H. S. Powers, '07, as Manager of the Shooting Club.

Voted that the schedule of the Association Football Team be approved through Dec. 1, and subsequently, provided that the Governing Bodies vote to permit intercollegiate games after Dec. 1. Nov. 21, Lowell Textile School, at Cambridge; Nov. 29, Princeton at Princeton; Dec. 1, Columbia at New York; Dec. 3, Cornell at Ithaca; Dec. 8, Haverford at Cambridge.

Voted that the request of the Association Football Management that Freshmen be allowed to play on the team be not granted.

Voted that the schedule of the Shoot-

ing Team be approved as follows: Intercollegiate Shoot at Princeton, Nov. 17; Dual Shoot with Yale at New Haven, Nov. 24.

Meeting of Nov. 17, 1906.

Voted that in case the officials for the Harvard-Yale game on Nov. 24 be not decided on by one o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 21, there be no game, and that Harvard notify Yale at once to this effect and of Harvard's willingness to meet representatives at any place on Monday or Tuesday for the purpose of definitely deciding upon the said officials, the representatives of both sides to have final powers.

Voted that if at least two members of the Athletic Committee be among Harvard's representatives, these, with other members of the Athletic Committee who might join them, should have full authority to act for Harvard.

Meeting of Nov. 21, 1906.

Voted that the following amendments to the eligibility rules suggested by the College Office be inserted in the regulations of the Committee: "Students, even if on probation, may take part in the Leiter Cup Series and in the Dormitory and Graded Crew races. Students on probation will not be allowed to take part in the University Tournaments and Class contests."

Meeting of Nov. 26, 1906.

Voted that the application of the Basketball Team for a Western holiday trip be refused.

Voted that the application of the Hockey Team for a game with West Point be refused as in excess of the number of out-of-town games permitted.

Voted that Mr. Donovan be assigned to the Hockey Team as trainer.

Voted that the Committee decline to

make up the deficit of last year's Hockey Team.

Meeting of Dec. 12, 1906.

Voted that the Manager of the Crew be empowered to arrange a 'Varsity race with Cornell at Ithaca, May 30, and also to open negotiations with Yale for the race in June.

Voted that the construction of a third rink in the Stadium by the Hockey Management be authorized and that the schedule of the Hockey Team be approved. The schedule as finally settled is as follows:

Sat.	Jan.	5, Brae Burn Club at Camb.
Wed.		9, Technology at Camb.
Sat.		12, Columbia at New York.
Wed.		16, Spg. Tr. School at Camb.
Sat.		19, Princeton at New York.
Wed.		23, Andover at Camb.
Sat.		26, Graduates at Camb.
Tues.		29, Newtowne at Camb.
Sat.	Feb.	2, St. Nicholas Club at Camb.
Thrs.		7, Dartmouth at Camb.
Sat.		9, McGill University at Camb.
Sat.		16, Yale at New York.

The schedule of the Freshman Hockey Team was approved as follows:

Jan.	9, Arlington High S. at Camb.
	12, St. Pauls School at Concord.
	16, Roxbury Latin School at Camb.
	19, Pomfret School at Pomfret.
	23, St. Marks School at Southboro.
	26, Cambridge Latin School at Camb.
	31, Newtowne Club at Camb.
Feb.	2, Stone School at Camb.
	9, Yale 1910 at Camb.

The report of the Graduate Treasurer was accepted and the Chairman was authorized to make arrangements with Mr. H. S. Thompson to continue in office as Graduate Treasurer until July 1.

Voted that Harvard decline to join the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Voted that the Graduate Treasurer be directed to prepare a letter similar to the one sent last year to persons whose tickets for the Harvard-Yale Football game had apparently come into the hands of speculators, said letter to be

sent to such persons as had apparently permitted a similar proceeding during the current season.

Voted that the rule prohibiting a student from representing the University in intercollegiate contests during more than two periods of sport in any one academic year apply to both Freshmen and 'Varsity contests.

Meeting of Jan. 4, 1907.

Voted that the report of the Insignia Committee opposing the granting to the Gymnastic Team of the privilege of wearing insignia be accepted.

Voted that the request of the Track Management to hold a carnival in Mechanics Hall be granted.

Voted that the appointment of the following Managers be approved: H. Goepfer, '09, 2d Asst. Mgr. 'Varsity Basketball Team; H. Large, '10, Mgr. Freshman Basketball Team; G. L. Mattherson, Asst. Mgr. Freshman Basketball Team; A. S. MacDonald, '10, Mgr. Freshman Baseball Team; J. A. P. Millet, Asst. Mgr. Freshman Football Team; P. Dutcher, '08, Mgr. 'Varsity Football Team.

Voted that the managers of all minor sports be notified that the Athletic Committee will not authorize any expenditures for training-tables.

Voted that the second Basketball Team be allowed to play only eight games, and that no out-of-town games during the examination period be permitted.

Voted that notice be sent to Yale that owing to the athletic situation at Cambridge Harvard will for the present be unable to renew the two-years' agreement which expires March 15.

Meeting of Jan. 9, 1907.

Voted that the University Baseball schedule be approved.

Voted that the request of the 'Varsity Crew Management to be allowed to order two eight-oared shells and one four-oared shell be granted.

Voted that any minor branch may have a training-table if the management concerned will guarantee that no deficit shall be caused in that branch on account of the expense of said table.

Meeting of Jan. 12, 1907.

The following motions were *lost*:

First: that the Baseball Management be authorized to engage a professional to take entire charge and run the game from the bench if so desired;

Second: that the Baseball Management be authorized to engage a professional coach for the entire season, with the understanding that he shall neither be on the playing field nor direct any plays of the team during the progress of any game.

Meeting of Jan. 18, 1907.

Voted that Mr. Wm. T. Reid., Jr., be requested to continue as the representative of Harvard on the Football Rules Committee.

Voted that in the absence of Mr. Reid, Mr. J. W. Farley, '99, be requested to serve as such representative.

Voted that the Chairman be requested to write to Mr. Reid on behalf of the Committee, expressing its appreciation of his services as Coach during the past two years.

In pursuance of this request the following letter was sent:

January 19, 1907.

Dear Mr. Reid, — The Harvard Athletic Committee, at a meeting held January 18, requested its Chairman to communicate to you its appreciation of the services which you have rendered to Harvard during the period in which you have been acting as head coach of the football team. Those services have not been limited to the technical business of coaching, but have included valuable assist-

ance to the University as its representative on the Football Rules Committee; in collecting and formulating your views and experiences in coaching for the benefits of your successors; and as a spokesman for clean and honorable sport on many public and private occasions. The Committee would cordially bear witness to your fidelity, earnestness,

and uniform courtesy, in the execution of your duties in many trying emergencies; and to your successful advocacy of a high standard of conduct and of play, in continuance of the best Harvard traditions.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) HORATIO S. WHITE,
Chairman.

Athletic Expenses, 1905-06.

The following Report of the Graduate Treasurer of Athletics was issued after the publication of the December *Magazine*.

It will be seen that football as usual cost much more than any other sport, and that the returns from the football season of 1905 made up about two thirds of the total income from athletics. In fairness to the management it should be stated that the expenses of the football season of 1905, which were half as large again as they were in 1904, were due to unusual circumstances. The expenses for the season 1906 do not, of course, appear in the statement printed below, but it is understood that they were decidedly less than those of 1905.

	1905-06		1904-05	
	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses
Boathouse improvement account,			1,865.00	2,290.81
Care of buildings and grounds,		9,888.08		8,232.44
General account,	2,201.08	6,157.36	1,744.23	5,468.44
Permanent improvements,		6,791.75		4,321.21
Baseball Association,	15,893.28	10,356.19	16,952.56	11,692.19
Football Association,	85,335.66	29,627.87	68,657.10	17,424.78
University Boat Club,	2,926.00	11,266.51	3,354.60	10,147.97
Newell Boat Club,	1,301.00	1,889.32	954.55	2,800.29
Weld Boat Club,	835.00	4,165.97	924.00	2,618.12
Association Football,	95.25	85.50		45.64
Basketball,	1,326.25	1,490.69	980.25	1,029.55
College Nine,		167.72	171.50	307.01
Cricket Club,			317.00	431.46
Fencing Team,	317.77	421.66	83.40	82.00
Gymnastic Team,				34.00
Hockey Club,	1,629.64	1,668.61	1,483.00	1,463.14
Handball,			2.64	52.64
Jiu Jitsu,			57.50	167.50
Lacrosse Team,	589.50	803.29	835.05	1,205.81
Lawn Tennis Association,	202.50	292.01	151.50	179.75
Lawn Tennis Courts,	3,560.14	2,160.04	3,169.90	1,791.27
Rugby,	124.61	215.20		
Swimming Team,	131.07	103.62		
Track Team,	6,721.26	7,065.32	4,986.31	6,625.46
Freshman Baseball,	1,208.98	1,049.95	1,298.85	1,186.42
Freshman Basketball,	75.78	75.78	130.00	137.65
Second Basketball,			94.92	66.69
Freshman Crew,	1,927.38	2,617.05	2,107.89	2,621.57
Freshman Football,	1,148.75	1,259.79	1,301.75	1,329.36
Freshman Hockey,	8.50	29.00	47.85	48.85
Freshman Lacrosse,		75.00	18.50	
	<u>\$127,559.40</u>	<u>99,743.28</u>	<u>111,680.85</u>	<u>83,808.84</u>
Credit balance,		27,816.12		27,872.01
	<u>\$127,559.40</u>	<u>\$127,559.40</u>	<u>\$111,680.85</u>	<u>\$111,680.85</u>

ROWING FIFTY YEARS AGO.¹

I believe that with one exception, I am the oldest rowing man living, who has rowed for more than 50 years. I began as a Freshman in 1851 and belonged to the celebrated Oneida Boat Club, which was an old barge without any outriggers and which was mainly used for the transportation of the crew between Harvard College and Parker's. There were generally eight men going in. Some of them came out and others were brought out, and there I learned to row. I belonged during my college career to almost all the boat clubs, one after the other. We were pretty well mixed. We did not belong to any particular class and we had very hard times getting into the boat at the wall of Beacon St., and still greater difficulty in climbing up the tackle on the Cambridge side. I must say that the other day when I walked by the new Weld Boathouse I could not help contrasting the conditions of boating to-day and those that existed when I was in College, and yet in spite of the very modest existence which we led, we managed to beat a good many times, and perhaps there is no member of the Harvard rowing crews who has succeeded in winning as many races as the crews with which I was connected.

If you will allow me, I will give you a little sketch of what happened in the eight years in which I rowed, which was rather an exceptional career. In 1855 occurred our first race against Yale. We were then in rather a difficult position. Harvard pulled eight oars and Yale pulled six, and in these days it was very common to have an eight-oared boat pulled against a six or four, and a certain allowance was given, generally 30 seconds in all. But Yale men, of course,

wanted less and we finally had to agree to that, but in order to meet them fully, instead of pulling eight oars we pulled eight and four, and the consequence was we were pretty evenly matched. But during that race our stroke broke his oar and went to the bottom of the boat and we were left far behind, but in spite of that mishap we managed to get in ahead of Yale about two minutes, and in order to rub it in a little more three of the members of the crew took three men from the Union boat club, borrowed one of the Yale men, and then beat our own time 35 seconds.

After that we had a series of races, one of which was disastrous, between one of the class crews and the Union Boat Club. We were beaten by about 30 seconds. The next race was on the Fourth of July, and we entered an eight-oared crew against some professionals and they beat us 15 seconds. The next race was an eight-oared race, and two of the biggest men of our crew gave out. They had been on — I don't know what, the day before. It was unfortunately to our great disadvantage at this critical time. I asked them in the midst of our efforts to jump overboard, first one and then the other. Neither of them would consent to do so; they said they could not swim. I thought it was all over with us, but we came in only half a second behind in spite of that.

But the really interesting part of my rowing career was in 1858, when the first Harvard shell came on the water. We had been rowing in St. John lap-streaks. The St. John boating men were very fond of us and taught us all we knew, and finally three of us not blessed with great riches got together and bought the shell. We thought we could not get other men in the College to beat us, and unless we won a race with a purse for the prize we would be bankrupt. But we

¹ Speech at the Crew Dinner, Nov 22, 1906.

won the first race we rowed in it and won the prize of \$75 and that sum got the crew out of debt. And I ought to say we did about everything in those days in the way of meeting professionals in rowing for money, which is now considered very indelicate. Of that race and crew there is one member still living, and he and I began to pull on that occasion together and we have pulled together for Harvard ever since.

But perhaps the most satisfactory race was that which came a few weeks after that, when the Harvard shell was again called into requisition, and on that occasion the professionals were so well satisfied that we could beat them that they would not pull against us unless

we pulled in the same style of boat they had. We refused to do this, but suggested that we might divide the prize, provided they came in second. They did, but they made it a condition to pull six miles instead of the usual three, and we went around that course three times and came in about 45 seconds ahead, and not satisfied with that, we immediately turned around and went back to Cambridge with the same crew.

I think it is rather satisfactory to look back on that rowing career and I am particularly glad to be here to-night, especially as it is so soon after a victory, and we have had very few of them of late.

Alexander Agassiz, '55.

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

The next meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs will be held in Detroit, Mich. The exact date of the meeting has not yet been officially determined upon, the local club not yet having taken action. The meeting, however, will be undoubtedly either on May 24 and 25, or the Friday and Saturday preceding or following that date. Definite announcement, with full plans for the meeting, will be made to the secretaries of all constituent clubs in the near future. It is the hope that there will be no lack of enthusiasm toward this coming meeting in Detroit. All the recent gatherings of the Association have been extremely successful, and everything points towards a very interesting meeting next May. It has been definitely decided to hold the business meeting on two days, the first day will have for its chief subject of discus-

sion, the advisability of the establishment of a three years' course at Harvard.

We take pleasure in announcing the admission of the Harvard Club at Syracuse to membership in the Association.

Valentine H. May, '95, Sec.

ARIZONA.

The Club met for its second annual dinner at the Adams Hotel, Phoenix, on Nov. 24. Notwithstanding the football defeat that afternoon, and the fact that we had as a guest a Yale man from so far back as '68, who had not outlived his enthusiasm, we had a very enjoyable dinner. Goodrich was in charge of the arrangements and brought into cordial relations at once men who had not seen one another for the past year. The "oldest graduate in line" was A. G. Utley, '58. Upon the toastmaster's right sat J. H. Kibbey, Governor of Arizona; on his left the Hon. B. A. Fowler, Yale, '68.

shining in the 6-0 score. Judge Kent, '83, as the papers had it next morning, presided in his usual pleasing manner. From Prescott came Fairbank, '95, treasurer of an Atchison branch; from Crown King, Cupniff, L. S. S. '02, manager of a mine; from Cave Creek, Peabody, '04, of the U. S. Division of Forestry; and Antonio Apache, the only really native Arizonian known to have been at Harvard, a full-blooded Apache Indian, gave to our meeting a considerable touch of color.

There were two subjects which received the Club's consideration at some length in the talk which followed the dinner. One related to giving each year a medal in competition at the Tempe Normal School, probably the most influential institution of learning in the territory, to a student who should write for publication or for the school archives the best essay on some Arizona matter. The matter is to be peculiar to Arizona. There is such a wealth of legend, of geologic history, of prehistoric ruin and of traces left by the inhabitants about whom it is so interesting to conjecture, there are such vast mineral resources in the sun-scorched and barren mountain ranges, such fascinating possibilities in the problems of irrigation, there is such a wealth of material for the young Arizonian to choose from, and to study, that to direct attention to those things close at home is both necessary and beneficial. The material must in so far as possible be original with the student. The English must be readable. Of no value whatever is work on a subject, no matter how pleasing, which is put forth in language lacking the classic requirements of style. Good simple English was recognized as essential.

Upon the mines of this territory, as Mr. Fairbank said, is to depend its future; and thus introduced the other sub-

ject. They are largely in the catalogue of prospects. The surface in a few places is broken. What the territory now wants is men who can make them mines. These men must be skilled in the geologic lore of the earth's surface. He proposed to turn to Cambridge and ask for them. Those students of mining engineering at Harvard who must presently be getting out into the world to practise that which is taught them in those ancient seats, might have their attention directed toward Arizona as a field of enterprise. Harvard has the young men, and Arizona has the mines. The mutual interest is evident. It merely lacks the means of communication to begin a work which may prove highly beneficial to both. After a good deal of discussion it became the consensus of opinion that we might act in the position of intermediary ourselves, furnishing to the Mining Club at Harvard, for example, a basis upon which they could begin their inquiry. Often the big mining corporations are glad to get young men of special training to fill vacancies as they occur, and the Club decided upon a standing committee, consisting of Wallace Fairbank, Bernard Cupniff, and Frederick Webb, to act in the matter during the year, and to whom students at the University were recommended to come, for information or guidance in the newer field.

The regular business meeting which preceded the dinner resulted in the re-election of both president and secretary for another year. Goodrich, Webb, and Fairbank were chosen the committee on membership. The Secretary's action in seeking membership in the Associated Harvard Clubs was ratified. It was voted to have a steel die cast for the medal for the Normal School, in order to preserve each year the form of the original medal. An assessment was levied to cover current expenditures, and Gov. Kibbey was

voted into honorary membership. We then adjourned to meet another year on the same day and at the same place, and went in to dinner at which the following members sat down: A. G. Utley, '58, Edward Kent, '83, pres.; Wallace Fairbank, '95, F. Webb, '95, R. S. Goodrich, '98, J. W. Foss, '99, J. H. Page, '00, Bernard Cuniff, L. S. S. '02, F. A. Golder, '03, R. H. Peabody, '04, the Secretary, and Messrs. Kibbey, Antonio Apache, and Fowler, honoraries; honoraries stood with regulars before dispersing to sing "Fair Harvard."

Guy L. Jones, '03, Sec.

CENTRAL OHIO.

The eighth annual meeting and dinner of the Club were held at the Columbus Club, Feb. 2.

Dean B. S. Hurlbut was a guest of the Club. He spoke of the great need of having a right perspective established in student life. At Cambridge, as is probably true in all other American academic circles, the earnest spirit of scholarship is not nearly enough in evidence as the guiding motive in the lives of students. This is going to be brought about in part by the greater concentration in work which is encouraged by conditions imposed for securing a degree *with distinction*. But by all odds the most potent influence for bringing in this very desirable change among undergraduates is the force of graduate opinion. In the mind of the speaker there is no service the graduates can perform for the University equal to this. The great services of the Associated Harvard Clubs to the University, notable among which stands the bringing to life of the Alumni Association, he was not inclined to under-rate. But if something can be done whereby every undergraduate shall get, in some measure, the spirit of work in the artisanship of his own life — shall

aspire to make himself master in some one field of human knowledge — if this can be brought about, every alumnus and every club having a part in the doing of it will have helped in the greatest possible service to the University.

Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University, taking up the question of democracy in the university, of which Dean Hurlbut had also spoken, emphasized the duty laid upon a state university to seek earnestly to do everything possible for every one who comes to her doors, notwithstanding the fact that many persons everywhere are trying to do high school work and college work who are not qualified to profit by the same. The university is an opportunity. As a state university, this opportunity can be denied to none. And all universities will continue to have the weak students, and the students with lack of scholarly ideals. Probably it is true everywhere that ten per cent. of the students require 90 per cent. of the discipline. But even so they are a means of grace to the deans and faculties. They keep us keyed up to aspire to higher things. The education of young men is the greatest work of the ages. It is not to be freed from labor and discouragements. It demands the very finest ideals and the best of human nature which each age produces.

Mr. E. O. Randall, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, responded for the "State of Ohio." There were also present, H. C. Taylor, president and toast-master, H. L. Gilbert, W. H. Siebert, W. T. Spear, G. B. Viles, Leslie Bigelow, A. Busse, Herbert Osborn, and T. H. Haines, all of Columbus, W. B. Bentley, and I. M. Foster, of Athens, and H. B. Kirtland, of Toledo.

The following officers were elected for the next year: Pres., L. F. Kiesewetter; vice-pres., T. H. Haines; sec.-treas.,

G. B. Viles, Ohio State University, Columbus.

T. H. Haines.

CINCINNATI.

The midwinter meeting and reception to undergraduates who were at home or visiting in Cincinnati during the holidays was held at the rooms of the Queen City Club on Dec. 28, with as great a show of enthusiasm and interest as in previous years, about 30 men being present. Speeches were made by several of the visitors from Cambridge concerning the various students' interests at the University. J. J. Rowe, '07, told of the College periodicals and the growth of the Musical Department; R. R. Hellman, 1M., of the new Medical School buildings; F. Ingalls, 3L., of the new building for the Law School, Langdell Hall, and the new Law School club, "The Wig;" F. Forchheimer, '09, of the candidates for the different positions on the football and baseball teams; W. Shohl, 2L., of the organization of the debating interests; M. Allen, '08 and S. Lewis, '08, of courses on municipal government offered at the University.

The question of establishing a scholarship at the University was also discussed at length and it was arranged that a new committee should take charge of the matter.

Arrangements are being completed for holding the annual dinner of the Club on Feb. 23, and negotiations have been carried on with the Harvard Club of Chicago for the purpose of extending invitations in conjunction with that Club to those whom each Club desires to entertain as guests of honor. Mr. Malcolm Donald, '99, of Boston, has accepted an invitation from each of the Clubs, and Mr. L. A. Frothingham, '97, has also been invited to attend the dinner in each city.

Since the last report the following men have been elected to membership in the Club: E. M. Benedict; I. P. Hazard, '05; W. L. Hunt; E. F. Alexander, A.M.

Of those recently elected to membership, — G. H. Cox, '05, is in the banking house of Seasongood and Mayer of this city as city salesman in the bond department. — J. M. Plant is in the wholesale shoe business.

John Weinig, '00, is practising law in the office of Harper and Allen. I. P. Hazard is with the Cincinnati Traction Co. E. F. Alexander is librarian of the Cincinnati Law School. E. M. Benedict is teaching in Woodward High School.

John V. Gano, '04, Sec.

FALL RIVER.

At the annual meeting of the Club, on Jan. 21, the following were elected officers: Pres., C. R. Cummings; vice-pres., Dr. H. G. Wilbur; sec., W. C. Gray; treas., Ellis Gifford; chorister, Dr. S. M. Gordon; member of executive committee for three years, H. B. Harley; membership committee, Dr. W. W. Marvel, R. A. Dean, C. A. MacDonald. The Rev. John B. W. Day, Fernald Hanson, C. D. Davol, Dr. W. J. Spears, H. N. Knox, Dr. F. A. Chace, Elmer Harris, and H. A. Richardson were elected to the Club. It was voted to join the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

The annual dinner was held at the Quequechan Club on Feb. 5, about 50 members and guests being present. Owing to the absence of the president, Dr. Wilbur, Dr. S. M. Gordon, the chorister, presided. Prof. Clifford H. Moore, '89, represented the University. Dr. E. H. Nichols, '86, spoke on athletics. C. W. Clifford, '65, of New Bedford, F. R. Martin, '93, editor of the *Providence Journal*, Dr. A. I. Connell, a graduate of Brown and of the Harvard Medical School, and Milton Reed, '68, made the

other principal speeches. During the evening two solos were sung by R. W. Thurston and one by Dr. A. W. Buck, a graduate of Amherst, the guest of Dr. W. W. Marvell.

HONOLULU.

The fourth annual football smoker of the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton men in Honolulu was held at the University Club on Nov. 24, 1906. Changing the custom of former years the gathering was not limited strictly to men from the three universities named, but any member of the Club who dropped in was made welcome. The smoker remained nevertheless a distinctively Harvard and Yale affair. A unique entertainment was provided by the committee in charge, H. G. Dillingham, '04, and G. P. Cooke, Yale, '05, in the way of Japanese wrestling. Two local champions from neighboring sugar plantations appeared in the native wrestling costume and engaged in three strenuous bouts. The man wearing the crimson ribbon won two falls, much to the satisfaction of the Harvard contingent, for the cablegram from New Haven had not been pleasant reading. The remainder of the evening, after a brief talk from Gov. Carter, Yale, '88, on how the University Club had grown up out of the Harvard-Yale Smokers, was spent around the piano singing college songs old and new, and in listening while J. A. Wilder, '93, told stories in his inimitable way. Beer, with cheese and sandwiches, prevented the singers from becoming hoarse.

The Harvard men present were: S. H. Derby, '99, H. G. Dillingham, '04, A. F. Griffiths, '99, E. O. Hall, '04, C. A. Hartwell, '03, P. L. Horne, '92, R. S. Hosmer, a '94, E. A. Knudsen, '94, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, J. A. Wilder, '93, A. F. Afong, ['03], H. G. Spencer, ['03],

C. H. Olson, l '04, A. M. Nowell, [Bussey], and W. A. Love.

R. S. Hosmer, a '94.

LAWRENCE.

In accord with plans outlined at the first annual meeting of the Merrimac Valley Association of Harvard Clubs, held at the North Andover Country Club, on invitation of the Andover Harvard Club, in June, 1906, the following men met on Nov. 11, 1906, to take preliminary steps looking to the formation of a Lawrence Harvard Club: Judge H. R. Dow, l '85, Dr. J. F. Burnham, m '01, I. W. Sargent, l '00, and P. G. Carleton, l '05.

An invitation was issued to the following men to combine with the above, and act as a committee to make arrangements to form a Lawrence Harvard Club: C. G. Saunders, '67, Dr. O. T. Howe, m '77, F. L. Porter, d '80, Judge J. J. Mahoney, l '90, H. L. Belisle, '96, Dr. V. A. Reed, m '97, D. J. Murphy, l '03, M. A. Sullivan, l '03, and John J. Mahoney, '03.

The above committee met Nov. 25, 1906.

Dec. 15, 1906, at the Franklin House, Lawrence, the Harvard Club of Lawrence was organized with the following officers: Pres. C. G. Saunders, '67; vice-pres., F. L. Porter, '79; sec., Dr. J. F. Burnham, m '01; treas., J. J. Mahoney, '03. The Club started with the following 49 men on its membership roll: Hon. Dan'l Saunders, l '44, Rev. S. C. Beane, t '61, C. H. Littlefield, s '62, Dr. J. W. Crawford, m '67, C. G. Saunders, '67, Dr. G. W. Dow, m '81, Judge H. R. Dow, '84, Judge W. E. Rowell, l '88, Walter Coulson, '89, Dr. H. L. Manahan, m '94, Dr. G. B. Sargent, m '94, Dr. F. S. Smith, m '95, H. L. Belisle, '96, Dr. J. T. Cahill, m '96, Dr. T. J. Daly, m '97, Dr. V. A. Reed, m

'97, C. E. Preston, '99, W. H. Dooley, '00, I. W. Sargent, '00, Dr. J. J. Bartley, *m* '01, Dr. J. F. Burnham, *m* '01, D. J. Murphy, '01, M. A. Sullivan, '01, A. H. Wadsworth, '01, Dr. J. B. Bain, *m* '02, H. C. Chubb, '02, E. J. Ford, '03, J. A. McGilvrey, '03, C. J. Mahoney, *l* '03, J. J. Mahoney, '03, W. T. Rochefort, '03, J. J. Buckley, '04, Dr. F. A. Conlon, *m* '04, Dr. A. W. Hancock, *m* '04, Dr. J. J. Sullivan, *m* '04, S. L. Lewis, '05, W. R. Abbott, '06, C. M. Hanrahan, '06, J. W. McManus, *l* '06, C. F. Sullivan, '07, B. M. Varney, '07, L. E. Varnam, *s* '08, F. L. Porter, '79, Jos. Monette, *l* '96, W. C. Ford, '99, Dr. A. H. Cutter, *m* '01, F. H. Johnson, '04, F. O'Connor, '04, C. J. O'Sullivan, '06. One new member has since joined, Dr. G. E. Kurth, *m* '01. There are 127 eligible men in the Club's jurisdiction, and an effort is to be made to have every man a member.

Following the dinner a constitution was adopted and loyal and enjoyable remarks were made by the following members, Pres. Saunders acting as toastmaster; Ex-Mayor D. Saunders, Rowell, Coulson, Cahill, Dooley, J. J. Mahoney, Rochefort, and the Secretary. Musical selections were interspersed, and with a final rendering of "Fair Harvard," and finishing with a Three Times Three and a Long Harvard, the initial meeting of the Harvard Club of Lawrence came to a happy ending.

The Club will meet with the Merrimac Valley Association of Harvard Clubs, of which it is a component member, at a time and place yet to be arranged but probably in June, 1907, at the North Andover Country Club.

J. F. Burnham, m '01, Sec.

MINNESOTA.

On Dec. 15 the annual dinner was held at the Minneapolis Club. Our Har-

vard guests were the president and secretary of the Harvard Club of Chicago, Merritt Starr, '81, and F. W. Blatchford, ['99], Garrett Droppers, '87, formerly president of the University of South Dakota, but now of the Chicago University, and J. Mc D. Campbell, '99, of Huron, S. D. Representatives of the Milwaukee and St. Louis clubs expected to be present, but were doubtless detained by professional engagements. The Yale Club of Minnesota was represented by that widely known Yale athlete, W. W. Heffelfinger. In all there were 44 persons present, and the dinner was the best attended and most successful the Club has held since the visit of the Associated Harvard Clubs in 1900. The table was laid in the form of an H and the candles and shades on the electric bulbs diffused a soft crimson light throughout the room, save directly in front of the massive form of Heffelfinger where one electric bulb covered with a blue shade sent forth a pale blue glimmer. The dinner card, likewise in crimson, was printed and presented to the Club by E. C. Brown, Class of 1912, son of our vice-president. When the cigars had been lighted, the president of the Club, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, '86, proposed, and the Club unanimously adopted, a resolution of friendly interest in and congratulation for John W. Riddle, '87, a resident of the state and formerly member of the Club, upon his promotion to the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The president then introduced Merritt Starr, '81, who spoke of the influence of Minnesota at Cambridge and in the Associated Harvard Clubs. W. W. Heffelfinger discussed athletic sports between Harvard and Yale, and stated that he was in favor of the new football rules. Notice was taken of the fact that the last speaker was the proud father of a boy 12 days old and

H. H. Sargent, '01, member of the Club, the equally proud father of a boy four days old; that these infants were respectively likely to be members of the Yale and Harvard classes of 1927, and it was hoped they would become friends and friendly rivals. Dr. Burnside Foster, m '86, spoke of medical education, and the opening of the new buildings of the Medical School. Garrett Droppers, '87, R. D. Kennedy, l '98, and R. G. Brown, '84, also spoke. The evening was brought to a close with the singing of "Fair Harvard" and "Auld Lang Syne," cheering for Harvard and for our Yale guest and his college.

On hearing that its oldest member in academic seniority, Dr. C. K. Bartlett, m '52, was prevented from being present by reason of his serious illness, the Club expressed its sympathy and regret. Before the dinner the following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, '86; vice-pres., R. G. Brown, '84; recording sec., R. E. Olds, '97; treas., G. A. Lyon, l '08. The secretary reported the death of one member, W. M. Kerkhoff, '96, on Nov. 14, 1906, and the election of nine members, making a net gain of eight members during the year.

H. B. Wenzell, '75, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

C. T. Copeland, '82, was the guest of the Club at the November meeting. He read from the works of Prof. Shaler, and some poems by Kipling. A most enjoyable evening resulted, and the reading was much appreciated by our members.

Prof. F. W. Taussig, '79, gave us a talk, at the next meeting, on the plans of courses having to do with diplomacy and business, that are to be given next year at the University. The men here so seldom get an opportunity to visit

Cambridge that it is very refreshing to have a bit of the University atmosphere, such as Prof. Taussig brought.

C. L. Safford, '94, has been elected chorister of the Club. It is hoped that the Sunday Musicals, that were a feature last winter, will be repeated. They were instituted by J. B. Embick, '91, the first chorister of the Club, who died last spring.

The membership of the Club continues to grow, and it is expected to pass the 3000 mark before the end of the present year.

Dr. W. T. Grenfell gave a most interesting lecture on Labrador, with beautiful stereopticon views, at the monthly meeting of the Club, held on Jan. 12, 1907.

Through the kindness of A. P. Keith, '01, biograph pictures of the Harvard-Cambridge Boat Race, and other subjects were given. About 500 members were present.

The Hoffman Quartette of the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a delightful concert in Harvard Hall, on Jan. 13.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers, held in June last, a Committee was appointed "to thoroughly investigate the management of the Club, and the present expense of running the same, and report at some subsequent meeting of this Board, what economies, if any, they could suggest in the management of the Club." The Committee has worked steadily on this matter ever since, and their report is to be considered at the regular meeting of the Club.

T. W. Slocum, '90, Sec.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Club held its 43d annual dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford on Saturday, Jan. 26. Dr. H. H. Furness, '54, the president of the Club, presided, and

Charles Platt, 3d, '02, acted as toast-master. The members had been looking forward to President Eliot being with us at the dinner, but, unfortunately, he found it impossible to leave Cambridge. Prof. H. W. Smyth, '78, however, spoke for the Faculty. Frank Haseltine, '60, the recording secretary of the Harvard Club, gave a history of the Club since its founding in 1864.

The other speakers were A. G. Fox, '69, who in the course of his remarks spoke on "The Independence of the Federal Judiciary." W. T. Reid, Jr., '01, spoke at length on the athletic situation at Harvard. Nicholas Kelley, '05, gave the members of the Club the latest information from the undergraduate body at Cambridge.

This dinner, the 43d annual dinner, was the largest in the history of the Club. Covers were laid for over 175 persons. An orchestra of 20 pieces from the Philadelphia Orchestra played during the dinner.

Richard Haughton, '00, Sec.

SEATTLE.

While the Harvard Club of Seattle has not been represented in these columns for many months, it has been more active during the past year than at any time in its history. With the rapid growth of its membership has come increased interest and enthusiasm, which naturally have brought about more frequent gatherings.

The annual meeting of the Club was held at the residence of Herman Chapin, '79, July 6, 1906, when the following officers were reelected: Pres., Herman Chapin, '79; vice-pres., Walter Oakes, '87; sec., R. H. Delafield, '86; assistant secretary and treasurer, D. B. Trefethen, l '01. At that time Delafield, who had been the active and efficient secretary of the Club for several years, was critically ill in New York as the result of an opera-

tion for cancer; and while his friends had been hopeful of recovery, he died Nov. 21, 1906. At a subsequent meeting D. B. Trefethen, l '01, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Yale was defeated by the score of 13 to 7 in the annual baseball game held at Madison Park, June 30, 1906. This game is one of the athletic events of the year, and always attracts a large audience of university men. The Harvard Club has now won three games out of a series of four. The victorious nine, of which W. H. Beatty, l '99, was captain, was composed of: Cutts, l '03, Bertholf, '01, Beatty, l '99, Sturgis, m '03, Willson, '00, Benson, [97], Bayley, '97, Blake, '98, and Dearborn, '98. After the game the Harvard men were given a dinner by the Yale Club at the Firloch Club on the shore of Lake Washington.

The night before the Yale-Harvard football game (Nov. 23) a joint smoker of the Yale and Harvard Clubs was held at the University Club, which was attended by about 150 men. Blake, '98, who imbibes so much football wisdom from a daily course of Boston papers that he is in demand as an umpire of local games, explained in detail the "new rules" and emphatically predicted a Harvard victory for the morrow; and the Harvard men at least had the satisfaction of celebrating the "victory" in advance.

The first of a series of monthly smokers was held at the University Club, Dec. 21, and as the Club now has for its own some old Glee Club men who can sing, the rest of the members found that they could sing too, and both the old and the new songs were rehearsed many times. Inspired by this enthusiasm the Secretary is now arranging a book of Harvard songs; and it is even rumored that he is writing a new song to complete the collection.

Feeling that the Club should not be

all beer and cigars, a suggestion was made at this meeting by H. M. Waterman, '97, who has had supervision for several years of the University entrance examinations held at Seattle, that the Harvard Club give a prize each year of \$100 or \$200 to the boy who passes the best examination, with the view of attracting more students to Harvard from this city. The details of this proposal will be considered at the next meeting; and it is probable that the plan will be adopted.

O. F. Cutts, l '03, who had just returned from coaching the Harvard Eleven, graphically described the Yale-Harvard game and explained why Harvard lost the game. He was captain of the Seattle Athletic Club team, composed principally of old 'Varsity players, that won from the Multnomah Athletic Club at Portland, Ore., on New Year's Day.

The Harvard Club of Seattle will endeavor to convince the council of the Associated Harvard Clubs that Seattle is the place to hold the annual meeting in 1909, the year of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. This exposition in some of its features will be unlike any of its predecessors. It will be held on the property of the University of Washington, which has an incomparably beautiful location now being improved under plans made by J. W. Olmstead, the eminent landscape architect. And it is proposed that many of the buildings erected for exposition purposes be permanent in character so that they may become a part of the University endowment. It is also expected that many of the exhibits will be given to the University museums after the exposition. From the educational standpoint, if from no other, this exposition, therefore, deserves the support of university men.

The following Harvard men are mem-

bers of the Faculty of the University of Washington: Henry Landes, '92, Professor of Geology; William Savery, p '97, Professor of Philosophy; E. O. Sisson, Gr. Sch., Professor of Education; Vandever Custis, p '01, Asst. Professor of Economics; C. W. Prentice, p '00, Asst. Professor of Biology; Trevor Kincaid, Gr. Sch., Professor of Biology; and Victor M. Place, l '06, Director of Physical Culture.

The membership of the Harvard Club of Seattle has never been published, so a complete list is appended. Possibly some of the Class Secretaries may locate a few of their "missing" classmates: G. H. Alden, '93, G. H. Abbott, [98], Ira Bronson, l '89, Erastus Brainerd, '74, Frederick Bausman, '83, LeR. M. Backus, '02, F. S. Bayley, '97, H. F. Blake, '93, W. E. Beaman, '04, W. H. Beatty, l '99, George Benson, [97], G. A. Browne, '98, W. J. Bowen, '87, John Bertholf, '01, T. A. Barry, l '06, C. W. Bronson, '98, A. F. Bailey, '01, Herman Chapin, '79, O. F. Cutts, l '03, W. E. Campbell, l '99, Vandever Custis, p '01, Horace Canfield, '96, J. F. Dore, [05], E. P. Dearborn, '98, F. G. Dorety, l '03, J. P. Dabney, [82], J. P. Dabney, 2d, [06], E. B. Day, '96, Alexander Dickinson, '94, R. S. Eakridge, '95, J. W. Eddy, C. A. Ewald, '88, E. C. Ellis, l '94, Grosvenor Folsom, [96], H. C. Force, '03, J. W. Hall, '87, Richard Hayter, '96, H. B. Hewitt, '99, A. H. Hutchinson, l '99, Samuel Hill, '79, E. B. Herald, l '97, H. D. Hughes, '04, St. V. R. Hooker, m '04, E. H. James, '96, Daniel Kelleher, '85, E. P. Kingsbury, '79, Trevor Kincaid, Gr. Sch., H. B. Loomis, '97, Henry Landes, '92, F. W. Lane, '00, L. E. Marple, '99, J. W. McFadon, '01, C. W. Nieman, '01, Sidney Otis, [99], Walter Oakes, '87, R. P. Oldham, l '01, M. J. O'Shea, m '01, G. M. Paschall,

'69, Nathaniel Paschall, ['07], H. K. Pomeroy, '05, V. M. Place, l '06, P. L. Pratt, l '06, F. M. Roberts, l '08, L. R. Reynolds, '99, F. B. Riggs, '03, Arthur Redman, l '05, T. F. Roy, '93, F. C. Rodman, '05, F. S. Southard, l '90, L. B. Stedman, '87, M. G. Sturgis, m '08, F. I. Shaw, d '04, Joseph Shippen, '60, C. W. Smith, p '91, G. L. Sawyer, ['98], William Savery, p '97, Allan Snyder, '02, E. O. Sisson, D. B. Trefethen, l '01, J. F. Tenney, l '05, W. Tyng, '05, M. H. Van Nuys, L. S., F. B. Wiestling, '87, G. E. Wright, '89, W. H. Wright, '92, W. L. Waters, l '01, Kenelm Winslow, '83, H. W. Waterman, '97, O. V. Willson, '00, P. R. Waughop, m '90, Guy Waring, '82.

Richard Hayter, '96.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual dinner of the Club took place at the German Club on Jan. 25. About 50 men were present, with Prof. W. R. Spalding, head of the Music Department of the University, as guest.

Dr. Lawrence Litchfield, '85, president, acted as toastmaster. Informal speeches were made by Prof. Spalding, W. W. Winslow, '85, Dr. P. J. Eaton, '83, and H. D. Bushnell, all being happily introduced by Dr. Litchfield.

Prof. Spalding spoke of the needs of the Department of Music; of some of the things it had accomplished; paid tribute to the pioneer work of the late John K. Paine; and in his remarks referred to the fact that all the colleges which could, have imitated Harvard's example in the matter of musical courses.

Dr. Eaton spoke of the personality of Prof. Paine, and of his influence upon that fine art which he so well represented, and further, in response to the toast of "Coming Events," he spoke of the approaching May meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and outlined the

program as far as he had been able to obtain information. He hoped that a large delegation of the Club of Western Pennsylvania would join the Cleveland men, and go over to Detroit by boat.

The remarks of Winalow and Bushnell were received with much satisfaction, they speaking on more or less contemporaneous subjects connected with the University, the Harvard Club, and themselves. Secretary E. E. Jenkins made a very brief speech indorsing the scheme for the Detroit meeting, urging every one who possibly could to make arrangements now to attend the meeting. It gave the Club great satisfaction to have one of the Faculty as honor guest and the only regret was that he could not stay longer and talk more.

The dinner was arranged by Marvin, Morris, and Scully, and was voted a most comfortable success.

E. E. Jenkins, Sec.

WORCESTER.

The Club had its fourth annual dinner at the State Mutual Restaurant in that city on Jan. 23. It was the most successful dinner the Club has ever had. The speakers were Dr. W. T. Councilman, of the Medical Faculty; E. H. Wells, Assistant Dean of the College and recently elected Secretary of the Alumni Association; Hon. John R. Thayer, who represented Yale; W. B. Schofield; and C. H. Beckwith, president of the Harvard Club of the Connecticut River Valley.

C. A. Chase, the retiring president of the Club, was toastmaster. The rooms were beautifully decorated with plants and cut flowers from the estate of the late Stephen Salisbury. Mr. Wells talked to the graduates about what the Alumni Association hopes to do under its new organization; he also described the work of the Appointments Bureau and its suc-

cess in establishing Harvard men in positions of influence and usefulness. Dr. Councilman spoke of the duties and opportunities of the Medical School; of the free public lectures now being given, and of the new methods and ideas which have sprung up with the new buildings. Mr. Thayer praised Yale University.

W. A. Smith, '43, the senior member of the Club, was at the dinner. It was voted that Hon. C. G. Washburn, '80, be proposed as a candidate for the Board of Overseers, and Dr. Homer Gage, '82, as a candidate for the executive committee of the Alumni Association.

The Club elected the following officers: Dr. S. B. Woodward, president; the Hon. Herbert Parker and Dr. A. G. Webster, vice-presidents; S. H. Longley, sec. and treas.; Dr. David Harrower, T. H. Gage; W. J. Denholm, H. B. Washburn, Merrick Lincoln, E. H. Wood, and C. S. Barton, executive committee; W. F. Abbott, H. H. Thayer, W. T. Clark, H. B. Washburn and W. J. Denholm, nominating committee.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

. The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the Editor.

. It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class; since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

. Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1833.

This Class has two survivors: Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, the Senior

Alumnus, born July 1, 1814, and C. A. Welch, of Cohasset, born Jan. 31, 1815.

1835.

Charles Vose Bemis, who was born in Boston, June 21, 1816, died at Medford Nov. 6, 1906. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1839. — Judge Edward Lander died in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 2, after several years of feeble health. He was born at Salem, Aug. 11, 1816, the son of Edward and Eliza West Lander. After graduating from Harvard he entered the Law School, where he took his degree in 1839. In 1841 he removed to Indiana. He was prosecuting attorney for eight counties, including Indianapolis; raised a company and served 14 months as captain of the 4th Indiana Volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1850 he was appointed by Gov. Wright, and subsequently elected by the legislature, judge of the Court of Common Pleas. March 17, 1853, Pres. Pierce appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. He received a renomination in 1857, but declined, as he intended to practise law in San Francisco. An injury to the spine kept him an invalid for many years. Then he removed to Washington, D. C., where he practised till recently. He was counsel for the Hudson Bay Co. in its suit before the International Commission, 1865-70. He was long the president of the Washington Harvard Club. — The Class has now one survivor, C. H. Parker of Boston.

1840.

H. F. BOND, Sec.,
West Newton.

Three of the four survivors of the Class met last season at the summer resort in Nahant of the Hon. J. C. B. Davis, one of the three. It was an enjoyable occa-

sion enhanced by the grace and good cheer of Mrs. Davis. We missed the fourth survivor whose bodily infirmities were, indeed, sufficient to prevent his attendance. Those infirmities have now borne Wm. A. Crafts beyond our sight and hearing; he died at Roxbury, Oct. 30, 1906. He was born there Oct. 28, 1819. He was our Class Poet, also the appropriate rhymester at Class meetings. He was buried from the estate on which he was born, had always lived, and had brought up a family of children. Mr. Crafts was educated in the schools of Gideon F. Thayer in Brookline and Stephen M. Weld at Jamaica Plain, and it was in the latter school that he prepared for Harvard. He studied at the Harvard Law School and in the offices of Phillips & Robbins in Boston, after which he opened an office of his own. He was an enthusiastic politician, and in 1849 he established the *Norfolk County Journal*, a Whig paper. He was a member of the common council of the city of Roxbury from 1847 to 1851, and for the last three years he was president of that body. He was also a member of the school board for a dozen years, and represented Roxbury in the House of Representatives in 1853 and 1854 as well as in 1861. Afterward he was assistant clerk of the General Court for several years. In 1869, when the Mass. Railroad Commission was established, he was appointed clerk, and held the office until he resigned, in 1894, with the exception of about two years. He published the "History of the Southern Rebellion," "Pioneers in the Settlement of America," "Trifetou Papers," and "Life of Gen. Grant." He also contributed to many magazines.

1847.

John Marshall Marsters, born at Manchester, Feb. 8, 1827, died at Cambridge,

Jan. 27, 1907. He graduated at Harvard as valedictorian of the Class of 1847. He attended the Harvard Law School, took his LL.B. in 1850, and entered the office of Rufus Choate of Boston. He was chosen secretary of the state committee of the Whig party, and one of his memories was a tour of stump speaking he made with Daniel Webster. In 1852 he attended the Divinity School, acting as a tutor in elocution and instructor in political economy. His first pastorate was over the Unitarian Church at Woburn, and later he became pastor of the Unitarian Church at North Cambridge, which he served for seven years. In 1867 failing health compelled him to relinquish the pastorate, and since that time he has preached very little, although retaining an active interest in his denomination. He married Maria Lowe (sister of his classmate, Charles Lowe), who survives him with one daughter.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, Sec.,

49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

In his Annual Report President Eliot says of the late Prof. J. M. Peirce: "He inherited and fully exemplified the true academic spirit, taught with sympathy and enthusiasm, and filled high administrative positions with a large and steady confidence in freedom. From 1872 to 1895 he was the chief executive officer of the new Graduate School. Though a specialist and a teacher in one field all his life, his intellectual interests were broad, and his good will embraced all just and generous men." — Major Charles Frederick Livermore died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 16; he was born in Cambridge 76 years ago, the son of Hon. Isaac Livermore. He graduated at Harvard, being chief marshal of the Class. Then he took a course at the Lawrence Scientific School graduating S.B. in 1856,

and followed the profession of chemist for some years. He went to Detroit about 40 years ago and became connected with the Michigan Central R. R., afterwards succeeding his father as treasurer of that company, and at the time of his death was connected with the Detroit & Mackinac R. R. He served in the Massachusetts artillery in the Civil War, entering the service as a lieutenant and rising to major. He was present at the Cooper Street Armory during the draft riots.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, Sec.,
28 State St., Boston.

Charles Paine Horton died in Boston Dec. 2, 1906; he was born in Boston Oct. 1, 1836, the son of Henry K. and Helen M. (Barnes) Horton. During the war of 1861-65 Horton was appointed second lieutenant in the Second Massachusetts Vols. He served in Virginia in the summer of 1861, under Gen. Patterson and in Maryland and Virginia under Gen. Banks. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in November, 1861, and served in the campaign of 1862 at Strasburg, Newtown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, and Antietam. He was promoted to be captain and A. A. G. U. S. Vols. July 1, 1862. In this capacity he was present at the battle of Chancellorsville, and in subsequent battles during the campaign of 1863. Horton was brevetted lieutenant-colonel March 16, 1865. On his return to Boston he became a member of the firm of Bangs and Horton, wholesale dealers in coal and remained in this connection during his life; he was unmarried and lived at 9 Brimmer St., Boston.

1858.

S. A. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

James Percival Townsend died Dec.

6, 1906, in Washington, D. C. He was born in Boston Feb. 16, 1839, the son of Samuel R. and Mary S. (Percival) Townsend. After graduation he was clerk in the office of the Register of Probate of Bristol County, at Taunton. Aug. 13, 1862, he enlisted as private in the 39th Mass. Vols. Most of the succeeding three years he was clerk in the Adjutant-General's office in Washington. In 1865 he enlisted in the regular army, retaining his clerkship, and remained in the same office till his death. Sept. 12, 1882, he married Elizabeth A. Ringgold, of Washington, D. C., who died March 30, 1898. — Judge A. S. Hartwell was elected president of the newly formed University Club of Honolulu, which contains about 150 members from all parts of the world.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, Sec.,
5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

William Wells Newell died suddenly in Wayland, Jan. 21, 1907. He was born in Cambridge Jan. 24, 1839, his father being Rev. William Newell, '24, and his mother Frances Boott (Wells) Newell. He was fitted for college at the Cambridge High School, and at the school of E. S. Dixwell, '28, Boston. After graduation he entered the Harvard Divinity School, and finished the course in 1863. He was settled as a preacher for a few years in Germantown, Penn., and in other places, and then gave up the ministry and became a teacher and writer. In 1868-70 he was an instructor in philosophy in Harvard College. After that he taught in New York City. He soon, however, returned to his native city, and the rest of his life was spent in Cambridge and in Wayland. He was especially interested in folk-lore; was the secretary of the American Folk-Lore Society, and edited the *Journal of American Folk-*

Lore from 1888 to 1900. Among his published works have been: "Games and Songs of American Children;" "Words for Music;" "King Arthur and the Round Table;" "Sonnets and Madrigals of Michelangelo Buonarotti," translated; "Legend of the Holy Grail." He was a member of the American Oriental Society. He was unmarried. — In January the Shepard Memorial Church celebrated the 40-years pastorate of Dr. Alexander McKenzie.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, Sec.,
5 Farwell Place, Cambridge.

George Brooks Young died at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 30, 1906. He was born at Boston July 25, 1840, the son of the Rev. Alexander (H. C. 1820) and Caroline (James) Young. He fitted for college in the Boston public schools. After graduating from Harvard he read law under H. A. Scudder, L. S. '43; entered the Law School in 1861, and took the LL.B. degree in 1863. In 1864 he went to New York, and after spending several months in the office of W. C. Noyes was admitted to the bar. For a time he was managing clerk for David Dudley Field, and then he opened an office of his own. In 1870 he went to Minneapolis; in 1874 Gov. Davis appointed him associate justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court. The next year, when his commission expired, he removed to St. Paul, forming a partnership with Stanford Newel. From 1875 to 1892, as reporter of the Minn. Supreme Court, he compiled 27 volumes of State Reports. He lectured for several years in the University of Minnesota Law School on conflict of laws. He conducted many important cases, notably as counsel for J. J. Hill and the Northern Securities. In 1883 he formed another partnership, with W. H. Lightner, adding to the firm in 1892 his nephew, E. B.

Young, '85. He was a member of the Selden and Minnesota Historical Societies, a vice-president of the Harvard Law School Association, and a councilor of the Society of Colonial Wars in Minnesota. He married at Edgartown, Sept. 28, 1870, Ellen Fellows, who died in 1905.

1861.

DR. J. E. WRIGHT, Sec.,
Montpelier, Vt.

In his Annual Report, after recording the resignation of Prof. H. P. Bowditch, President Elliot says: "Dr. Bowditch was a physiologist of large experience and wide reputation, a clear and vigorous teacher both in the lecture-room and the laboratory, and a careful and progressive administrator. His term of service covered a period of active reconstruction and progress in medical education, and his good judgment and foresight contributed largely to the success of the efforts of the Harvard Medical Faculty to put their School into a dignified and efficient condition for medical research and teaching, and for public service. He carries with him into his retirement the respect and affection of his associates and his former pupils, and the confidence of the community he has so generously and wisely served."

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, Sec.,
39 Court St., Boston.

James Milton Loring of St. Louis died there Jan. 24, 1907. Since graduation he has practised law and has been a member of the Missouri Legislature and has been county superintendent of public schools, has traveled a good deal and has lectured and written upon various subjects. He has always been a student. — C. E. Grinnell is again editor of the *American Law Review*.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Acting Sec.*,
23 Central St., Boston.

Jeremiah Curtin died Dec. 14, 1906, at Bristol, Vermont, of Bright's disease. He was the son of David and Ellen (Furlong) Curtin, and was born in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, Sept. 6, 1838. He entered the Class of 1863 in the Sophomore year, coming to college from Phillips Exeter Academy, having previously studied at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin. He was married July 17, 1872, to Alma M. Cardelle, daughter of James Cardelle, of Warren, Vermont, who survives him. He became famous for his wonderful knowledge of languages, and for his researches in comparative mythology, and is best known among general readers as the translator of "Quo Vadis" from the Polish, as that book had an enormous circulation, and was a great popular success. A sketch of his life will be found in another place in this number.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, *Sec.*,
68 Devonshire St., Boston.

In his Annual Report, President Eliot says of Allen Danforth: "Mr. Danforth was Bursar from 1874 to 1888, Deputy Treasurer from 1888 to 1898, and Comptroller from 1898 to 1906. In each of the offices he held, he set a new standard of efficiency, brought about progressive improvements in the accounts, archives, and annual statements of the University treasury, and manifested not only the most conscientious exactness in the performance of stated duties, but great devotion in discovering and assuming new tasks which needed to be done. Mr. Danforth knows more about the history of the University property, and about the records of gifts and of the financial acts of the Corporation than any other

living person; and since the period of his service has been one of unprecedented property enlargement, his knowledge of this subject is much more extensive than anybody can have had before."

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*,
50 State St., Boston.

William Lane Boalt, born in Norwalk, O., July 4, 1846, died in Wildsee Prag, Tyrol, Austria, June 13, 1906. He is descended from Richard Boalt, a Cromwell man, whose property was confiscated, and who was obliged to flee, settling in Connecticut. His father was Charles Leicester Boalt; his mother, Elizabeth Wolcott Griswold Boalt. His great-great-grandfather on his mother's side was Roger Wolcott, Chief Judge of the Superior Court, and Governor of the Colony of Connecticut (1750-54), whose son Oliver Wolcott signed the Declaration of Independence, and was Governor of Connecticut (1796-98), and whose grandson Oliver Wolcott was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States (1795-1800), and also Governor of Connecticut (1817-27). Boalt's great-grandfather, Matthew Griswold, was a Chief Justice of Connecticut (1769-84), and Governor of Connecticut (1784-86); and Boalt's grandfather, Roger Griswold was also Governor of that state (1811-13). At the outbreak of the Revolution his great-grandfather, Chief Justice Griswold, joined the Federal party and became especially obnoxious to the British. Boalt's grandparents on his father's side moved to Ohio in 1817, and were obliged to undergo the hardships of pioneer life. His father became a prominent lawyer in Ohio, and a successful administrator as a railroad president, declining prominent political places tendered to him as a Republican. Boalt had many relatives in the Civil War; three first cousins were

killed, two in the Union service, one in the Confederate. He was fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy under S. H. Taylor as preceptor. His college chum, after the Freshman year, was J. B. Gilman, who died May 18, 1873. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, was president of the O. K. Society; and a member of the Class Committee at graduation. His name does not appear on the printed rank lists. His classmates recall his geniality and his generosity. At the reading of the Mock Parts, Sept. 29, 1866, Boalt's was the first, being a "Latin Salutatory. — On the use of *quid*." At once upon graduation he went to study at German universities, devoting himself to mineralogy and to medicine. Subsequently he made the tour of the world. He wrote in 1880 that "although I have lived so long out of all communication with my classmates, I take the greatest interest in them and want very much to hear how they are getting along." He was married in 1875 to Cenci, daughter of Herr Erhard Bock, alderman of Munich. No children survive. His widow is living. His studies were pursued at many universities, at Hanover, Heidelberg, Göttingen, Dijon, Paris, Munich, Vienna, and Graz in Styria. Graz was his home for 20 years. He became a scholar, pursuing knowledge for its own sake, his life being that of a student and *littérateur*. He retained to the end his cordial, sympathetic nature. His burial was in Munich, June 17, 1906.

1871.

A. M. BARNES, Sec.,
1290 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

Our next triennial dinner will be held at the University Club, Boston, on the evening preceding Commencement Day, 1907. — J. C. Brooks, a temporary member, died Jan. 3, 1907. See under '72.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.,
126 State St., Boston.

C. R. Lawrence has resigned as manager of the Charlestown branch of the City Trust Co., and on Jan. 14 assumed the duties of president of the Warren Institution for Savings in Charlestown, a position to which he has been recently elected. — L. C. Ledyard has resigned as a New York Rapid Transit Commissioner. — John Cotton Brooks died in Paris, Jan. 3, 1907. Early last fall he went to Europe with his daughter Harriette for his health which had not been good for several years; while in Paris he was taken suddenly ill, necessitating an operation early in December, which seemed entirely successful and his condition was thought to be encouraging, when his death was very unexpectedly reported. He was born in Boston Aug. 18, 1849, and was the youngest of six sons of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks, one of his brothers being the late Phillips Brooks, '55. His ancestors on his mother's side were graduates of Harvard for five generations. He resided in Boston and after attending Chauncy Hall School for two years he entered the public schools, graduating from the Latin School in 1867, where he was a "medal scholar," and entered Harvard in the Class of 1871. On account of ill health he left College at the end of the first term, and reentered with the Class of 1872 the following year. He was a member of the Institute, St. Paul's Episcopal Society, of which he was president, of the Christian Brethren, of the O. K. and Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation he was submaster of St. Mark's School, Southboro, for a short time, but gave up teaching on account of ill health. In the fall of 1873 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and in the following year the Episcopal

Divinity School of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in June, 1876, and at the same time was ordained deacon. He became rector of the Church of St. James the Greater, of Bristol, Pa., in July, 1876, and in February of the following year was ordained a priest and became rector of St. Gabriel's Church, Providence, R. I., remaining there until Dec. 22, 1878, when he removed to Springfield as rector of Christ Church. He continued there to the time of his death, having made his church the second largest Episcopal Church in New England. From 1891 to 1894 he was dean of the Western Massachusetts Convocation of the diocese of Massachusetts and two years ago he was elected dean of the present convocation, serving until December, 1906. He was elected an archdeacon for the western counties of the state at the convention held in Springfield, May 21, 1894, holding this office until June, 1897, when he resigned. At the time of his death he was chairman of the standing committee of the diocese of Western Massachusetts. In December, 1903, he celebrated the 25th anniversary of his pastorate. Bishop Vinton said on that occasion, "The man we honor is not merely the parish priest, he has been a valuable citizen and at the same time he performed the duties of his church. He came at a time of difficulty which might have daunted the most ambitious and persevering and yet not long ago the whole diocese rejoiced in the paying off of all the indebtedness upon the church." On this occasion some of his classmates presented him with a piece of silver as a memorial. His activities were not confined to the church, for he was president of the Union Relief Association for many years, a member of the corporation of the Young Men's Christian Association, an incorporator of the Home for Aged Men and a member of

the advisory board of the Home for Friendless Women and Children. He was married Oct. 5, 1876, at Boston, to Harriette Hall Lovett, daughter of Charles Walley and Josephine De Wolf Lovett. Three daughters were born to them, of whom Josephine De Wolf and Harriette Lovett with their mother survive him. — Edward Child Sherburne died in Cambridge Nov. 5, 1906, of heart failure following an attack of paralysis, the culmination of several years of ill health. He was born at Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1850, the son of Reuben and Sarah Jane (Child) Sherburne. His family moved to New Hampshire soon after his birth and later to Vermont, where they lived until he was nine years old, and to this he attributed his gain in strength, as he was in a very weak condition for two or three years after he was born. He subsequently lived in Cambridge and received his education in the public schools of this city. He was a member of the Everett Athenaeum and Pi Eta. After graduation he spent several months in Europe, and in March, 1873, went into the dry goods commission business in which a little later his brother F. S. Sherburne joined him. In the early part of 1877 he joined his father in business as importers of plate and window glass, and in 1893 the Boston Plate and Window Glass Co. was formed in which he became a director. He was successively vice-president and president of the National Trade Association, and later president of the American Plate Glass Association of the United States. In May, 1901, a banquet was given in his honor by the latter Association at Buffalo, N. Y., and a beautiful loving-cup presented to him in appreciation of the great work he had accomplished for the Association. He was untiring in his efforts on their behalf, and the strain which he endured was too much even for

his great strength and undoubtedly brought on the illness from which he never fully recovered. He was obliged to retire from active business about two years ago, although he was afterwards constantly at his office, cheerfully fighting against the disease which was overpowering him. The happy, hearty spirit which he showed would have deceived any one not aware of the real facts. He was elected a member of the Class Committee in 1900 in place of E. B. Russell, deceased, and nothing seemed to please him more than this appreciation by his Class. To his labors, and to the enthusiasm which he inspired, has been due the great success of our annual dinners the past six years. He was always a lover of outdoor sports, and was Treasurer of the Shooting and Fishing Publishing Co. of New York and president of the Crow Point Golf Club at Hingham, where he spent his summers, and a member of the Oakley Country Club, Watertown. He was also a member of the University Club, the Exchange Club, and the Beacon Society, Boston. He was trustee of the estate of Joseph G. Russell. He was married, Oct. 21, 1873, to Emma Frances Dimick, at Cambridge, who with his son, Edward Harold, survives him. — Arthur Mills died suddenly on New Year's day while walking in Fifth Ave., New York. He was born in Boston Nov. 17, 1850, the son of Charles Henry and Anna Cabot Lowell (Dwight) Mills. For several generations previous to his father's birth, his male ancestors on his paternal side were settled as clergymen in Chesterfield, Mass. His grandfather, Elijah Hunt Mills, was a graduate of Yale, and was elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts for two or more terms previous to Webster. His maternal grandfather was Edmund Dwight, a graduate of Williams, long a noted business man of

Boston, and the founder of the Dwight Cotton Mills in Chicopee. The family moved to Cambridge in 1858 and Mills received his fitting for college in the school of E. S. Dixwell, '28, in Boston. He spoke of his banishment from College at the end of his Sophomore year as the "turning-point of his life," and on his return he showed the determination and courage which were so manifest in all his subsequent life. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, Δ. K. E., the "Med. Fac.," and Hasty Pudding Club. He was married during the end of his college course to Jennie May Barrett at Concord, Jan. 14, 1872, and took up his residence there going daily to his college recitations. In April, 1872, he had an advantageous offer in the freight office of the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. at Plattsmouth, Neb., which he accepted at once. He remained in Plattsmouth about two years and then returned to Concord, accepting soon after the agency in Boston of the International Fast Freight Line. In the early part of 1877 he became general freight agent of the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford R. R. Co., with his office at Fitchburg, a position he resigned in November, 1878, to become assistant general freight agent of the Boston & Albany R. R. Co., and in the following April he was promoted to be the general freight agent of the latter company, with his office at Boston. In November, 1884, he was again promoted to be general traffic manager of the same road, a position he held with great credit until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to become the vice-president and general manager of the Merchants Despatch Transportation Co., with his office in New York. In 1882-83 he built his house in Brookline, where he continued to reside the rest of his life, going back and forth to New York every week after he removed his

office to that city. His life was one of honorable service, and his advance from one position to an ever higher one was due not more to his great energy and business ability than to his unfailing courtesy and winning personality. Loyalty to his work and to his numerous friends was the very essence of his lovable nature and to none was he more loyal than to his classmates, one of whom has said "that he deemed it a benediction to meet and talk with him." He presided most happily at our 25th anniversary dinner and did much to insure the success of our gift to the College at that time. He had not been in the best of health for several years prior to his death, and for this reason, and with a deep love of nature, he had taken as much outdoor exercise as it was possible for him to get, for several seasons taking long walks through the White Mountains which were his great delight, and playing golf at the Country Club in Brookline. He was also a member of the University and Harvard Clubs in New York and of the Genesee Valley Club, Rochester, N. Y., and was for some years a member of the Transportation Club. His only brother, Charles James Mills, was killed before Richmond while serving with the rank of brevet major on the staff of Major-General Humphreys, and through his brother he became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His wife and their three children, Charles Henry Mills, '95, Eliza Barrett (Mills) de Normandie, and Anna Dwight Mills, survive him.

1873.

A. L. WARE, *Sec.*,
Milton.

William Lawrence Eaton, who died at Concord, Nov. 17, 1906, was born at Winchester, July 9, 1851. After graduating from College he began teaching

school. For two years he was at Uxbridge, then he went to Concord as principal of the High School, a position he held for over 30 years. He was also at one time Superintendent of Schools in Concord. He married, Aug. 14, 1878, Florence S. Taft, by whom he had six children. His son Frederick W. graduated at Harvard in 1900, Henry T. in 1904, and Richard J. was in 1907.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, *Sec.*,
940 Exchange Building, Boston.

W. T. Piper has been elected president of the Cambridge Club, and also again chosen as chairman of the School Committee of Cambridge. — R. H. Dana attended the recent convention of the National Civil Service Reform League, and was a member of the committees reporting on superannuation in the civil service and higher municipal offices and the merit system.

1875.

JUDGE W. A. REED, *Sec.*,
Brookton.

Augustus Hemenway is a member of the Peabody Museum Faculty, to succeed the late Stephen Salisbury, '56.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*,
19 Water St., Boston.

Rockwood Hoar died at his residence in Worcester on Nov. 2, 1906. He was the son of United States Senator George F. and Louisa A. (Spurr) Hoar. He was born at Worcester, Aug. 24, 1855, and prepared for college at the Worcester High School. After graduation he began the study of law in his father's office in Worcester. In the autumn of 1877 he passed the examination for the second year class at the Harvard Law School. He took the degree of LL.B. in 1878.

and of A.M. in 1879. He was admitted to the bar June 16, 1879. He at once took an active part in every place of life in his native city. He was a busy lawyer — interested in politics, in military matters, in business and in his church. He was a member of the Worcester Common Council and its president; assistant district attorney of the Middle District for four years from January, 1884. When a young man, in Cambridge, he was for four years a member of the Concord Company, M. V. M. He was later aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Oliver Ames, with rank of colonel, and afterwards judge-advocate-general on the staff of Gov. Roger Wolcott. During this service he was a member of the Governor's Military Advisory Staff during the Spanish War. He was a trustee of the Worcester Lunatic Asylum and of Clark University, a member of the Loyal Legion and of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. He was also a director and counsel for the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Co., and a director and solicitor for the Central National Bank. He was elected to Congress in 1904, and at the time of his death had been renominated. He married Christine Rice, of Worcester, June 1, 1893. She, with two daughters, survives him. His portrait was printed in the *Graduates' Magazine* for March, 1905. — Dr. W. J. Otis has returned from Europe. — Percival Lowell completed on Nov. 2 a course of lectures in the Lowell Institute on "Mars as the Abode of Life." — One of the four towers on the new West Boston Bridge, designed by E. M. Wheelwright, is nearly completed. — Attorney-General W. H. Moody has been appointed a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. — Asst. Prof. P. B. Marcou has resigned his position at Harvard. — A. W. Longfellow designed Grace Eliot Hall, the new Radcliffe dormitory.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, Sec.,
73 Tremont St., Boston.

F. H. Taylor has been elected director and vice-president of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., with headquarters in New York. — E. H. Strobel has resigned his professorship at the Harvard Law School and returned to his post in Siam as general adviser to the Government. — The Class dined together at Parker's Dec. 16. — C. K. Cobb is a director of the Nat. Shawmut Bank. — G. E. Woodberry has given a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute on "Poetic Energy."

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, Sec.,
Box 3873, Boston.

Hubert Englebert Teschemacher was born June 30, 1856, at Boston, the son of Henry Frederick and Frederica Medora Sarony Teschemacher. At the age of eight he left this country for Europe, where he remained until he was 16 years old. He then entered Phillips Exeter Academy and he entered Harvard, with the aid of a private tutor, in September, 1874. During his College course he was a member of Der Verein, The Institute of 1770, the Δ. K. E., the Hasty Pudding Club and the Porcellian Club. During his Sophomore year because of ill health he was out of College. After graduation, he studied at the Harvard Law School for six months and then went to Texas, where he remained until May, 1879. In September, 1879, he went to Wyoming and in December of the same year he engaged in the cattle business. In 1884 he was serving as a member of the Wyoming House of Representatives and was a member of the executive committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, as well as one of the board of governors of the Cheyenne

Club. Between 1884 and 1890 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention to frame a constitution for the proposed State of Wyoming and in 1890 was on the board of live-stock commissioners of the Territory. In the spring of 1892 came the Rustler Campaign, so called, which spoiled any chance for doing further business in cattle, in the part of Wyoming where Teschemacher was settled. Teschemacher and his neighbors, numbering some 65, organized an expedition to go to the north and take action against some cattle thieves. They were taken by surprise and surrounded by a party of about 200 hostile to them at a ranche. Their water-supply was in an unprotected place at the foot of a hill, but fortunately word was got to the regulars in time and they arrived and arrested the entire party, who were debating whether to cut their way out, as had been mooted. Under their military escort they were marched back to Cheyenne and placed under guard at Fort Russell, Wyo. They waited for their trial during the summer and autumn. As the county had not money enough to furnish guards, they paid them themselves, as they wanted to be tried and acquitted. The case against them finally broke down and they were all set free. In 1898 Teschemacher practically closed up business in the West, decided to live in Europe with his parents, and he passed most of his time on the quiet shores of Lake Leman; but he returned to this side of the water almost every Commencement Day. His father died about two years ago, his mother having died earlier. He then gave up his European abode and settled nominally in Boston, but used it merely as an occasional sleeping place. He was to have sailed for Europe on Jan. 26, but was taken ill with pneumonia on the 19th and died on Jan. 25. The Episcopal service was

held over his body at Forest Hills Chapel on the 27th, after which his body was cremated. He was a member of the Somerset, Tennis and Racquet, and Country Clubs. Previously to his death he had arranged to give \$50,000 to Harvard College, with which to found two scholarships for students coming from Exeter. — Stephen Blake Wood, who graduated with 1879, was a member of this Class in its Freshman and Sophomore years. He died Dec. 31, 1906.

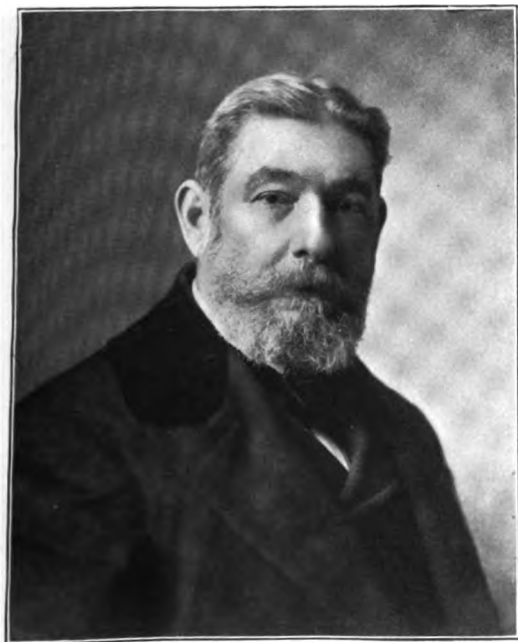
1879.

EDWARD HALE, Sec.,
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

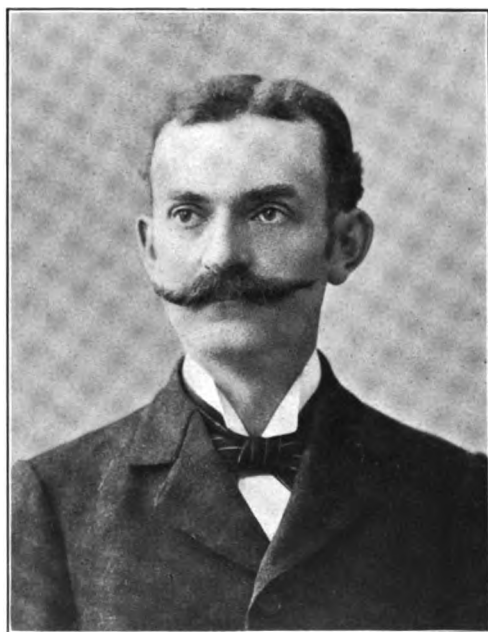
C. S. Hanks addressed the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Jan. 23 on the "Growth of Corporate Wealth and its Influence in New England." — W. B. Harlow has had privately printed a collection of poems entitled "A Score of Sonnets." — Stephen Blake Wood died at Waverley, Dec. 31, 1906. The funeral took place at his home in Arlington, Jan. 2, 1907. He was born in Arlington, then known as West Cambridge, April 5, 1854, the son of William Thorning and Sophia Matilda (Blake) Wood. He prepared for college at the Arlington High School and entered Harvard in the fall of 1874 as a member of '78, but his work was interrupted by sickness. He entered again in October, 1877, and graduated with '79. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Harvard Medical School, but left at the end of two years and entered the law office of Allen & Fox, Boston. Later he was for a time in the office of J. P. Wyman, Jr., and he also became a member in a firm known as the Keene Granite Co., with quarries at Marlboro, N. H. In 1889 he formed a partnership for the practice of law with G. D. Williams, which, however, continued only a few years. He engaged in insurance business



ROBERT BACON, '80,
Assistant Secretary of State.



B. M. HARROD, '56,
Panama Canal Commissioner.



J. W. RIDDLE, '87,
American Ambassador to Russia.

HARVARD MEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

for a time and then in manufacturing. But his health had been failing for several years, and early in 1904 he was obliged to give up all business. In 1885 he married Amy L., daughter of Henry and Louise Blandy, of Zanesville, O. She survives him, together with two daughters and a son.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

Dr. Jonathan Dwight has changed his address to 134 West 71st St., New York City. — Pres. Roosevelt has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (\$37,000) for his services in bringing to an end the war between Japan and Russia. — C. G. Washburn was elected in November last representative to Congress from the Third (Worcester) Mass. District. At a special election held in December he was also elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the late Rockwood Hoar, '76, to whose seat he succeeds. — Franklin Davis White was born in Milton on March 31, 1859. He was the son of Franklin Bartlett and Georgianna Susan (Davis) White. After graduation he was engaged until 1886 in the paper manufacturing business in Boston and New York with different firms in which he was interested. He was for several years in the banking and brokerage business in Boston. After that he was connected with the Consolidated Railway, Electric Light and Construction Co. of New York. About three years ago he had an attack of rheumatic fever which left him in a very weakened condition. After that time he was unable to attend to any active business. He spent last winter in Mandeville, Jamaica, and seemed better after his return, but soon grew worse until his death, which occurred at his home in Milton, on Oct. 21, 1906, from tuberculosis. He married

Mary King Vezin, Feb. 5, 1884, who survives him with one son.

1881.

C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*,
Cambridge.

L. M. Clark was elected alderman of Boston in December. — G. M. Lane has been chosen president of the Boston Art Museum. — E. P. Mason is living in New York, at 19 East 11th St. — J. H. Melledge has removed from Lawrence to 6 Chestnut St., Andover. — P. S. Morse made a brief visit to Boston in December, but has returned to Australia. — Merritt Starr is president of the Harvard Club of Chicago. — Marma- duke Tilden has removed to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. — The Class held its annual midwinter luncheon at the University Club on Jan. 19; about 40 members were present. — The following members have sons in the present Freshman Class: Bradbury, Farnsworth, MacVeagh, G. F. Morse, and J. S. Howe.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*,
89 State St., Boston.

Hon. C. H. Keep has resigned as Asst. Secy. of the Treasury to accept the appointment by Gov. Hughes of New York as State Supt. of Banks. — E. D. Stetson of New Bedford was appointed Jan. 16, 1907, by Gov. Guild as Special Justice of the Third District Court of Bristol County, Mass. — H. W. Cunningham has been chosen Chief Marshal of the Association of the Alumni for next Commencement. — The Class will celebrate its 25th anniversary next June. — The Secretary wishes to know the address of Henry White, who was a member of the Class during the Freshman year, or to get some clue that would enable him to get information about White.

He would also like the address of or some information about William Armstrong Rogers, who was a lawyer at Cincinnati, O., up to about ten years ago.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.,
2 Joy St., Boston.

The Class Luncheon, on Jan. 12, at the University Club, was attended by about 30 men who passed the afternoon very enjoyably. One group lingered until 6 o'clock, listening to Moors's talk on San Francisco relief work, and enjoying Pearmain's pervasive hospitality. A note was read from W. H. Page, inclosing a letter to him from our classmate, T. W. Cowgill, who reports himself as not having gained the benefit he had hoped in California and who has returned to his home at Reno, Nevada. A round robin was thereupon drawn up and signed by all present, to be sent to Cowgill, expressive of New Year's good wishes and the affectionate regard of his classmates. — Hon. C. M. Belshaw has been slated for the chairmanship of the Finance Committee of the California Senate, the most important committee of the upper house. As Senator from Contra Costa County he has attracted wide notice for his constant and courageous opposition to "ring" domination and bossism in state politics, and his strength and power have compelled the support even of the disaffected party organization. — J. R. Coolidge has declined to serve for another year as acting director of the Boston Art Museum. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin, together with Gov. Hughes, was a guest of the Albany Chamber of Commerce at its annual dinner in January, and delivered an address, taking for his subject "States' Rights." Hamlin has received an offer of appointment as Professor of Govern-

ment and Constitutional Law at Leland Stanford Jr. University. He has had in hand for some time an Index Digest of Interstate Commerce Laws, which is soon to be published by Little & Brown. — The Standing Committee is in favor of having a Class dinner in June, as a preliminary warming up before the labors and responsibilities of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, and an opportunity for the exchange of views regarding Class interests and ways and means.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.,
70 State St., Boston.

L. E. Sexton was nominated as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York by a committee composed of 1700 of the leading lawyers of the New York Bar, but he was defeated by the candidate of Tammany Hall at the election in November. At the annual meeting of the New York Bar Association, Sexton was appointed a member of the executive committee. — T. M. Osborne was appointed by Gov. Hughes a delegate to the Convention for the Extension of Foreign Commerce held in Washington, Jan. 14, 15, and 16, and by invitation made an address on "Some Obstacles to Foreign Commerce." — C. R. Clapp, on Jan. 1, became a member of the law firm of Ropes, Gray and Gorham, with offices at No. 60 State St., Boston. — The following are among the vice-presidents of the Musical Union of Harvard University, formed last Commencement: S. A. Eliot, P. H. Goepp, T. M. Osborne. — Edward Haskell Lounsbury died Dec. 3, 1906, at Woburn. He was born in Cambridge, Oct. 7, 1862, the son of Col. Wm. H. and Louise Sweetser Lounsbury. The family moved to Woburn and he attended the public schools there, graduating from the Woburn High School in the Class of 1879.

After graduating from Harvard, he taught school in Hollis, N. H., and Woburn until 1890. He then took up the study of law and later was admitted to the Suffolk Bar. In 1890-92 he was clerk of the common council in Woburn and in January, 1893, he was elected city clerk to fill an unexpired term and a month later was elected to that office for a year. As city clerk, he was a member of the Board of Registrars of Voters and served on the Commission on the Revision of Ordinances. After his admission to the bar, he opened offices in Boston, where he practised his profession until the time of his death. At that time he was counsel and a director of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Co. He was commander of C. B. Winn Camp 66, Sons of Veterans. He was advanced to the position of Judge Advocate General of the National Department and served with great success as commander of the Massachusetts Department of the Order. — The address of the Secretary is T. K. Cummins, treasurer of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, 70 State St.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.,
16 State St., Boston.

The Baldwin memorial window in the chapel of the George Junior Republic was dedicated Nov. 4. — The first publication made with the income of the William H. Baldwin, Jr., '85 Memorial Fund by the Department of Economics is entitled "The Lodging House Problem in Boston." It was written by A. B. Wolfe, '02, some time holder of the South End House scholarship and now professor at Oberlin. It is a book of 182 pages and is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. — Henry Bartlett has been promoted to be superintendent of the mechanical department of the Bos-

ton & Maine R. R. — Hon. Geo. E. Foss was reelected to Congress in November for his seventh term. — G. D. Cushing has been reelected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Ward 11, Boston. — The Class Baby, Miss Pauline LeRoy French, is engaged to be married to Samuel J. Wagstaffe, '08, of New York. — P. E. Presbrey is treasurer of the building fund committee to provide a new club house for the Pi Eta Society. — S. P. Read's latest address is Wolfboro, N. H.; he is at work upon a commercial telegraph code. — W. N. Roundy is in New York engaged in literary work. — Edwin T. Sanford has been made Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; his address is Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C. — J. J. Storrow has been elected 2d vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; he has been reelected chairman of the Boston School Committee. — Prof. C. A. Strong, after a prolonged absence in Europe, has resumed his lectures at Columbia University. — J. E. Thayer has sent out a young zoölogist, with the Wilson expedition to China, to collect birds, mammals, and reptiles of central and western China; Thayer has been reelected president of the Worcester East Agricultural Society. — E. L. Winthrop, Jr., has left the firm of Jay & Candler and is now a member of the firm of Winthrop & Stimson, 32 Nassau St., New York City. — Dr. Lawrence Litchfield is president of the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania and was toastmaster at its recent banquet. — Wm. M. McInnes has been reelected treasurer of the Harvard Coöperative Society. — F. E. Puffer is on the editorial staff of the *Municipal Journal*, Flatiron Bldg., New York. — J. S. Phillips's new business address is 141-147 5th Ave., New York. — H. W. Simpson has changed his office to 136

Broadway, New York. — W. C. Smith's address is Weston. — F. Winthrop White's new address is 5 Nassau St., New York. — J. R. McArthur's firm went into a syndicate, the McArthur-Gillespie Co., for the purpose of bidding on the Panama Canal contract. — The conditions for the award of the Wm. H. Baldwin prize established by the National Municipal League have been announced. — J. J. Storrow has given prizes for essays by the boys of the West End House, Boston.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, *Sec.*,
126 W. 85th St., New York, N. Y.

Henry Waters Magill, a son of Henry Mervyn and Sarah Ellicott Magill, was born July 9, 1862, at Cincinnati, O. He prepared for college at White & Sykes's Preparatory School at Walnut Hill, Cincinnati; entered Harvard College with the Class of 1886 and took his degree with credit in the regular course. Upon leaving college, he went immediately into the fire insurance business in Chicago, and after a few years became district manager, at Chicago, of the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford, which position he held until his death. It may be fairly said that he was one of the most successful and respected men in his line of business in Chicago. At one time treasurer of the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters, he also served upon many committees of said board. In all his business relations he was a man of the strictest integrity, and stood for the most honorable methods. He never married. He lived for several years prior to his death, in the winter, at the Lakota Hotel in Chicago, and in the summer at the Onwentsia Club, at Lake Forest, Ill. In addition to the Onwentsia Club, he belonged to the University Club, the Harvard Club, and

the Chicago Athletic Association, all of Chicago. He died December 11, 1906, at Pasadena, California, where he had gone in search of health. — W. C. B. — New addresses: H. E. Fraser, 110 Meridian St., East Boston; G. P. F. Hobson, 195 Kingston Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ward Thoron, 1741 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. — E. H. Ferry has been elected vice-president of the Hanover Bank of New York City. — D. W. Shea has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Sciences in the Catholic University of America.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, *Sec.*,
340 South Station, Boston.

J. W. Riddle is United States Ambassador to Russia. — Dr. W. A. Brooks has been recently appointed to the staff of surgeons of the Mass. General Hospital. — Rev. E. C. Webster has established an office at 131 Tremont St., Boston, where he is acting as chaplain for Boston hotels and theatres and will be pleased to perform all kinds of pastoral services for strangers and others. — The Class Committee has appointed as Special Committee to take charge of the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Class, Mumford, chairman; Mead, secretary; Bartol, Foster, Houghton, Robbins, Shattuck and Weed. From the unusually large number of favorable replies which the Committee has already received, the reunion promises to be very successful. — On Jan. 25, the New York members of the Class entertained their fellow members at dinner at the New York Harvard Club. 65 men were present, including Tyler from Alabama, Scott from Norfolk, Va., Black from Pittsburg, Von Storch from Scranton, Delone from Hanover, H. L. Clark from Philadelphia, Tewksbury, who is home from Peking, China, on a furlough, and about

25 of the Boston men. The proceedings were entirely informal. Alexander presided and after a brief welcome to the guests, called upon Mumford, who was followed by Shattuck and Ayer, outlining briefly some of the plans which the Special Committee have under consideration for the celebration next June. The rest of the evening was spent in general sociability, enlivened by songs from a group of enthusiasts gathered about the piano, and was much enjoyed by all. The outsiders are deeply indebted to their New York classmates for a most delightful evening and are unanimous in the opinion that this was the best meeting which the Class has had since it graduated. — Christian Kestner died at Reading, Pa., on Nov. 11, 1906. — William Andrew Hervev died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1906; he was born at Southbridge, Sept. 8, 1864. — John Linzee Snelling died at Newton Centre, Jan. 11, 1907. He was born at Boston, Jan. 3, 1864.

1888.

G. R. PULSIFER, Sec.,
413 Barristers' Hall, Boston.

R. H. Fuller has been appointed private secretary to Gov. Hughes of New York. — W. H. Furness gave a course of lectures in the Lowell Institute at Boston during the month of December on "The Natives of the Island of Uap." — G. B. Leighton was a prominent candidate for senator from the state of New Hampshire; he conducted a vigorous personal campaign in opposition to the regular Republican party machine, but was not successful. — William Beals died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9, 1907, of pneumonia. He had been engaged at his profession, mining engineering, in Nevada, and went to San Francisco for the Christmas holidays and for business. He was there taken sick and after apparent improve-

ment suffered a relapse which proved fatal. His home and business headquarters had been in Boston. He was born at Boston, April 3, 1865.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, Sec.,
262 Washington St., Boston.

New addresses: *Business*: F. O. Raymond, 50 Merrimack St., Haverhill; W. R. Odell, 1414 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago; C. F. M. Guild, *Boston Globe*; G. L. Hunter, 57 West 10th St., New York. *Homes*: A. F. Adams, 77 Cottage Ave., Winthrop; I. M. Marvin, 5 East 43d St., New York. — The Secretary calls the attention of the Class to the list of marriages in this number of the *Graduates' Magazine* and to the matrimonial cyclone which seems to have struck the Class of '89. As the *Magazine* does not publish records of births, he cannot supply such statistics here; but the '89 records in this respect continue to increase in size. — W. Atkinson has returned to the practice of architecture and is with S. Codman, '88, & Despradelle. — C. B. Davenport has been elected secretary of the Animal Section, American Breeders' Association. — L. S. Griswold is professor of geology in Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, Mo. — A. Goadby is director and secretary of the Colorado Fruit Products Co. of Hotchkiss Co., New York City. — G. L. Hunter has resigned as editor of the *Upholsterers*, and is to devote his whole time to writing books and articles on decorative subjects. — M. D. Hull was elected in November to the Illinois Legislature. — E. W. Hawley was elected an alderman of Minneapolis this fall. — R. G. Leavitt delivered an illustrated lecture at New Haven before the Botanical Society of Connecticut, Jan. 26, and an address on "Geographic Isolation of closely related Species" before the New

England Botanical Club in Boston Feb. 1. — W. R. Marsh is vice-president of Associated College and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. — J. H. Ropes has been made president of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. — H. D. Sleeper, Professor of Music at Smith College, will give organ recitals this spring at Wellesley and Mt. Holyoke and at Columbia University. — L. F. Snow is now special agent for corporation of the N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co., 160 Market St., Newark, N. J. — G. Strong was elected in December, 1906, vice-president of the Chicago Real Estate Board; and in July, 1906, Lieut.-Col. Chief Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Illinois National Guard. — T. Talbot has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Corps of Cadets; a dinner was given to him in honor of the event at the Puritan Club in December. He has resigned as chairman of the Republican State Committee. — T. S. Tailer is now the head of the firm of Tailer & Co., bankers, 27 Pine St., New York. — G. E. Wright delivered an address in July, 1906, before the Washington State Bar Association on "Questions in the Law of Real Estate."

1890.

J. W. LUND, Sec.,
84 State St., Boston.

M. C. Sloss of San Francisco was in November elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of California for the short term; this is an election to a position which Judge Sloss formerly held by appointment of the Governor for an unexpired term. — J. T. Crowley, formerly superintendent and chemist of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., Ltd., of Honolulu, Hawaii, has been appointed by the American Provisional Government to be director of the Cuban Experimental

Station, his official title being Director de la Estacion Central Agronomica de Santiago de las Vegas. The position is a very important one, including as it does the management of all of the departments of experimental work.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.,
112 Water St., Room 601, Boston.

The Secretary has mailed an account of the Fifteenth Celebration to every member of the Class. Those who have not received one will please communicate with him. — Dr. F. P. Denny has resigned as assistant in Clinical Medicine at the Harvard Medical School. — A. B. Nichols has moved his family to Wayland; he is still in business in New York City. — F. J. Macleod of Cambridge was elected Senator in the Mass. Legislature. His election was particularly noteworthy, as the district was gerrymandered to make it difficult. — Nicholas Longworth was reelected to Congress from Ohio. Many of the men at the Class dinner last June thought the cable read then a hoax, but I am assured by R. B. Potter, who was dining with Longworth at Kiel, Germany, at the time, that they remembered the day and sent the congratulatory cable jointly. — F. R. Bangs was reelected an alderman of Boston, receiving the largest number of votes of any aldermen. — J. T. Burnett has left the secretaryship of the Boston Elevated Ry. to become the president of the Joseph Burnett Co. of Boston; address, 36 India St. — Charles Hopkinson gave an exhibition of portraits and landscapes at the St. Botolph Club, Boston, in November and December. — Frederick Morgan has left Egypt to take a house in London, England; he expects to visit Cuba and America this summer. — H. L. Norton has moved to Chestnut Hill for the winter; he is still a farmer at

Harvard, Mass. — L. E. Marple is a partner of the Magnolia Bluff Investment Co. at the Interbay office, Seattle, Wash. — H. G. Cushing held an exhibition of portraits at the Copley Print Gallery, Boston, during November. — J. R. Finlay has been East several times last year and proposes to establish an office in New York City. — L. K. Flint has retired from active business and has transferred the majority of the stock of his company to his former employees. He remains a director of the J. G. Flint Co., one of the oldest coffee houses in the Northwest. — J. F. Bass is hard to find; his new address, Peterborough, N. H., did not bring any reply to the Secretary. — J. B. Noyes has moved to his new house, 186 Bay State Road, Boston. — *The Sketch Book* for November, 1906, contains an account of the McGeoch collection of Early English, Barbizon and Dutch pictures belonging to A. N. McGeoch. — F. W. Burlingham will live at Winnetka, Ill. — Rev. M. O. Simons's address is 1906 E. 82d St., Cleveland, O. — H. R. Bishop has finished his place at Chappaqua, N. Y., and will live there permanently. — George Bentz Woomer died Jan. 4, 1907, at Lebanon, Pa., of typhoid fever. He was the only son of the late ex-congressman, E. M. Woomer, and was born in Lebanon 35 years ago. After graduating with honors from the Lebanon Academy he prepared for Harvard at the Media Preparatory School and entered with our Class. Following graduation he read law with Judge T. H. Capp of the Dauphin County (Pa.) courts and was admitted to practice in 1893. His rise in the profession was steady and rapid and he soon stood at the head of practitioners at the Lebanon Bar. He was married to Miss Julie Lena Young, Oct. 4, 1900, at Lebanon, Pa. His wife and mother survive.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.,
Andover.

R. L. Agassiz is chairman of the committee on Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography, appointed by the Board of Overseers. — Rev. C. H. Blodgett, rector of St. John's Church, Fall River, has been chosen to succeed Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapey, late pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, N. Y. — W. T. Brewster was appointed professor of English in Columbia University, July 1, 1906. — J. C. Bull is advertising and business manager of *The Times Magazine* at 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. — S. T. Chase is general agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. for the state of Illinois; his office is in Chicago. — W. R. Copeland is a division engineer in the Bureau of Filtration, Pittsburg, Pa. — John Corbin is the dramatic critic on the *New York Sun*. — G. S. Curtis is in private practice as consulting engineer, with a specialty of municipal and town fire protection, including fire departments, fire alarm systems, etc.; his office is at 17 Battery Pl., New York City. — L. E. Desbecker is Corporation Counsel of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. — F. H. Gade, in addition to his law business, is consul for Norway at Chicago; he visited Norway in the summer of 1906 to attend King Haakon's coronation as representative of the Norwegians in America, and was the recipient of the coronation medal from King Haakon. — H. S. Gans is practising law at 27 William St., New York City, in partnership with J. H. Iselin, '96. — Charles Garrison has left the De Laval Steam Turbine Co. and is consulting engineer with the Choralcelo Mfg. Co., 33 Broad St., Boston. — J. H. Gerould was appointed assistant professor of Zoölogy at Dartmouth College in June, 1906. — Hutchins Hap-

good and his family have been living in a villa near Florence, Italy, for the past year. — F. A. Ingersoll was transferred from assistant weigher to inspector at the Boston Custom House, Jan. 1, 1907. — A. H. Jameson is superintendent of the steel casting department of the Malleable Iron Fittings Co., Branford, Conn. — E. J. Lake, Rep., was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, Nov. 6, 1906, by a plurality of about 20,000. — J. T. Lincoln, in addition to his business at Fall River, is a lecturer in the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, associated with Dartmouth College. — F. W. McDonald is industrial commissioner in the General Office of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Ry. System, San Francisco, Cal. — A. M. Lythgoe has been appointed the head of the newly established Egyptian department in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; he is now in Egypt. — Coggeshall Macy is a ranchman in New Mexico; address, Silver City. — E. R. Morse is professor of mathematics in Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia (appointed Sept., 1906). — C. F. Page is in the publishing business with L. C. Page & Co., Boston. — Rev. J. DeW. Perry, Jr., is reported to have reached Kingston, Jam., on a steamer that arrived six hours after the earthquake. — J. W. Rankin is instructor in English in Simmons College, Boston. — A. V. Riddle is vice-president of the Hudson Mfg. Co., Hudson, Mich. — M. F. Riddle's business address is 15 William St., New York City (Republic Development Co.). — P. L. Spalding is general manager of the Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia. — J. E. Stevens is vice-president and treasurer of the New York Tanning Extract Co. which has a plant in Brooklyn and is now erecting another in the Argentine Republic; address, 17 Battery Pl., New York City. — A.

de V. Tassin is instructor in English at Columbia University. — C. G. Van Brunt is in the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. — Rev. R. P. Alexander's address is Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan. — G. B. Viles is associate professor of Germanic Languages and Literatures in the Ohio State University; he has been elected president of the American Esperanto Association, for 1907. — Rev. H. R. Wadleigh is rector of St. James's Church, Greenfield. — A. B. Webber is superintendent of schools for Acton, Littleton, and Westford, with residence at Littleton. — W. M. Weed is a ship-broker at 32 Broadway, New York City. — Dr. A. A. Wheeler is at Leominster. — B. A. Whittemore is agent of the Swedenborg Printing Bureau of Boston. — S. L. Wolff is assistant professor of English at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. — The Secretary desires the addresses of Rev. George A. S. Painter, William B. Greenleaf, Henry B. Lloyd, and Joseph W. Ganson. — Alexander Mitchell Griswold died of tuberculosis in New York, Dec. 29, 1906. He was the son of Burr Wakeman Griswold and Martha Elizabeth (Paine) Griswold, and was born March 5, 1869. He studied at Goff, Rice, and Smith's school in Providence, R. I., and entered Harvard as a special student, in the fall of 1888. His associations were with the Class of 1892, and he was manager of the '92 Freshman nine. In college he was a member of the Canoe Club, the Institute, the Δ. K. E., the Zeta Psi, and the A. D. Club. Soon after leaving college he went to the Adirondacks on account of his health; and later he moved to Lenox, where he had lived for the past five years. He was not engaged in active business. He was a member of the Union Club (New York), Racquet and Tennis Club, Harvard Club of New York; the Lenox Club;

and the Hope Club of Providence, R. I. — The address of Warren Olney, Jr., is 2401 Warring St., Berkeley, Cal.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.,
721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

James Albert Garland died at Hanover, Mass., Sept. 13, 1906, of heart failure following pneumonia. He was born at New York City, Nov. 26, 1870, the son of James Albert and Annie Louise (Fuller) Garland. He was with the Class as a special student for the entire undergraduate period. Sept. 20, 1893, he married Marie Louise Tudor at Brookline. After a year or more of European travel he returned to this country and lived mainly at Meadowbrook Farm, his estate at Hamilton. He took much interest in outdoor sports, especially yachting and hunting. He was a member of the New York and Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs and owner of the steam yacht *Barracouta*. He was noted as a horseman, and was a member of the Myopia, Country, and New Riding Clubs. He wrote a valuable guide to "The Private Stable," now in its second edition. He was also a member of the New England Society of New York, the New England Historical-Genealogical Society of Boston, and for several years editor of *The New England Magazine*. This position he was obliged to abandon after his father's death, when he became managing trustee of the large estate. A few years ago he sold the Hamilton property and removed to North Prudence End Farm, on Prudence Island, near Bristol, R. I., where he spent the greater part of his time. He is survived by Mrs. Garland, four sons and a daughter. — Walter Augustus Lecompte died at Boston, Jan. 13, 1907, of appendicitis. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., July 24, 1870, the son of the Rev. Edwin

Augustus (H. C. '62) and Frances Eliza (Draper) Lecompte. He fitted at the Newton High School and was a regular member of '93. After graduation he entered the Medical School and received the degree of M.D. *cum laude* in 1897. He at once was appointed surgical house officer in the Mass. General Hospital. After finishing his term of service there he studied for a year at Göttingen and Vienna, specializing on the ear, nose, and throat. On his return in 1900 he became aural house surgeon at the Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1902 he opened an office for private practice at 20 Newbury St., Boston. At the time of his death he held the following positions: assistant aural surgeon, Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; visiting aurist to the New England Baptist Hospital and to the Boston Long Island Hospital; assistant in Otology in the Harvard Medical School; and a member of a large number of medical societies. He was unmarried. — Walter Dana Swan died suddenly at Belmont, Jan. 2, 1907. He was born at Cambridge June 15, 1871, the son of Walter Sampson and Louise (Murdock) Swan. He was with the Class for three years as a special student in architecture at the Lawrence Scientific School, when, feeling the need of more practical work, he entered the office of Little & Brown, Boston, where he spent over three years, first as a student and later as a draughtsman. Another year he spent in Paris. After the establishment of the regular architectural course at Harvard he took a position in 1897 as assistant there, and in 1901 was appointed instructor in Architecture. The summer of 1902 he spent in Italy. In 1906 he was made a member of the Faculty. He built several dwellings, club-houses, etc., in Eastern Massachusetts. He was a member of the First Corps of Cadets from 1898 to 1902, a

junior member of the Boston Society of Architects, a craftsman member of the Arts and Crafts Society of Boston, etc. The Harvard Pen and Brush Club, of which he was also a member, has arranged an exhibition of his sketches and drawings in Robinson Hall. Dec. 28, 1899, he married Eleanor Frances Gould of New York City; who with two sons survives him. — Davis Righter Vail died in New York City Dec. 21, 1906, of typhoid fever. He was born in Iowa City, Ia., July 18, 1870, the son of Theodore Newton and Emma Louisa (Righter) Vail; the family on both sides had been residents of northern New Jersey for 200 years. He fitted at Phillips Exeter and then traveled abroad for a year before entering college. A regular member of the Class for the entire four years, he was especially well known as an oarsman, a member of his Freshman crew and of the 'Varsity crews of '91 and '93; of the latter he was captain. After graduation he entered the Law School and took his LL.B. in 1896. He was admitted to the bar in New York, and began practice in the office of Seward and Guthrie, but owing to poor health gave up active work. He spent much time in foreign travel, especially in the Mediterranean countries and in South America. Of recent years he lived mostly at his farm in Lyndonville, Vt. About a year ago he returned to New York City, but found himself unable to undertake any active occupation. He was unmarried. — C. K. Cummings and P. B. Howard, architects, have formed a partnership, with offices at 144 Congress St., Boston. — The Rev. George Fulton Johnson died at Calgary, Canada, 11 Sept., 1906. He was born at Upper Stewiacke, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, 15 June, 1872, the son of James and Sarah (Fulton) Johnson. He graduated at Dalhousie College in 1892, and spent the next year at Harvard,

taking his A.B. with '96. He then went to Halifax, N. S., where he studied theology, taking his B.D. at the Presbyterian College there in 1897. Meanwhile he acted for a time as assistant minister at St. James's Church at Halifax. In April, 1897, he was settled in charge of the Presbyterian Church of Digby, N. S., and remained there till May, 1899. He then resigned to continue his studies in theology and philosophy. For this purpose he spent nearly three years in Europe, at Edinburgh, Oxford, Halle, and Berlin. On his return he was settled in charge of Saint Andrew's Church at Westmount, P. Q. Here he remained with much success till May, 1906, when increasing illness forced him to give up active work. He was a brilliant scholar, especially in New Testament interpretation: at the same time of a vigorous, buoyant disposition, extremely fond of music and athletic sports. August 14, 1901, he married Charlotte Hobbreken of Halifax, who with a daughter survives him.

1894.

PROF. E. K. RAND, Sec.,
110 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

David Farquhar Farquharson died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20. He was a member of the firm of the Gorham Rubber Co., and a director of the California Savings and Loan Society. He had been in poor health since the earthquake at San Francisco. His death was caused by the shock of the sudden death of his sister on Jan. 19. — Dr. G. B. Magrath was appointed medical examiner for Suffolk County, Mass., Jan. 9; he has served as pathologist at various hospitals, has been assistant to the secretary of the State Board of Health, and assistant in pathology and in hygiene at the Harvard Medical School. — E. A. Knudsen is a member of the Hawaiian Senate,

being junior senator from Kauai. — W. S. Wadsworth is a member of the Central Committee of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. — A. M. Crane is one of the firm of Crane and Lockwood, 46 Wall St., New York City. — Addresses: J. D. Logan, 105 Mail Building, Toronto, Canada; W. Brooks, 255 Burns Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, *Sec.*,
16 Congress St., Boston.

A. J. Peters has been elected to Congress from the Eleventh Massachusetts District. — R. C. Ringwalt is teaching at Columbia University and is also a special lecturer in the department of education in the city of New York. — George Hogg has changed the spelling of his name to "Hoague." — Jerome C. Smith has removed his law offices to 110 State St., Boston. — N. H. White has been elected a representative to the Massachusetts General Court from the town of Brookline. — W. S. Youngman is secretary of the Boston City Club, recently organized to bring together socially men interested in the city of Boston and its welfare.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, *Sec.*,
112 Water St., Boston.

G. S. Derby has been appointed ophthalmic surgeon of the Carney Hospital, Boston. — K. W. Hardon is manager of Geo. H. Morrill Co., mfgs. of printing and lithographing inks, 49 Rose St., New York. — E. R. Crane has charge of the Manual Training Dept. of the Public Schools of Spokane, Wash.; he writes that there is need of Harvard men for teachers there. — R. S. Hosmer has issued a report on forestry for the Territory of Hawaii. — Charles Dickinson is a member of the firm of Dickinson &

Dickinson, counselors at law, 53 State St., Boston. — A. B. Clapp is superintendent of the Worcester & Holden St. Ry. Co., with office at Holden. — S. S. Furman is a partner in the firm of Jackson & Curtis, bankers and brokers, with office in New York. — Charles H. Brown is assistant rector of St. Stephen's Memorial Church, Lynn. — F. B. Whittemore is associated with H. I. Nicholas & Co., 7 Wall St., New York. — A. E. Small is a practising physician at Melrose. — E. H. Dwinnell is temporarily at Colorado Springs. — C. J. Tilden is assistant professor of civil engineering at the Univ. of Michigan. — H. Canfield is with Richard Hayter, Seattle, Wash. — David Townsend is secretary of the Norfolk District Tuberculosis Committee of the Mass. Med. Society. — New addresses: C. N. Holmes, The Standish, Worcester; Allan Abbot, 545 W. 148th St., New York; J. E. Le Bosquet, 47 Wendell St., Cambridge; W. W. McKibben, 798 Main St., Worcester; J. F. Osborn, 19 Inman St., Cambridge; C. M. Eveleth, 607 W. 137th St., New York; Charles Dickinson, 79 Carlton St., Brookline; Charles H. Brown, 134 Myrtle St., Lynn; A. E. Small, 90 W. Emerson St., Melrose; H. Canfield, P. O. Box 274, Seattle, Wash. — Lewis Campbell Milliken died Dec. 15, 1906, at Wellsville, N. Y. He was born Jan. 11, 1874, in New York City. He prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., and after his College course attended the Law School. His health seriously interfered with the practice of his chosen profession and his last illness was a most extended one, he being for several months a patient at the George Washington Hospital, Washington, D. C. — The Secretary has had numerous inquiries regarding the picture taken of the Class on Commencement Day at Holden Chapel. Owing to

the fact that the Committee could not make satisfactory arrangements with the photographer, this picture was not included in those already sent out. If, however, anybody desires one, it can be procured from Tupper, the photographer, Cambridge.

1897

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.,
60 State St., Boston.

A party of about 40, consisting of members of the Class and their friends, witnessed a performance, on Jan. 7, of Percy Mackaye's *Jeanne D'Arc*, given by Sothern and Marlowe at the Boston Theatre. — C. S. Dow is with the B. F. Sturtevant Co., in its Publicity Dept.; address, 24 Milton Sq., Hyde Park. — J. H. Scattergood has been appointed Commissioner of Registration in Philadelphia; he has been very active in the local reform movement in that city. — A. H. Knapp is head of the Dept. of Mathematics at the Central High School in Springfield; address, 86 Euclid Ave. — L. E. Bird is associated with the Boston News Bureau. — J. W. Sharts is chief counsel of the National Coöperative Realty Co., Washington, D. C. — About a month ago the blanks requesting information from the individual members of the Class for the Third Class Report were put in circulation. Thus far 215 replies have come in, out of a total of 265, and it is hoped that those who have not answered will give this matter their early attention in order to help the good work along. The Secretary desires to include in this Report an intimate and sympathetic statement about each of the members of the Class who has died since we first came together in the fall of 1894. Such statements can be made only by men who were friends of deceased members, or at least by those who can obtain from their families or friends intimate

facts about their lives, etc. It is also desired to obtain the best possible photographs for reproduction in the Report. The Secretary will feel most grateful to any men in the Class who will volunteer to assist him in compiling these obituaries, and appreciates that many will be glad to undertake this labor of love. In such a large Class as ours it is manifestly impossible for the Secretary to enjoy close personal friendship with all of the men, and it is therefore necessary for him to look to others to assist him in duties of this sort. The obituary list to date, so far as the present information goes, is appended herewith: Ralph Clifton Aldrich; Henry Morgan Appleton; Charles Lester Barnard; Milton Bettman; Montgomery Duncan Boal; De Witt Clinton Bosler; Everett Chauncey Bumpus; Wilfred Byrnes; Arthur Thomas Carter; Alonzo McGee Collett; William Clarke Cotton; Walter Francis Coyne; Robert Wade Cunningham; Howard Dwight; Amasa Mason Eaton; Manuel Emilio Fenellosa; Robert Francis Forrest; Lucian Everett Gibbs; Pierre Johnson Gulick; Harry Howard Hill; Walter Edwin Hobbs; Stanley Hollister; Henry Du Pont Irving; Edward Loring Jones; Frederick McCarthy; Arthur Moss Marks; Joseph Lewis Nace; John Emmett Nehin; Henry Augustus Rice; Harry Stout Roberts; William Huntington Sanders; Ralph Evans Saylor; Herbert Schurz; Thomas Bailey Slayden; Clifford Southwick; Moses Edgar Staples; Thomas Randolph Sullivan; Charles Valentine Taylor; Harvey Ladew Williams; Wilson Ward Wormelle; John William Young.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.,
Andover.

P. B. Sawyer announces that the partnership of Crocker & Sawyer has been

dissolved and that he has opened an office of his own for a general bond business in the Realty Bldg., Elmira, N. Y. — F. L. Beecher is manager of the British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Co., Vancouver, B. C. — J. K. Scammell is assistant engineer for the Public Works of Canada. — A. J. Halle is a member of the law firm of Collister & Halle, 429 Society of Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O.; since 1904 he has been a councilman at large of Cleveland. — Dr. C. H. Tozier is practising dentistry at 372 Boylston St., Boston. — Fletcher Harper is with the brokerage firm of Walker Bros. Co., 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y. — R. W. Osborne is with the W. H. McElwain Co., shoe manufacturers, 348 Congress St., Boston. — E. L. C. Clark is with the Remington Typewriter Co., Ilion, N. Y. — Dr. G. W. Hall is practising medicine at 535 Beacon St., Boston. — J. De K. Towner is with the Shipowners Dry Dock Co., 381 N. Halsted St., Chicago. — L. E. Vose is superintendent of the Hollingsworth & Vose Co.'s mills at East Walpole. — H. W. Hack is with C. A. Hack & Son, printers and publishers, Taunton, and is also with the Short Hills (N. J.) Park, a real estate enterprise. — M. K. Gurney is with the Hoffman-Pintner y Bosworth Cia., Mexico D. F., chemistry apparatus and assayers' supplies. — Rev. F. S. Arnold is curate in Mt. Calvary Church, Baltimore, Md. — P. O. Robinson is with the Edison Electric Ill. Co., Boston. — S. W. Wood is with the Bangor (Me.) *Daily Commercial*. — G. W. Pierpont is in the real estate office of A. B. Ashforth, 4 West 33d St., New York, N. Y. — Fletcher Dobyns has resigned as assistant State's Attorney and has become a partner in the law firm of McCordic & Sheriff, 329 Rookery Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — F. L. Ames has been

elected a director of the City Trust Co. and the Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston. — Eliot Wadsworth has been elected a director of the Beacon Trust Co., Boston.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.,
50 State St., Boston.

Adelbert J. Smith is a member of the firm of Clark, Tappan & Smith, lawyers, which succeeded to the firm of Adams, Clark & Tappan, 15 William St., New York City. — Willing Spencer is secretary of the Keystone Bonding Co., Philadelphia. — R. A. Bidwell announces the dissolution of the firm of Bidwell & Denison, and that he will continue the practice of law at 394 Main St., Springfield. — G. W. Thompson, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, is also in the firm of Davies, Thompson & Co., bankers and brokers, 30 Pine St., New York City. — H. M. Huxley is superintendent of the Open Hearth Department, American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester. — H. L. Burnham has moved his office to 98 Easton Building, 15 State St., Boston. — S. P. Negus has recently opened an office with Ralph S. Vinal (S.B. Mass. Institute of Technology, 1897) at 601 Boylston St., Boston, for the practice of landscape and garden architecture. — James Nowell's home address is 28 Wildwood St., Winchester. — The following is an extract from a letter received by the Secretary from E. P. Davis, formerly of Boston, and now in the real estate business in St. Paul, Minn.: "Last Saturday evening the Harvard Club of Minnesota held its annual dinner at Minneapolis, at which there were four members of our Class, F. W. Blatchford, who came as a representative of the Harvard Club of Chicago, J. McD. Campbell, W. C. Burton, and myself. I think that this was the largest number from any one Class,

thus carrying off the honors, as we have always done, and which I hope we shall continue to do. Many toasts were drunk to the greatest Class ever out of the College, and when a letter from Donald, written in the capacity of secretary of the Alumni Association, was read it gave a chance to let forth our pent-up feelings and we cheered loudly for the Class, thus awakening the older members. Sunday we went out to Burton's house, where we had dinner and also enjoyed ice-boating. Several times we went at the rate of 75 miles an hour, so that you can easily see that it was great sport."

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.,
Endicott, N. Y.

L. B. Judson has been made assistant professor of horticulture at Cornell after having served four years as professor of horticulture at the University of Idaho. Previous to taking up his duties on Nov. 1, he had been given six weeks' leave of absence in which to travel in California, Texas, and Florida to investigate the Citrus Fruit Industry, and sub-tropical conditions in general. He is giving courses in sub-tropical Pomology, German Horticultural Reading, and General Horticulture. — H. S. Bowers has charge of the Chicago office of Goldman, Sachs & Co. — William Clough was taken into the firm of F. S. Mosley & Co. on Jan. 1; address, as heretofore, care of F. S. Mosley & Co., Chicago. — Harold Tappin has formed a partnership for general practice of the law, with offices at 15 William St., New York City, under the firm name of Clark, Tappin & Smith.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, Sec.,
5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

R. F. Forman is engaged in the umbrella handle & novelty business, Erie,

Pa. — H. F. Tucker is with the Dominion Engineering & Construction Co., address, 92 Union Ave., Montreal, Canada. — J. R. Sacke is practising law in the office of Robert E. Howard, 32 Nassau St., New York City. — G. E. Behr, Jr., is a chemist with the Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y. — J. W. Welsh has changed his address to 120 Oakview Ave., Edgewood Park, Pa. — Nelson Fairchild died at Mukden, Manchuria, Dec. 16, 1906; he was born at Belmont, Sept. 22, 1879. — J. A. R. S. Camprubi is American selling agent for the motor car manufactured by the French Westinghouse Co. — A. F. Bailey's address is 1110 E. Howell St., Seattle, Wash. — H. R. Chamberlin is editor of the *Rochester Baptist Monthly*, 300 Frank St., Rochester, N. Y. — R. M. H. Harper has entered the office of Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, Boston. — A. P. Crosby's address is 124 Dean Road, Brookline. — W. L. Estabrooke has changed his address to 22 Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. — C. C. Brayton is manager of the Dairy Farm Mining Co., Vantrent, Cal. — T. H. Sweetser is with the Frank Jones Brewing Co., 33 Lewis Wharf, Boston; he is acting as advertising manager. — Vandeverer Custis is in the department of Political and Social Science, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; P. O. Box 34. — Courtenay Crocker is practising law in the office of Moody, Burdett, Wardwell & Snow, 84 State St., Boston. — R. H. Dexter's address is care of American Express Co., Rue Scribe, Paris, France. — H. B. Clark on Nov. 1, 1906, was admitted as a partner in the firm of Moffat & White, bankers, 5 Nassau St., New York.

1902.

B. WENDELL, JR., Sec.,
258 Marlborough St., Boston.

W. R. Spofford is with the New Eng-

land Tel. Co., 101 Milk St., Boston. — A. S. Bailey is with Duffield & Co., publishers, 36 East 21st St., New York. — A. T. Baker is a commission wool merchant; 248 Summer St., Boston. — Paul Bartlett is an illustrator, 40 Pine Grove Ave., Chicago. — A. Blanchard is a partner of W. E. Gay & Co., 24 Congress St., Boston. — W. G. Bowdoin is with Alex. Brown, bankers, Baltimore, Md. — R. C. Bruce is a director of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. — R. J. Crane is a lawyer with J. W. Lund, 84 State St., Boston. — E. G. Cushman is a lawyer at Taunton. — G. B. Dabney is a lawyer, care of Hill, Bangs, Barlow & Homans, 53 State St., Boston. — J. H. Ellis is a stock broker, care of Ely & Co., 28 State St., Boston. — F. I. Emery is with Chas. Hathaway & Sons, note brokers, State St., Boston. — L. P. Frothingham is with C. S. Bauscher & Co., cotton manufacturers, New York. — A. S. Goddard is at 53 Wall St., New York. — R. W. Goelet's address is 9 West 17th St., New York. — W. M. Higley is a fire insurance agent; address, 420 N. Y. Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. — Amor Hollingsworth is a paper manufacturer, 141 Milk St., Boston. — R. T. Lyman is a cotton manufacturer, 50 State St., Boston. — E. W. Mills is manager of the Chiksau mines, Chiksau, Korea. — C. W. Morris is with E. B. Smith & Co., bankers, 511 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. — E. Motley is a note broker, care of Curtis & Sanger, 53 State St., Boston. — R. G. Scott is a real estate broker, Vancouver, B. C. — E. E. Smith is with Perry, Coffin & Burr, 60 State St., Boston. — W. S. Warner is with the William Skinner Co., 42 Chauncey St., Boston. — L. E. Young is assistant professor of history in the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. — A. B. Wolfe is associate professor of economics in Oberlin College.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, Sec.,
48 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain.

Edward Clarence Littig, who died at Davenport, Ia., Nov. 4, 1906, was born in Scott County, Ia., Sept. 6, 1878. The sympathy and indignation of all who read it were aroused at the newspaper account of his killing. It is some relief to know that Littig's death was not the result of a brutal attack, as reported in the newspapers, but was due to an accident. — R. A. Dean has opened an office for law practice in Fall River. — G. H. Dowse has become a partner in the firm of Bartlett & Brother, stock brokers, 53 State St., Boston. — E. C. Froehlich has opened an office for law practice at 410 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, O. — H. U. Gade is working with the Submarine Signal Co., 88 Broad St., Boston. — F. I. Haber has opened an office for law practice at 30 Broad St., New York City. — J. E. Haigh has opened an office for law practice at 522 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence. — C. H. G. Heinfeldt is in the law office of Kramer, Kramer & Campbell, East St. Louis, Ill. — J. S. Lovering is in the law department of Stone & Webster, State St., Boston. — R. F. Wight is in the law office of H. E. Bolles, 73 Ames Bldg., Boston. — J. P. Williams, 109 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., is with the Pratt & Letchworth Co., manufacturers of malleable iron and steel castings, Buffalo. — Changes of address and occupation noted from the replies sent in to the Secretary's Triennial notices: C. G. Copeland, 27 Whitehall St., Amesbury, is with a silver mfg. company. — L. A. Cousens, 31 Deering St., Portland, Me., is in the wholesale dry goods business. — S. Coventry, 20 Clinton Pl., Utica, N. Y., is a riding instructor. — J. L. Dahl, 25 Walnut Park, Roxbury, is a teacher. — L. J. Daly, 47 Townsend St., Roxbury,

is in the wool business. — R. M. Davis, 17 Francis Ave., Cambridge, is in life insurance. — F. S. Deibler, Evanston, Ill., is teaching. — C. H. Derby, 30 William St., Worcester, is with the law firm of Thayer & Rugg. — Richard Derby has changed his address to 113 East 71st St., New York City. — F. F. Dexter, Granby, is a physician. — H. G. Dockrell, 34 May St., Lowell, is a minister. — H. C. Dodge, Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., is Southern manager of L. A. Woods Machine Co. — J. C. Dudley, Wilkinsonville, is an electrical engineer in the Westinghouse Co., East Pittsburg. — E. C. Emerson, 229 Barnard St., Savannah, Ga., is director of manual training in the public schools. — A. M. Fay, 169 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, is with Peters & Sewall, stock and bond brokers. — J. C. Fearn, 1 Walker Terrace, Cambridge, is a clergyman. — F. R. Fitzpatrick, Ft. Wayne, Ind., is in the motive power dept., Penn. R. R. — E. W. Foote, 107 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., is a woolen salesman. — J. M. Fox is a mining engineer at Ishpeming, Mich. — C. H. French, 29 Charles St., Braintree, is a private secretary. — L. S. Fuller, Brighton, is receiving teller in the Washington Trust Co., Boston. — H. F. Gerald, Turner's Falls, is instructor in the Mass. Coll. of Pharmacy. — C. W. Gilkey, 5 Auburn Pl., Watertown, is a student in the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Ave., New York City. — A. F. Gooding, 11 Summit Ave., Somerville, is in the retail coal business. — W. L. Hanavan, 42 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is asst. engineer, New York Board of Water Supply. — A. W. Huguley, 134 Canal St., Boston, is with H. W. Huguley Co. — E. N. Hunting, 1018 House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa., is gen'l supt. of construction for R. A. Cummings. — H. A. Jackson, 1351 Marquette Bldg.,

Chicago, is Chicago sales mgr. for the Bethlehem Steel Co. — W. James, Jr., 95 Irving St., Cambridge, is studying art in Paris. — G. C. Johnson, 79 Bellevue St., Boston, is with J. R. Ainsley & Co. — F. R. Jewett, 25 N. Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., is with Larkin Co., Buffalo. — C. S. Judson, Ansonia, Conn., is railroading. — G. L. Kobbé, Short Hills, N. J., is practising law. — C. H. Krumbhaar, Jr., Wynnewood, Pa., is with Drexel & Co., bankers, Philadelphia. — E. S. Lazarus, 3519 Camp St., New Orleans, La., is a lawyer. — H. A. Lomax, 7724 Hamilton Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., is with an engineering company. — R. L. Lyman, 201 Langdon St., Madison, Wis., is professor of rhetoric and oratory. — A. G. McAvity, is mgr. of the Canadian Buffalo Forge Co., Montreal. — J. A. McGilvrey, 28 Orchard St., Lawrence, is teaching in the Lawrence High School. — F. F. McIntosh, Sewickley, Pa., is with the Bethlehem Steel Co. — J. J. Mahoney, 16 Logan St., Lawrence, is a school principal. — E. F. Mann, 30 Institute Road, Worcester, is in the Harvard Law School. — J. B. Manning, 543 Boylston St., Boston, is studying medicine. — F. C. Mason, 771 Main St., Worcester, is with the Dennison Mfg. Co. — H. E. Mead, 1379 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, is a civil engineer. — C. Muldoon, Jr., 88 Concord Ave., Somerville, is at the Boston Univ. Law School. — G. S. Olive, Rutherfordton, N. C., is business mgr. of the Sun Printing Co. — N. H. Oliver, Port Townsend, Wash., is gen'l mgr. of Interstate Schools (Inc.) — C. G. Persons, 231 Norfolk St., Cambridge, is supt. of schools, Warren, R. I. — W. T. Piper, 236 Rhode Island St., Buffalo, N. Y., is supt. of construction, Reinforced Cement Contr. Co., N. Y. — O. B. Purrington, 93 State St., New Bedford, is an Episcopal clergyman.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.,
Freeport, N. Y.

About 50 members of the Class met for dinner at the Hotel Vendome on Nov. 16, 1906. The talent of the Class was out in force, and after the dinner J. A. Burgess, A. A. Ballantine, C. A. Shea, J. S. Seabury, H. Otis, A. V. Baird, and J. H. Denamore, with speeches and music, made the evening pass most enjoyably. — Everybody is looking forward to a triumphant Triennial. — R. Foster is teaching English and Latin at Volkmann School, Boston. — E. N. Durfee is at the University of Chicago Law School. — U. A. Murdock is with A. Belmont & Co., Nassau St., New York City. — C. E. Tirrell is a reinforced concrete engineer, with the Underwriters' Engineering and Construction Co., 1170 Broadway, New York City. — F. W. Bird is with the legal firm of Cravath, Henderson and de Gersdorf, 52 William St., New York City. — M. C. Fisher is practising law at New Bedford. — C. S. Walker is with the N. Y. Edison Co., 52 Duane St., New York City. — A. J. Parlitz is with the N. Y. Telephone & Telegraph Co., as a telephone engineer, at 15 Dey St., New York City. — T. H. Miller is with E. Rollins Morse & Co., bankers and brokers, 101 Broadway, New York City. — H. P. Marshall is with the Independent Fire Extinguisher Co., 18 Commercial St., Newark, N. J. — Moses King is an electrical engineer with the Western Electric Co., West St., New York City. — E. H. Stevens is a telephone engineer with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Thames St., New York City. — H. L. Adams is a draftsman and inspector of Government buildings in the Philippines; he can be addressed at 29 Preston Road, Somerville. — L. H. Reuter is teaching at Lawrenceville, N. J. — D. W. Howes,

J. P. Hogan, K. B. Emerson, W. L. Hanavan, A. T. Roberts, and E. N. Smith are employed as engineers by the New York City Board of Water Supply; address, 299 Broadway. — V. A. Tsanoff is an employee of the Associated Press, and is now stationed at St. Petersburg, Russia; address, 13, Botchtamtskaya Ulitsa. — J. T. Jones has left the Santa Fé R. R. and is now with the Robert W. Hunt Co., civil and consulting engineers in Chicago; he is inspecting the concrete used in the tunnels under the Chicago River; address, 429 W. Monroe St. — E. G. Templeton is practising law in the office of Leslie P. Snow, Rochester, N. H. — L. S. Hill, Jr., is practising law with Barney & Lee, 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. — M. K. Hart has been elected a member of the New York Assembly from the First Oneida County District. — J. C. Peterson is principal of the High School at Norfolk. — K. N. Robins is dealing in the sale of farm mortgages, at 1004 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. — H. T. Eaton is with Clarke & Co., paper merchants, 280 Broadway, New York City. — C. E. Lakeman is assistant secretary of the City Club of New York, 55 W. 44th St. — A. Higgins is secretary of the Commercial Trust Co., Broadway & 37th St., New York City. — C. T. Hawes is with Payne, Webber Co., bankers & brokers, State St., Boston; residence at 5 Winchester St., Brookline. — J. C. R. Palmer is a telephone engineer with the New York Telephone & Telegraph Co., 15 Dey St., residence, 144 Tefrets Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.,
Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

H. F. Collins's address for the next few months will be 141 Barmatye Ave., E., Winnipeg, Canada. — H. R. Colson's

address is 12 Phillips St., Watertown. — R. Atherton is with White & Bowditch, dealers in investment securities, 53 State St., Boston. — H. Giduz is teaching French, German, and English at the Harvard School, Chicago; he is also doing graduate work in English at the University of Chicago. — L. A. Pettebone is on the engineering staff of Viele, Cooper & Blackwell, consulting engineers, 49 Wall St., New York; he is engaged on a power development undertaking at Schaghticoke, N. Y. — S. S. Boylston is ranching in South Dakota; permanent address, 99 Pearl St., New York City. — Pres. Roosevelt has appointed C. L. Chandler, of Brookline, a student interpreter at the American Embassy in Japan. During the past year he has been clerk of Legation and private secretary to the American Minister at Lisbon, Portugal; address, care of American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan. — Charles W. Fowle is clerk and assistant interpreter of the U. S. Embassy at Constantinople, Turkey.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, Sec.,
29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

L. R. Ach is in the wholesale millinery business; address, 817 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. — P. C. Ackerman is studying in Germany; address, Pension Utz, Friedrichstrasse 37, Freiburg i Br. — A. Ahrens is Director of the Manual Arts Public Schools, Quincy, Ill. — H. K. Alden is in the Graduate School. — F. W. Aldred is in the Graduate School. — R. Amory is in the Mass. Institute of Technology; address, 279 Beacon St., Boston. — L. A. Andrus is a student and assistant in the University. — W. Anthony is a journalist; address, 123 Sewall Ave., Brookline. — J. W. Appel Jr.'s address is 248 E. 34th St., New York City. — J. O. Bailey is in the law office

of Schenk & Berryhill, Des Moines, Ia. — E. G. Bartels is in the University. — R. W. Beach is with the University Press, Cambridge. — S. K. Becker is with the Lackawanna Steel Co.; address, 71 North St., Buffalo, N. Y. — M. C. Beebe is draughtsman for H. B. Russell, 9 Park St., Boston. — R. W. Belcher is teaching at Newark Valley, N. Y. — H. A. Bellows is an assistant in the University. — S. Beorgson is a wholesale clothing salesman; address, 73 Topliff St., Dorchester. — H. G. Beyer is in business at Portland, Me. — C. S. Bird Jr.'s address is East Walpole. — A. C. Blagden is in the Law School. — L. Bloomfield is assistant in German at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. — H. Bluestone is in Harvard College. — F. G. Boggs is with J. Goodnow & Co., Boston; address, 336 Broadway, Cambridge. — E. H. Bonelli is in the real estate business, 60 State St., Boston. — S. B. Booth is in the Graduate School. — G. F. H. Bowers is in the Medical School; address, 287 Chestnut St., Clinton. — W. F. Bradbury is teaching English in the Louisville Male High School. — J. D. C. Bradley is with Elliot, Fisher & Co., Harrisburg, Pa. — G. H. Brainerd is secretary of the Royal Realty Co., New York City. — J. De G. Briggs is teaching mathematics at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. — H. A. Brinkman is with N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, Chicago, Ill. — E. S. Bryant is studying forestry in the Graduate School. — J. H. Bucke is an electrical engineer with the Boston Elevated Ry.; address, 10 Andrews St., Cambridge. — J. W. Burden is with Redmond & Co., bankers, New York City. — C. Burlingham, G. H. Burnett, and J. L. Burns are in the Law School. — I. T. Burr, Jr., is traveling around the world; his address is Readville. — W. F. Burr is studying agriculture at Cornell Univer-

sity. — H. C. Buttrick's address is 9 Wendell St., Cambridge. — R. O. Butz is in the Northwestern University Law School; address, Winnetka, Ill. — P. S. Campbell is in the real estate business; address, 60 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. — R. G. Campbell is master mechanic at New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. — P. W. Carleton is assistant in chemistry in the University. — W. Z. Carr is in the office of the American Seeding Machine Co., Springfield, O. — L. Carroll is in the Law School. — P. Castleman is a chemist in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. — R. H. Caswell is a clerk in the office of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton. — E. Catlin, Jr., is employed in a foundry at Granite City, Ill.; address, 15 Vandeventer Pl., St. Louis, Mo. — F. M. Chadbourne is in the Graduate School. — G. M. Champney is in the telephone business; address, 13 Tanager St., Arlington Heights. — H. D. Chandler is at the Mass. Institute of Technology; address, 195 Marlboro St., Boston. — A. P. Chase is in the heavy hardware business with Chase, Parker & Co., 81 Pearl St., Boston. — F. G. Cheney is in the University. — A. O. Christensen is at Mass. Institute of Technology. — D. W. Clark, Jr., is draughtsman in the office of C. H. Blackall, Boston; address, 63 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. — J. V. Clark is with the Macmillan Co.; address, 109 Myrtle St., Melrose. — L. W. Clark, Jr., and R. H. Clarke are in the Law School. — A. W. Clark is in the lumber business; address, 63 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. — C. E. Clement is studying in the University. — E. T. Clements is in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City; address, Nutley, N. J. — C. Cobb is in the banking business; address, 128 W. 59th St., New York City. — W. L. Coggins is superintendent of schools, Rockland. —

E. S. Coggsell is with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.; address, 64 Washington Sq., Salem. — A. Cohen is in the Graduate School. — B. L. Colby is in the Law School. — G. A. Coleman is in the steel manufacturing business; address, 334 Kenrick St., Newton. — E. R. Colpitt is temporarily with the *Boston American*; address, 9 Sherman St., Everett. — A. M. Cook is studying forestry in the Yale Graduate School. — H. O. Cook's address is 163 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. — G. H. Cox, Jr., is with the First Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati; address, Box 233, Cincinnati, O. — C. R. Craig is an hydraulic engineer; address, Thoreau St., Concord. — R. E. Cropley is salesman for E. Kaumburg & Co., bankers, 33 Wall St., New York; address, 65 Franklin Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. — E. Cross is an architect, 6 Washington Sq., New York City. — F. E. Currier is teaching at Bordentown Military Academy, Bordentown, N. J. — J. F. Curtin is a musician; address, 42 Tufts St., Medford. — H. H. Damon is at the Mass. Institute of Technology; address, 63 Allen St., Boston. — A. Dana is at the Mass. Institute of Technology; address, 113 Brattle St., Cambridge. — L. Delano is with the Chicago agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.; permanent address, 39 E. 36th St., New York City. — H. E. Dittmarr is an engineer; address, 227 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. — E. J. Dives is in the dry goods business; address, Reading, Pa. — P. L. Dole is a master at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. — R. M. Dole is with the Waltham Watch Co., Waltham; address, 91 Glen Rd., Jamaica Plain. — M. S. Donlan is teaching modern languages at Racine College; address, 6 Conrad St., Dorchester. — T. B. Dorman is with Amory, Browne & Co., New York; address, 290 Upper Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

— M. A. Dowling is in Harvard College.
 — W. C. Drury is a farmer; address, Linden St., Waltham. — J. D. Eliot is in the wholesale dry goods business, New York City; address, Harvard Club, New York City. — F. H. Ellis is in the banking business with W. B. Hibbs & Co., Washington, D. C. — P. V. R. Ellis is with Wrenn Bros. & Co., 84 State St., Boston. — G. L. Ellsworth is a lawyer, 30 Eastman St., Dorchester. — H. W. Embry is secretary and treasurer of the Bell & Coggeshall Box Co.; address, 225 E. College St., Louisville, Ky. — W. F. Emerson is in the office of Stone & Webster, Boston. — W. B. Esselen is a private secretary; address, 44 Kittredge St., Roslindale. — H. K. Faber is studying medicine; address, 344 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. — W. P. Fargo is studying in the University. — H. S. Farnham is an engineer; address, 215 W. 23d St., New York City. — M. N. Fay is in the brokerage firm of Wrenn Bros. and Co., 84 State St., Boston. — G. H. Field is in the Law School. — R. Fitz is in the Medical School. — H. E. Fleischner is translator in the office of the Chief of Staff, U. S. War Dept., Washington, D. C. — H. A. Flint is in the Graduate School of Applied Science. — R. F. Foerster is in the Graduate School. — W. S. Franklin, Jr., is with the Pennsylvania R. R., Philadelphia; address, 24 E. Mt. Vernon Pl., Baltimore, Md. — W. H. Freeman is studying in Germany; address, 48 Franz Josef Strasse, Munich. — A. C. Fuller is in the real estate business, 95 Milk St., Boston. — C. A. Fultz is in the automobile business; address, 9 Oxford St., Winchester. — W. H. Gibson is a tutor at Washington, Conn. — E. Gifford is clerk in C. E. Gifford & Co.'s jewelry store, Fall River; address, 40 N. Main St., Fall River. — L. F. Gilbert and A. G. Gill are in the Law School. — W. E. Gill is

manager of the shoe trade paper, *Superintendent & Foreman*, 143 Federal St., Boston. — E. B. Ginsburg and F. A. Goodhue are in the Law School. — S. S. Gordon is in Columbia Law School. — W. P. Gove is asst. manager of a mica company at Salem. — R. F. Gowen is studying physics in the University. — E. L. Grant and W. G. Graves are in the Law School. — M. Gray, Jr., is traveling around the world; address, care of Morris Gray, 16 State St., Boston. — T. Gray is agent for a lumber company; address, 708 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich. — C. P. Greenough is with Parkinson & Burr, bankers, Boston; address 384 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — F. H. Grey is studying music; address, 3 Brantwood Rd., Arlington. — H. Griffin is a commercial electrical engineer, in the railway department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. — M. C. Gutman is in business in New York City; address, 12 E. 80th St., New York City. — A. W. Hale is instructor in mathematics at Middletown, Conn., High School. — R. L. Hale is in the Law School. — C. M. Hanrahan is clerk in a brokerage office; address, 175 Haverhill St., Lawrence. — H. R. Hanson's address is 18 Antrim St., Cambridge. — F. F. Harbour is in the Graduate School. — H. H. Harbour is professor of English in Lebanon Valley College, Armville, Pa. — C. P. Harrington is with Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston; address, 57 Orchard St., Jamaica Plain. — E. C. Haselton is with the Pope Mfg. Co., Westfield; address, 60 Cochran St., Chicopee Falls. — G. E. Haskell is connected with Braman Dow Co., 239 Causeway St., Boston; address, 37 Parker St., Chelsea. — R. C. Hatch is studying at the University. — W. V. Hawkins is with School Book Co. and Interurban Ry., 1518 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind. — C. F. Haynsworth is in

the Law School. — E. B. Hayward is supt. of construction with Bartlett, Hayward Co., founders and engineers; address, Maryland Club, Baltimore, Md. — R. R. Hellman is in the Medical School. — C. B. Hibbard is with the American Locomotive Co., Schenectady N. Y.; address, 124 Lafayette St., Schenectady, N. Y. — J. Hinckley is a reporter for the *New York Evening Sun*; address, 164 E. 61st St., New York City. — H. A. Hirshberg is in the Law School, University of Wisconsin; address, 229 W. Gilman St., Madison, Wis. — R. B. Hobart is with the W. H. McElwain Co., shoe manufacturers, Bridgewater. — E. D. Hofeller is in business; address, 108 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y. — R. H. Hogg is in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; address, 64 Elm St., Worcester. — A. N. Holcombe is a student and assistant in the University. — C. M. Holland is an assistant engineer with the New York Rapid Transit Commission; address, 215 W. 23d St., New York City. — V. H. Hollingsworth is employed in a paper mill at Waterville, Me.; address, 135 Newbury St., Boston. — H. McL. Holmes is in the Law School. — W. C. Holmes is assistant in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa. — J. R. Hooper, Jr., is with Farnsworth, Thayer and Stevenson, 118 Federal St., Boston. — C. F. Hovey is in the manufacturing of pianos, Vestal, N. Y. — A. E. Hutchinson is studying law at the University of Pennsylvania; address, 308 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. — F. W. Jockel, Jr., a lawyer, lives at 265 Central Park West, New York City. — D. E. Johnson is with a banking house in Chicago; address, Home Ave., Oak Park, Ill. — R. W. Johnson is in the publishing business, 180 Tremont St., Boston. — C. Jones is teaching Latin in the Irving School, Tarrytown, N. Y. — T. F. Jones is studying in France; address,

72 Rue de Seine, Paris. — R. Jordan is engaged in manufacturing automobiles; address, 46 Beacon St., Boston. — A. C. Judd is with the Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown, O. — M. Kabat-chaick is secretary to the mayor, Scranton, Pa. — K. W. Lamson is in the shoe business; address, 298 Central St., Auburndale. — S. C. Langmaid is with J. P. Langmaid & Sons, lumber dealers, Salem; address, 278 Lafayette St., Salem. — J. R. Lazenby is with General Electric Co.; address, 16 Wolcott Rd., Lynn. — A. J. Lehman is in the wholesale liquor business; address, 349 Forest Ave., Avondale, Cincinnati, O. — J. M. Levine is a civil engineer, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York; address, 21 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y. — B. A. Levy, student; address, 19 Schiller St., Roxbury. — C. S. Lima, Jr., is studying in the University. — J. B. Lewis, Jr., is engaged in mining and metallurgical engineering; address, Walpole. — J. R. Lewis is in the lumber business; address, 73 Fairfield Ave., Holyoke. — H. L. Lincoln is studying electrical engineering in the Scientific School. — W. Loewenthal is in the Law School. — U. J. Lupien is with the General Electric Co., Lynn; address, Cochituate. — R. H. Lutz is in the paper business, Dedham, Mass. — J. O. Lyman is an engineer with the N. J. Telephone Co., Bellport, L. I., N. Y. — H. S. Lyon is in the Law School. — G. T. McClure is studying engineering in the University. — J. A. McCreery is studying at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; address, 350 Lexington Ave., New York City. — E. T. MacIntyre's address is 108 Winthrop Road, Brookline. — R. L. Mackay is studying in the University. — J. H. McMahan is teaching; address, 392 Fourth St., So. Boston. — D. Macomber's address is 23 Prince St., West

Newton. — C. R. Mandigo is in the Graduate School. — B. E. Marceau is with the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.; address, 151 Brattle St., Cambridge. — J. L. Markell is with Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State St., Boston. — J. Mattison is studying in the University. — G. F. Metcalf's address is 202 Madison Ave., New York City. — P. J. Meylan is illustrator for the *Century* and *Scribner's* magazines; address, 344 West 31st St., New York City. — H. L. Miller is with the Hagerstown Table Works, Hagerstown, Md. — H. W. Mills is with the Jewell Belting Co., Hartford, Conn. — C. Mitchell is with Loring, Tolman & Tupper, bankers, Boston; address, 108 Marion St., Brookline. — C. Monro is with the Lawrence Dye Works, Lawrence, Mass. — J. R. Montgomery is in Harvard College. — C. D. Morgan is in the Law School. — H. J. Mullin is in Harvard College. — M. I. Mydans is a real estate operator, at 53 State St., Boston. — D. P. Myers is foreign editor of the *Boston Herald*. — E. Myers is in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. — G. C. Myers is engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements; address, 32 Centre St., Ashland, O. — L. J. Neale is in the purchasing department of the George A. Fuller Co., Flatiron Bldg., New York City. — S. Newell is in the Law School. — J. D. Nichols is teaching at Groton School, Groton. — P. H. Noyes is in the Law School. — W. J. Nutter is submaster at the High School in Maynard. — W. H. Nye is with the Western Electric Co., New York City. — H. A. Osgood is in the General Freight Office of the Wabash R. R. at St. Louis, Mo. — J. J. Pogel is in the drug business; address, 138 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. — H. W. Paine is with the *Review of Reviews* Co., 13 Astor Pl., New York City. — F. A. Pemberton is in the Medical

School. — A. Perry, Jr., is in the office of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston. — H. C. Platts is a chemist with the Flintkote Mfg. Co., Rutherford, N. J. — J. H. Plumb is with F. R. Plumb, Inc., Frankford, Pa. — D. T. Pottinger is teacher of modern languages and history at the Wilson School, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. — L. P. Poutas is in the office of the Secretary of the Boston Consolidated Gas Co. — H. G. Prall is in the editorial department of Maynard, Merrill & Co., publishers; address, Ringoes, N. J. — S. D. Preston is at the Columbia Law School. — W. W. Ramsey is a teacher at Stroudsburg, Pa. — A. N. Reggio is studying architecture; address, 43 Tremont St., Boston. — W. D. Reid is in the Medical School. — J. A. Remick, Jr., is a landscape architect with Loring Underwood, 23 Court St., Boston. — E. M. Richards is in the office of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston. — E. B. Robbins is in the lumber business with Blacker & Shepard; address, 315 Kent St., Brookline. — S. W. Roberts is studying in the Rochester Theological Seminary; address, 15 Kidder Ave., W. Somerville. — W. E. Rollo is in the insurance business; address, 2003 Sheridan Road, Chicago. — E. Roth, Jr., is studying at the University. — H. H. Rowland is assistant pastor of the First M. E. Church, Rochester, N. Y.; address, 179 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y. — C. T. Ryder is in the Medical School. — W. F. Sampson is studying at the University. — W. J. Sands is teaching; address is Jersey Shore, Pa. — T. F. Savage is assistant minister of Spring Street Presbyterian Church, 244 Spring St., New York City. — F. H. Sawyer is assistant in geology at Harvard. — H. B. Sawyer is with Luce & Manning, wool merchants, Summer St., Boston; address, 8 Bellevue Ave., Melrose. — O. H. Seiffert is secretary of

the H. O. Seiffert Lumber Co., Davenport, Pa. — H. S. Shaw Jr.'s address is 339 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. — J. D. Shaw is a landscape architect; address, 141 Ashland St., Roslindale. — J. B. Shea is assistant superintendent in the Boston Park Dept.; address, 198 High St., Brookline. — R. H. Sheldon is a student; address, N. Chelmsford. — O. N. Shepard is in the lumber business; address, 20 Clarke Rd., Brookline. — E. G. Sherwin is teaching English in the High School at Spencer; address, Hyde Park, Vt. — H. F. Shurtleff is in the Graduate School. — H. V. Skene is an assistant in architecture at Harvard. — R. W. Skinner, Jr., is in the Columbia Law School; address, 200 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn. — L. A. Sloper is telephone manager at Natick. — R. L. Smith is with Stetson, Cutler & Co., Boston. — L. P. Soule is with Wrenn Bros. Co., Boston; address, 508 Washington St., Dorchester. — R. R. Stanwood is studying in the University. — B. K. Stephenson is with Griffin Wheel Co., 501 Tremont Bldg., Boston; address, 12 Park St., Brookline. — S. W. Stern is with Lehman, Stern & Co., Ltd., commission merchants; address, 5115 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. — W. W. Stickney is studying at Harvard. — R. K. Stoddard is with the Boston Elevated Ry.; address, N. Hanover. — F. Strauss is a bookkeeper; address, 220 Central St., Lowell. — L. Strauss is studying textile manufactures; address, Hotel Somerset, Boston. — M. J. Strauss is an importer; address, 51 W. 69th St., New York City. — F. H. Swift is in the real estate business; address, 378 County St., New Bedford. — D. W. Swiggett is assistant in English in the University of Missouri; address, Columbia, Mo. — F. C. Taylor is in the Law School. — H. L. F. Terhune is with Spencer, Trask & Co.; address, 322 W.

86th St., New York City. — G. W. Thayer is in the Graduate School. — E. K. Thurlow is studying in the University. — R. E. Tibbetts and S. Titcomb are in the Law School. — R. C. Underhill is studying in the University and teaching; address, 7 Weld Hall, Cambridge. — A. F. Veenfiet is in the Law School. — E. W. Vidand is with the Western Electric Co., address, 161 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — W. G. Vinal is in the Graduate School. — C. S. Waldo, Jr., is with Waldo Bros., 102 Milk St., Boston. — C. B. Walsh is a teacher; address, 596 E. 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — F. M. Walsh is a teacher; address, 56 Moseley St., Dorchester. — H. J. Warner is an advertising solicitor; address, Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — S. W. Webb is with a banking house; address, Brookline. — F. G. Webster is in the Law School. — J. B. West Jr.'s address is 653 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn. — F. A. Weymouth is with the Maryland Steel Co.; address, Stag Hall, Sparrow's Point, Md. — F. C. Wheeler is teaching Latin and Greek at Mohegan Lake School, N. Y. — R. Wheelwright is in the Graduate School. — K. M. Whitcomb is with the Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia; address, The Lindens, West Philadelphia, Pa. — A. J. White is in the office of the Gen'l Manager of Boston & Maine R. R.; address, 17 Pine St., Winchester. — F. H. White is in Harvard College. — P. J. Whitehill is stock clerk and buyer in a jewelry factory; address, Oldtown, No. Attleboro. — M. T. Whiting is in the Mass. Institute of Technology. — H. H. Whitman is with the City Trust Co., Boston. — A. C. Wilber is with Dumas & Co., bookbinders and mfg. stationers, Lowell; address, 918 18th St., Washington, D. C. — G. F. Will is in the seed business in Bismarck, No. Dakota. — E. J. Williams is in the Columbia Law

School; address, 403 Hartley Hall, Columbia University, New York City. — R. Withington is with the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.; address, 35 Bay State Rd., Boston. — S. Withington is in the Lawrence Scientific School. — N. Wolfman's address is 15 State St., Boston. — C. P. Wood is instructor in Music, Denison University, Grainville, O. — R. S. Woodbridge is a manufacturer of automobile parts with The A-Z Co., 527 W. 56th St., New York City. — H. F. Woodfin is with the Lincoln Iron Works, Rutland, Vt. — F. M. Wright is in the New York Homeopathic Medical College; address, 450 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. — E. L. Young, Jr., is in the Medical School. — E. H. Howland is with the United States & Mexico Consolidated Mining Co. of Sonora, Mexico; address, Douglas, Ariz.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Dr. Hamilton Rice of Boston and Hiram Bingham, curator of South American history in the Harvard Library, left Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 3, on an 800-mile journey overland to Bogota, Colombia. Mr. Bingham will spend some months at Bogota in historical research, while Dr. Rice continues into the heart of an unknown country in search of the source of the Orinoco River. Old Spanish records show the existence of a fresh-water lake in the Parima mountains, and it is here, Dr. Rice believes, the Orinoco finds its source. The journey is a perilous one, not the least of the dangers being the Indians and their poisoned arrows. Dr. Rice, however, is confident of success, and expects to emerge into civilization again within a year at the mouth of the Amazon. His force will consist only of a sufficient number of negroes to care for his baggage. He will carefully map the country through which he passes.

W. F. Garcelon, l '95, Rep., has been elected to the Mass. Legislature.

Edward Gilman Bryant, m '92, died at the Bellevue Hospital, New York City, on Jan. 9, aged 39 years. After graduating from the Medical School, he was city physician of Boston. Then he went to New York and became head physician of the city hospital for contagious diseases, and later chief diagnostician of the department of health.

John Wisner Berry, L. S. '65, since 1887 Judge of the Lynn Police Court, died at Lynn, Jan. 28. He was born in Lynn, Sept. 8, 1839; attended the public schools; worked in a shoe-shop and studied law at night; then studied in the office of Dean Peabody; passed a year in the Harvard Law School, and opened an office in 1866. In 1884 he was City Solicitor of Lynn, and in 1887 he was appointed Police Court Judge. He took an active interest in politics, and as a Prohibitionist he helped to defeat H. C. Lodge, '71, when a candidate for the Mass. Senate. He was a popular campaign speaker and wit. His widow survives him.

Dr. David Aloysius Collins, m '86, former assistant surgeon of the Ninth Mass. Regiment, died Feb. 5, at his home, Roxbury, after a short illness. Dr. Collins was born in Boston 44 years ago. He attended the public schools and Holy Cross College, Worcester, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1886. He continued his studies abroad and completed the course at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ire. He began practice in the North End, Boston, later removing to Roxbury, where he has practised for the past 11 years. He married Miss Miriam O'Leary, an old-time favorite of the Boston Museum Stock Co. He was medical supervisor of the Eliot School district. He is survived by his widow and five children.

H. N. Hurd, L. S. '97, is a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from Ward 2, Manchester.

Rev. E. C. Davis, t '04, pastor of Unity Church, Pittsfield, is also employed in the Stanley Electric Co.

Edwin Howard Lord, p '81, died at Portland, Me., on Jan. 25. He was born in Sanford, Me., in 1850. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1871 and then took a post-graduate course at Harvard College, receiving the Master's degree in 1881. For some years he taught in the High School at Lowell. From Lowell he went to Lawrence as Headmaster of the High School. For a short time he engaged in business in Lawrence, and installed the first successful electric lighting plant in America. In 1887 he was chosen principal of the Brewster Free Academy at Wolfboro, N. H. During almost his entire residence at Wolfboro he was chairman of the school board and school system.

The University of Cambridge, England, has conferred the degree of M.A., *honoris causa*, on H. D. Hazeltine, l '98, of Emmanuel College, lecturer in law.

J. R. Taylor, Gr. Sch. '96-97, is instructor in history and German in Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N. Y.

Walter Scott, Gr. Sch. '04-05, is principal of the High School at Crafton, Pa.

Sanshi Abe, Gr. Sch. '05-06, is studying at Tufts College.

Wallace Hackett, L. S. '77, is mayor of Portsmouth, N. H.

C. W. Gross, l '01, is a street commissioner of Hartford, Conn.

Prof. F. D. Losey, p '99, is adjunct professor of rhetoric in the University of Nebraska; address, Lincoln, N. B.

James Augustus Bate, s '54, died at Arthur, Wis., on Dec. 22 last. He represented Chippewa County in the Wisconsin Assembly in 1871.

F. H. Gillett, l '77, Rep., of Springfield, has been reelected to Congress from the 2d Mass. District.

Judge Benjamin Winslow Harris, l '46, died at Bridgewater on Feb. 7. He was a prominent Republican, and served ten years in Congress, where he was known as the "Father of the new navy," owing to his activity in measures for the upbuilding of our present naval system. For eight years Judge Harris was district attorney for Plymouth County, and for 20 years he was Judge of the Probate Court for Plymouth County, holding that office until a short time ago, when he retired on account of ill health. Benjamin Winslow Harris was born in East Bridgewater, in 1823. He was educated in the public schools and academy of his native town and in the classical department of Phillips Academy, Andover. In 1847 he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1849. He at once went into a law office in Boston and remained there until 1850, when he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law in East Bridgewater, but in 1864 removed his law offices to Boston, where he and his partner became well known under the firm name of Harris & Tucker. He was collector of internal revenue for the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts, from 1866 to 1872. He was then elected to Congress as a Republican to succeed Oakes Ames, and was re-elected four times. During the 47th Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE PASSING OF 1828, 1829, AND 1832.

Within less than two years three of the oldest classes have become extinct. Dr. Edward Linzee Cunningham, '29, of Newport, R. I., died Jan. 29, 1906.

aged 95 years and 1 month; the Rev. Joseph W. Cross, '28, of Bridgewater, died Aug. 18, 1906, aged 98 years and 2 months; and John T. Morse, '32, of Boston, died Sept. 20, 1906, aged 93 years and 6 months. Of the three classes of which these were the last survivors, 1829 was the most illustrious. It had 59 graduate members. On its roll are the names of George Tyler Bigelow, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and a member of the Harvard Corporation; James Freeman Clarke, one of the most eminent of Unitarian ministers, a leader in great reforms, an influential writer and speaker, and a Harvard Overseer; Benjamin Robbins Curtis, a justice of the United States Supreme Court and a Harvard Fellow; George Thomas Davis, a member of Congress; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, wit, poet, prose-writer, professor of anatomy in the Harvard Medical School and dean of the School; the Rev. Samuel May, abolitionist; Benjamin Peirce, the foremost American mathematician of his time, professor at Harvard, and superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; the Rev. Chandler Robbins, another prominent Unitarian minister; the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of the patriotic poem, "My Country, 't is of thee;" Edward Dexter Sohler, a noted Boston lawyer; and John James Taylor, a member of Congress.

The Class of 1828 had 53 members, including Dr. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, Class Secretary, eminent as a physician, a professor in the Harvard Medical School, and a reformer; John James Gilchrist, chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court and judge of the United States Court of Claims; George Stillman Hillard, lawyer and literary man, author of "Six Months in Italy," a Harvard Overseer;

and Robert Charles Winthrop, historian, statesman, member of Congress, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harvard Overseer, and President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The members of 1832 numbered 72, among whom were: Josiah Gardiner Abbott, lawyer, member of Congress, Harvard Overseer; the Rev. Henry Whitney Bellows, Unitarian clergyman, speaker and writer; the Rev. Charles Timothy Brooks, translator of *Faust* and author of original verse; George Ticknor Curtis, lawyer, politician, legal writer, biographer; John Sullivan Dwight, musical critic, reformer, poet; and Joseph S. B. Thacher, justice of the Mississippi Supreme Court.

Of the three classes 1823 survived 78 Commencements, 1829 only 75, and 1832 only 74. The oldest Class now is 1833, which has two survivors — Charles A. Welch, of Cohasset, and Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, who is the senior alumnus. 1834 is extinct; 1835 has one survivor; 1836 has two; 1837 is extinct; 1838 has five survivors, and 1839 one. Thus there are 11 graduates who received their degrees prior to 1840.

LITERARY NOTES.

. To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

The Macmillan Co. issue a new edition, the third, of the entertaining "Harvard College by an Oxonian," the late Dr. George Birkbeck Hill. In the 12 years since the book first appeared, it has lost none of its humor and pertinence.

J. H. Woods, '87, instructor in Philosophy at Harvard, has translated from the German of Prof. Paul Deussen an "Outline of the Vedanta System of Philosophy according to Shankara." It is printed at the Grafton Press, New York, in a convenient little volume. (Price, \$1 net.)

J. E. Barss, '92, Latin Master in the Hotchkiss School, is one of the most popular authors of Latin manuals. The University Publishing Co. have recently issued the following books by him: "Beginning Latin," and "Writing Latin," Book I, Second Year Work (50 cents); Book II, Third and Fourth Year Work (75 cents). These are all in the Gilder-sleeve-Lodge Latin Series.

The Annual Reports of Herbert Putnam, '83, Librarian of Congress, and of B. R. Green, s'63, superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, make an octavo volume of 175 pages. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston perpetuate in a handsome volume the celebration on Jan. 17, 1906, under their joint auspices of the Bi-Centennial of Benjamin Franklin. The exercises include a Prayer by Dr. G. A. Gordon, '81, an Address by Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, an Address by Mayor J. F. Fitzgerald, a History of the Franklin Fund, by Dr. H. S. Pritchett, an Oration by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, a Poem by J. J. Roche, and Remarks by the Chairman, Dr. S. A. Green, '51.

Wilhelm Segerblom, '97, instructor in Chemistry at Phillips Exeter Academy, has issued three small pamphlets entitled "Study Questions in Qualitative Analysis," "Outline of Elementary Chemistry," and "Chemical Addenda."

Lincoln Hulley, '89, has published "Studies in the Book of Psalms." (Fleming H. Revell Co.)

Dr. C. S. Mack, '79, discusses in a 40-page pamphlet the question, "Are we to have a United Medical Profession?" Price, 25 cents; for sale by the author, La Porte, Ind.

The Quarterly Journal of Economics for November printed the following articles: "Capital and Interest Once More: I. Capital *versus* Capital Goods," E. Böhm-Bawerk; "The Interstate Commerce Act as Amended," F. H. Dixon; "The Taxation of Personal Property in Pennsylvania," R. C. McCrea; "The Telephone in Great Britain," A. N. Holcombe; "Coöperation in the Apple Industry in Canada," R. H. Coats.

The publications for last year at the University Museum include three numbers of the *Memoirs*, 17 numbers of the *Bulletin*, and the Annual Report, a total of 893 (731 octavo, 162 quarto) pages and 161 (51 octavo, 110 quarto) plates. Four of the numbers of the *Bulletin* and all of the numbers of the *Memoirs* are reports on the scientific results of expeditions fostered by Mr. Agassiz; seven numbers of the *Bulletin* are based principally upon Museum collections, three numbers are *Contributions* from the Zoölogical Laboratory, and three numbers, issued in the Geological series, are similar *Contributions* from the Geological Department. The Corporation have continued an appropriation of \$350 to assist in the publication of the *Contributions* from the Zoölogical and Geological Laboratories.

At the Lyric Theatre, New York City, on Jan. 29, Miss Marlowe and Mr. E. H. Sothorn produced for the first time *Jeanne d'Arc*, a drama in blank verse by Percy MacKaye, '97.

Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, contributed to the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute for 1906 a 50-page monograph on "The Monroe Doctrine in its Territorial Extent and Application."

C. P. Bowditch, '68, has had privately printed at the University Press, Cambridge, two papers, viz.: "Mayan Nomenclature," and "The Temple of the Cross, of the Foliated Cross and of the Sun at Palenque."

Prof. W. H. Siebert, '89, is preparing a monograph on "The Loyalists in Canada."

"Brier-Patch Philosophy," the latest book of the Rev. W. J. Long, '92, is issued by Ginn & Co.

C. E. Grinnell, '62, is again editor of the *American Law Review*, which he edited in 1880, 1881, 1882.

Prof. C. E. Norton, '46, has written an admirable memoir for the little volume of Longfellow's "Autobiographical Poems," in the Riverside Literature Series. Mr. Norton says, "Longfellow's poetry is the image of his goodness. Its music, the harmony of its verse and thought, the simplicity of its expression, the sincerity of its sentiment, are all traits of character no less than of genius." The selection of poems includes many of the most popular. They are arranged chronologically, with brief but sufficient notes to explain how far each poem has autobiographical significance.

In a pamphlet entitled "Jackson's LL.D., — A Tempest in a Tea-Pot," A. McF. Davis, s '54, reprints from the *Proceedings* of the Mass. Historical Society an exhaustive account of a tragic-comic episode that sorely tried Pres. Quincy.

The articles in Vol. xvii of *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, noticed in the last *Magazine*, were "contributed by instructors in the Department of the Classics as a token of affection and esteem for Clement Lawrence Smith, of the Class of 1863, for 34 years a valued member of the Department, but forced by ill health to resign the Pope Professorship of Latin in this University in 1904."

"The Hope of Immortality," by the Rev. Charles F. Dole, '68, is the Ingersoll Lecture for 1906. It is a noble statement of the considerations which justify the belief in immortality on the part of those who no longer accept revelation. A high and brave spirit, fair-minded also and scrutinizing and judicial, breathes throughout the address, which deserves to be widely circulated. (Crowell: New York. Cloth, 75 cents net.)

"Beached Keels," by Henry M. Rideout, '99, comprises three stories contributed by him recently to the *Atlantic Monthly*. Their titles are "Blue Peter," "Wild Justice," and "Captain Christy." They were received with unusual favor when they appeared in the magazine and in book form they should be welcome to a wide circle of readers. Mr. Rideout has found a real gold-mine in his Maine environment. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.)

Prof. G. E. Woodberry, '77, has edited Sir Philip Sidney's "Defense of Poesie, a Letter to Queen Elizabeth, and The Defense of Leicester," for the Humanist's Library, which is under the general editorship of Mr. Lewis Einstein. The first volume of this beautiful series contains "Thoughts on Art and Life," by Leonardo da Vinci, edited by L. Einstein and translated by Maurice Baring. As a specimen of bookmaking it is a delight. The paper is handmade, the type Montallegro, the ink of the text a clear black, that of the marginal rubrics red. The translation reads well, and it should serve to introduce the wisest of the masters of Italy's Renaissance to many persons who have thought of him chiefly, or only, as a painter. Mr. D. B. Updike, of the Merrymount Press, Boston, is to be congratulated on having undertaken and so successfully begun this beautiful series. (Merrymount Press: Boston. Boards, \$6 net per volume.)

Prof. W. G. Farlow, '66, having withdrawn from the American editorship of the *Annals of Botany*, Prof. Roland Thaxter, '82, has been chosen as his successor.

Arthur S. Pier, '95, has followed up his successful "Boys of St. Timothy's" with "Harding of St. Timothy's," in which the hero is a plucky, level-headed and independent fellow, who succeeds in making himself quite naturally the school hero. Boys and teachers, athletics, secret societies, the ordinary ups and downs of school life, are described clearly and wholesomely. The story has already run as a serial in *The Youth's Companion*, and it should confirm Mr. Pier's reputation as a writer of manly books for boys. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

Frank Preston Stearns, '67, has written a thick volume on "The Life and Genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne." He has familiarized himself with the not inconsiderable biographical material on the subject, to which he adds at times from stores which he has himself gathered. He discusses the works critically, in their chronological order. As a critic, he always stands on his own feet, his forte being not so much systematic criticism as unusual or striking suggestions and daring comparisons. His wide acquaintance with painting enables him to draw illustrations from that art as well as from literature. Mr. Stearns thinks that in certain respects Fielding, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot surpassed Hawthorne, but that he "surpasses them all in the perfection and poetic quality of his art. . . . I have never been able to discover," he adds, "more than 35 authors who seem to me decidedly superior to Hawthorne, nor above 40 others who might be placed on an equality with him." The book has much interesting biographical material

and several excellent illustrations. (Lippincott: Philadelphia. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

Dr. Wm. Ellery Leonard, p '99, has gathered into a slender, graceful volume "Sonnets and Poems," some threescore brief pieces of verse, of which several have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The poems which seem to be personal have the ring of genuine suffering; suffering, nature, and poets are the three main sources of Dr. Leonard's inspiration. His "Epilogue" gives a not unfair sample of his quality:—

EPILOGUE.

I sang (remembering how the free winds
blow)
Mount, sea, and fire, and earth's refulgent
days,
Vernal horizon and autumnal base,
And moonlit cities in the midnight snow,
And found (mid griefs that met me on my
ways)
Joy in the passion, pageantry, and show.

I sang (remembering how the stars abide)
Strong hands, and feet, and eyes uplifted
still,
Resurgent hope, indomitable will,
And man who liveth, when his gods have
died,
And found in singing (whatsoever my skill)
Joy in the grandeur of his strength and pride.

But the World-Spirit of the East and West,
That shapes the Seen and guides Life's ebb
and flow,
The Loving-Kindness, named so long ago,
The Everlasting Arms, the Mother-breast,
I scarce have known and I may never know,
And after joy, I crave the gift of rest.

The volume is sold by the author; address, Madison, Wis. (\$1 per copy.)

Charles Francis Adams, '56, has published the oration "Lee's Centennial" which he delivered at Lexington, Va., on Jan. 19, 1907. It has already been widely discussed, and it may, perhaps, be regarded as the most important of Mr. Adams's shorter works. In it he comes out strongly for the State Rights interpretation of the Constitution, and insists that Lee must inevitably have cast

in his lot with his State. On the other hand, he criticises Lee's generalship, which he ranks lower than the popular estimate. Had Lee been the master his friends described him, would he have failed both at Antietam and Gettysburg? Finally, Mr. Adams pays a high tribute to Lee for discountenancing a guerrilla warfare after Appomattox. (For sale by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. 25 cents.)

The unapproached Cambridge Edition of Poets reaches its culmination in the volume of "Shakespeare's Complete Works," edited by Prof. Wm. A. Neilson, p '96, Professor of English at Harvard. By the use of light, thin, but opaque paper, Shakespeare's Plays and Poems are brought into a single volume of some 1250 double column octavo pages. The type is not very large, but is very clear, and it is clearness and not size that determines the serviceableness of type. Prof. Neilson provides a general introduction, telling what is actually known about Shakespeare's life, and a separate page-long introduction to each play. In an appendix he gives textual notes, recording the more important variations from the text chosen by him. The plays are numbered in conformity with the Globe Edition, which enables the owner of this edition to use Bartlett's "Concordance" and other works of reference based on the Globe scheme of numbering. Prof. Neilson naturally does not go into the discussion of moot questions, but he has ventured to arrange the plays in the chronological order now commonly accepted by scholars. His brief prefaces are models of pithy condensation. A glossary completes this remarkable volume, which the publishers have coöperated to make almost faultless. This edition ought easily to take its place as the best single-volume Shakespeare — at once portable and legible and crit-

ically up-to-date — in existence. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$3.)

The Fourth Series of "Shelburne Essays," by Paul E. More, p '93, contains the following papers: "The Vicar of Morwenstow;" "Fanny Burney;" "A Note on 'Daddy Crisp';" "George Herbert;" "John Keats;" "Benjamin Franklin;" "Charles Lamb Again;" "Walt Whitman;" "William Blake;" "The Theme of *Paradise Lost*;" and "The Letters of Horace Walpole." Mr. More's reputation as a literary critic is now so thoroughly established that nobody who wishes to follow some of the best criticism being produced in America can afford to neglect him. He is the only American who, in range, depth, and method, resembles the best critics of France, the land where literary criticism is no mere caprice or trifle but a recognized factor in the intellectual development of the nation. Mr. More shows his quality in many ways, but in none more surely than in the originality of his treatment of even such overdiscussed subjects as Keats, Lamb, and Whitman. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$1.25 net.)

The new series published under the direction of the Harvard Department of Economics and called "Harvard Economic Studies," is inaugurated by two important volumes. The first, by Wm. H. Price, p '02, is on "The English Patents of Monopoly;" the second, by Albert B. Wolfe, '02, is on "The Lodging-House Problem in Boston." Mr. Price's monograph summarizes the general English legislation on monopolies down to the Long Parliament, and then takes up in detail the mineral companies, the mechanical inventions, the glass patents, the royal alum works, the cloth-finishing project, the iron industry, the salt monopolies, and the soap corpora-

tion. Valuable documents are printed in appendices, and there are a bibliography and a full index. This essay was awarded the David A. Wells Prize in 1905, and it is published from the Wells Fund income. Prof. Wolfe's study of "The Lodging-House Problem in Boston," published from the income of the W. H. Baldwin Fund, deals with a question of immediate interest. He treats his subject on all sides, examining the historic, the economic, the social, and the moral aspects, and quotes freely from the experiences of lodgers. As there are some 80,000 lodgers in Boston it is evident that their condition is a matter of vital importance to the health of the city. Prof. Wolfe's exhaustive study is illustrated by various maps and charts and by many valuable statistical tables. The Harvard Economic Department could not have done better than initiate its new series by two such admirable specimens of the work accomplished by its prize men. The volumes, octavo in size, are bound in stanch crimson cloth, with excellent paper and print, and are sold at \$1.50 net each (postage, 17 cents.). Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

A little book of unusual interest is "Practice and Science of Religion," a course of lectures on Comparative Religion, delivered at the General Theological Seminary in New York a year ago, by James H. Woods, '87, instructor in philosophy at Harvard. Dr. Woods attempts to deduce from similar beliefs and practices in different religions the essence of worship. He traces religion in its ascent from personal to social and from social to metaphysical levels, and to illustrate the last he compares Vedantism, Buddhism, and Christianity. He gives much meat in small compass. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 80 cents net.)

The Rev. Charles L. Slattery, '91, Dean of the Cathedral in Faribault, writes a study of Christ under the title, "The Master of the World." Dean Slattery's position is that of an Episcopalian who, having made himself familiar with the results of the Higher Criticism, interprets the life of Christ by them so as to make apparent the divine nature of Christ as taught by Episcopalians. He takes up quality by quality the character of Jesus and shows that it is both human and more than human. His effort to bring cheer to persons who find difficulty in the superhuman interpretation is wholly sincere, and leads to many interesting discussions. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Prof. J. Geddes, Jr., '80, Professor of Romance Languages in Boston University, has made a modern French translation, from Muller's text of the Oxford Manuscript, of *La Chanson de Roland*. His prose reads very acceptably, and offers another confirmation, if that were needed, that an able prose version is much more satisfactory than a metrical version of the great medieval and ancient poems. The prose preserves all the meaning of the original and causes no misunderstanding as to itself; whereas a metrical version never gives the exact content of the original and constantly misleads the modern reader who is not aware that the modern metrical cadences and rhymes are by no means the equivalent of those of the original. Whoever doubts this, needs only to compare Prof. Geddes's version with the modern French metrical version. The critical apparatus which he has supplied is exhaustive. It embraces a survey of the sources of the poem, of its diffusion in many lands, of the *chanson* as a literary form, and of the metrical development. There are also a voluminous bibliography and many notes, brief but per-

tinient. A map and several illustrations add further to the completeness of the work, which is a fine specimen of scholarly editing. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 90 cents net.)

Pamphlets Received. "Lee's Centennial," address by Charles Francis Adams, '56. — "Early American Engravings and the Cambridge Press Reprints, 1640-1692," by Nathaniel Paine, h '98; from the *Proceedings* of the Amer. Antiquar. Soc. — "The Economic Advisability of Inaugurating a National Department of Health," by J. Pease Norton, Ph.D.; from the *Journal* of the Amer. Medic. Assoc. — *Monthly Bulletin of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts*, Dr. H. P. Walcott, '58, Chairman, Dr. Charles Harrington, '78, Sec. — "Report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General," by F. H. Hitchcock, '91; Washington, Government Printing Office. — "Lincoln Party: Formation of, Sept. 29, 1906," addresses by Wm. MacDonald, '92, and others. — "Syllabus of Lectures on the History of American Poetry," by C. H. Page, '90; Teachers College, Columbia Univ. — "Copyright Enactments of the United States, 1783-1906," Bulletin No. 3, 2d edit. revised; Library of Congress. — "Territory of Hawaii, Board of Agriculture and Forestry: Report of the Division of Forestry, 1905," by R. S. Hosmer, a '94; Honolulu. — "Principles of Spelling Reform," by F. Sturges Allen; Bradley-White Co., New York. — "Copyright in Japan;" Washington, D. C., Copyright Office, Bulletin No. 11. — "The Great Fault of California and the San Francisco Earthquake, April 18, 1906," by E. P. Carey; from the *Journ. of Geography*, Sept., 1906. — "Evidence of the Work of Man on Objects from Quaternary Caves in California," by F. W. Putnam, s '62; from the *Amer. Anthropologist*, April-June,

1906. — "The Federation of the World," by W. J. Bartnett; San Francisco, Deltner Travers Press. — "Jackson's L.L.D. — A Tempest in a Tea-Pot," by A. McF. Davis, s '54; from *Proceedings* of the Mass. Hist. Soc. — "The Temple of the Cross, of the Foliated Cross and of the Sun at Palenque," by Charles P. Bowditch, '63. — "Mayan Nomenclature," by C. P. Bowditch, '63. — "The Origin of Plato's Cave," by Dean J. H. Wright; from *Harv. Studies in Classical Philol.*, 1906. — "Fabrication et Mise en Œuvre du Papier et du Carton;" Monographies Industrielles, No. xiv; Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Bruxelles. — "Cavour e Bismarck: Un Parallelo Storico," by W. R. Thayer, '81; Rome, Voghera Press.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES BY HARVARD MEN.

Amer. Hist. Rev. (Jan.) "Religion still the Key to History," S. E. Baldwin, L.S. '62.

Amer. Law Register. (Sept.) "Prize and Capture," C. C. Binney, '78.

Atlantic. (Dec.) "Christmas and the Literature of Disillusion," S. M. Crothers, h '99; "New National Forces and the Old Laws," M. M. Bigelow, p '79; "The Measure of Greatness," N. S. Shaler, s '62; "The House of Lords," W. Everett, '69; "The Ruin of Harry Benbow," H. M. Rideout, '99; "Unpublished Correspondence of David Garrick," G. P. Baker, '87; "A New Voice in French Fiction," H. D. Sedgwick, '82; "The Spell of Whitman," M. A. DeW. Howe, '87. (Jan.) "Turning the Old Leaves," Bliss Perry; "Mutual Life Insurance," F. C. Lowell, '76; "Brawn and Character," A. S. Pier, '96. (Feb.) "Recent Socialist Literature," J. G. Brooks, t '75.

Bostonia. (Jan.) "The New England Modern Language Association," J. Geddes, Jr., '80.

Canadian Mag. (Feb.) "Social Evolution and Advertising," J. D. Logan, '94.

Century. (Jan.) "The Ancient Irish Sagas," T. Roosevelt, '80.

Engineering. (Feb.) "The Relation of Inspection to Money-Making Management," A. D. Wilt, Jr., s '03.

Green Bag. (Dec.) "Appointments to the U. S. Supreme Court," J. Schouler, '59.

Harper's Mag. (Dec.) "The Child Mind," E. S. Martin, '77. (Jan.) "To the Credit of the Sea," L. Mott, '05.

Lippincott. (Feb.) "Shuffling the Diplomatic Court Cards," R. Bache, ['82].

New England. (Feb.) "Dangers in Our Educational System," G. S. Hall, p '77.

North American Rev. (Jan.) "Pending Immigration Bills," R. De C. Ward, '89.

Putnam's. (Dec.) "Ten American Paintings of Christ," H. St. Gaudens, '03.

Review of Reviews. "Longfellow Centenary," F. G. Cook, '82.

Scribner. (Feb.) "J. R. Lowell," W. C. Brownell.

World's Work. (Jan.) "Communication by Wire and Wireless," A. W. Page, '05.

SHORT REVIEWS.

— *History of the United States*. Vols. vi and vii, 1866-77. By James Ford Rhodes, h '01. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 per vol.) Mr. Rhodes announces that these two volumes complete his work. His first intention was to cover the generation from 1850 to 1885, but on mature reflection he has reached the conclusion that with the election of 1877 the historic war-period closed. After that date new issues pressed to the front, and although the Democratic party did not recover the presidency until 1885, the sequelae of the Rebellion and of slavery had a diminishing influence on American politics after 1876. These two volumes are concerned with the tremendous question of Reconstruction, with the corruption of Grant's administration, with the accusations against Blaine, with the *Alabama Claims*, with the Tweed Ring, — to mention only the most conspicuous topics. On each of

them the reader will find a calm, judicial discussion; and a frank expression of opinion. Mr. Rhodes, for instance, glorifies the seven recusant Senators who voted for Pres. Johnson's acquittal; he finds the evidence against Blaine conclusive; he seems to regard Tilden as elected in 1876. These and similar opinions will carry great weight and will do much towards removing the further discussion of these and other once burning issues from the sphere of partisan treatment. One cannot take leave of Mr. Rhodes's monumental work without expressing the deepest gratitude to him. We have other historians as learned, but it required just his personality to lift the history of that momentous quarter-century to a plane where every American can study it without rancor and without bias.

— "*The Prisoner at the Bar: Side-lights on the Administration of Criminal Justice*," by Arthur Train, '96, Assistant District Attorney of New York County. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.) This is the revelation from the inside of the actual working of criminal law in New York. It answers questions which the public is constantly asking: Is the jury system a failure? Are the innocent likely to be punished? Are police magistrates able? are they corrupt? Does the district attorney use unfair means to secure convictions? How much does the personal bias of a judge count for? And so on. Mr. Train describes with point-blank vividness the ins and outs of procedure, the tricks of lawyers, the dodges of defendants. He has innumerable concrete cases to cite in illustration of his statements. He writes in a rattling style, somewhat as his chief, Mr. Jerome, speaks, and he sees the humor of the situation. He has also a plentiful supply of common sense, without which it would be impossible for a district attorney to do justice. "The

'crime-is-a-disease' theory," he says, "has been worked entirely too hard. . . . Crime is no more a disease than sin, and the sinners deserve a good share of the sympathy that is at present wasted on the criminals. The poor fellow who has merely done wrong gets but scant courtesy, but once jerk him behind the bars and the women send him flowers. If crime is a disease, sin is also a disease, and we have all got a case of it. . . . Every one of us has criminal propensities, — that is to say in every one of us lurk the elemental and unlawful passions of sex and of acquirement. It is but a play on words to say that the man who yields to his inclinations to the extent of transgressing the criminal statutes is 'diseased.'" This is but one sample of Mr. Train's talent for "straight talk;" we might quote fifty others as wholesome and as downright. His book will be an antidote to widespread mawkishness and misconceptions, and it will serve to expose some of the evils promulgated by the yellow journals. Every thoughtful person ought to know how justice is meted out, and such persons cannot do better than learn through Mr. Train's descriptions, which are, furthermore, generally as entertaining as his stories.

— *The Spirit of Democracy*. By Charles Fletcher Dole '68. (Crowell: New York, 1906.) This volume grew out of a lecture with the same title, given by the author in 1904 before the Twentieth Century Club. Its central theme is the psychological and ethical interpretation of democracy. The modern idea of the solidarity of human society, an idea which has been applied mainly to sociological problems, is here applied to contemporary political institutions. "Cooperation" is "the free or voluntary democratic ideal," "the dominant thought in actual democracy." All the mechan-

ism of government is to be regarded as only a means to coöperation. Government secures the participation of all in the common life, on the ground that "whatever is good for the hive is good for the bee." This general principle is applied by the author to many special topics. In its name he attacks imperialism, and the party system; and advocates arbitration and the restriction of immigration. Although the book contains nothing that is strikingly original, it deserves commendation for the tone of good sense and sound faith which pervades it. We can afford occasionally to be reminded that in spite of abuses our institutions are on the whole the most just and serviceable that society has yet produced. No one with historical sense and a knowledge of human nature can desire the abandonment of the experiment of democracy; or deny the truth of Mr. Dole's ideal: "The new demand is for all-round social and democratic men, not for those who seek to get the most and give the least; but for the true artists, poets, and builders, who follow the joyous rule of the world, that the well and whole man is not here 'to be ministered unto,' but to serve, to bestow, to give, and to leave the world better off."

— *Liberty, Union, and Democracy*. The National Ideals of America. By Barrett Wendell, '77. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.) These four lectures, delivered before the Lowell Institute in 1905, form part of the longer course which Prof. Wendell gave before the Sorbonne the year before. To many readers they will seem the most satisfactory of Prof. Wendell's essays, for they disclose a sympathetic recognition of our national ideals which some critics found lacking in his "Literary History of America." Prof. Wendell attempts at the start to define the national character of America, and he does this very

properly, because institutions are the outcome of character. By a natural retrogression he goes back from Lincoln to Webster, from Webster to Washington and Franklin, and from them to Cotton Mather and Increase Mather, until he reaches John Cotton, who, though born in England, had the real Yankee spirit. Then he traces the influence of Calvinism, especially in its emphasis on general education, on the formation of our national character. Mr. Wendell next follows the evolution of liberty as an ideal and as a practical political force. He distinguishes, of course, between genuine liberty and spread-eagleism, and he subjects the "glittering and sounding generalities of natural right which constitute the Declaration of Independence" to a severe examination, from which they emerge much diminished. The chapter on Union is more historical and less philosophical than the others. The conclusion, on Democracy, states with vigor many of the tenets of the true democrat, as distinguished from the false doctrines which demagogues have sown. There is no better passage in the book than that in which Mr. Wendell treats of Abraham Lincoln, the embodiment in the last generation of American ideals, an inalienable and unalloyed democrat. Mr. Wendell's analysis of American character and ideals ought to be pondered by many of our fellow countrymen whose views at present are sadly blurred. He will give comfort neither to the Anglo-manics on the one hand, nor to the Socialists and Anarchists on the other.

— *Local Government in Counties, Towns and Villages*. By John A. Fairlie, '95. (Century Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.) Prof. Fairlie, of the University of Michigan, makes a very useful contribution to the American State Series. The strength of the New

England communities, — may one not also say the strength of the American Colonies? — lay in the scope afforded for local autonomy. At this very moment we are witnesses to a conflict between municipal school boards in San Francisco and the National Government — an example of the deep-rooted local home-rule idea which is an integral part of the American nature. Now Prof. Fairlie has written a compact, well systematized description of local government throughout the United States. He begins by describing the English institutions from which our own had their origin. Then he follows the development, historically, of our chief local forms. Next he takes up one by one county, town, and parish officers, and defines the functions of each in each section. Finally, he shows how far the State, through its boards of public education, or charities, or public health, or taxation, curtails local autonomy. The process of centralization goes on apace, partly because the greatly increased population requires to be cared for by other methods than by those which sufficed for small communities, and partly because modern means of communication have brought about a solidarity of interest undreamt of in days when towns lived in quasi-isolation, each practically dependent upon its own products for its existence. Mr. Fairlie enables one to examine the political units from which our states and the nation are now built up.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

. All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. Edited by William Allen Neilson, p '96. Cambridge Edition. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

The Master of the World. A Study of Christ. By Charles Lewis Slattery, '91, Dean of the Cathedral in Faribault. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War. By Amos S. Hershey, '93, Professor in Indiana University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

The English Patents of Monopoly. By William Hyde Priece, p '02. *The Lodging-House Problem in Boston.* By Albert Benedict Wolfe, '02. Volumes I and II of "Harvard Economic Studies." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net, postage, 17 cents.)

Writing Latin. Books I and II. By John Edmund Barrs, '92. (University Publishing Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

Cæsar's Gallic War. Edited by Harry F. Towle and Paul R. Jenks. (University Publishing Co.: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$1.25.)

The Politics of Utility. By James MacKay. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Paper, 12mo, 50 cents.)

The 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Benjamin Franklin. Celebration by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Boston. (Printed by the General Court and Boston City Council.)

Eleven Orations of Cicero. Edited by Robert W. Tunstall. (University Publishing Co.: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$1.20.)

Local Government in Counties, Towns, and Villages. By John A. Fairlie, '96, Ph.D. American State Series. (Century Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25 net.)

Harvard College by an Oxonian. By George Birkbeck Hill. New Edition. (Macmillan Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$2.)

La Chanson de Roland. A Modern French Translation. With Introduction by J. Geddes, Jr., '80, Professor of Romance Languages in Boston University. (Macmillan: New York. Boards, 12mo.)

Shelburne Essays. By Paul Elmer More, p '93. Fourth Series. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

From Old Fields. Poems of the Civil War. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, s '62. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Boards, 8vo, \$3 net.)

Life in Ancient Athens. The Social and Public Life of a Classical Athenian from Day to Day. By T. G. Tucker, Professor in the University of Melbourne. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$1.25 net.)

History of the United States, 1850-1877. By James Ford Rhodes, h '01. Vols. VI and VII, 1866-1877. (Macmillan: Cloth, 8vo, \$2.50 net each.)

Commentary on the Maya Manuscript in the Royal Public Library of Dresden. By Dr. Ernst Förstemann. Translated by Miss Selma Wesselhoef and Miss A. M. Parker. Papers of the Peabody Museum, vol. IV, no. 2. (Published by the Museum, Cambridge, Mass.)

Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1906. [Herbert Putnam, '83.] (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

Beginning Latin. By John Edmund Barrs, '92. (University Publishing Co.: New York. Boards, 16mo.)

The Prisoner at the Bar. Sidelights on the Administration of Criminal Justice. By Arthur Train, '96. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

Ralph Waldo Emerson. By George E. Woodberry, '77. English Men of Letters Series. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents net.)

The Hope of Immortality. By Charles Fletcher Dole, '68. The Ingersoll Lecture, 1906. (Crowell: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents net.)

The Harvard Medical School, 1782-1906. (Issued by the Medical School. Paper, 4to, illustrated.)

The Harvard University Catalogue, 1906-07. (For sale by the Publication Agent, 2 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.: Cloth, 50 cents, postage, 12 cents.)

Sonnets and Poems. By William Ellery Leonard, p '99. (Sold by the Author, Madison, Wis. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.)

Real Soldiers of Fortune. By Richard Harding Davis. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50, net.)

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. A Memoir by Charles Eliot Norton, '46, together with Longfellow's Chief Autobiographical Poems. Riverside Literature Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, 16mo, 25 cents.)

The Saint. By Antonio Fogazzaro.

Translated from the Italian by M. Agnetti Pritchard, with an Introduction by William Roscoe Thayer, '81. (Putnam's: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

Outlines of Ancient History. For the Use of High Schools and Academies. By Wm. C. Morey, Ph.D., D.C.L., Professor of History in the University of Rochester. (American Book Co.: New York. Half leather, 8vo, pp. 550, maps and illustrations, \$1.50.)

MARRIAGES.

. It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1863. Albert Blair to Mrs. Clara May Spencer (*née* Urquhart), at Crofton, Pa., Feb. 2, 1907.

1870. Godfrey Morse to Mrs. S. S. Conrad, at Boston, Jan. 25, 1907.

1890. William Tilden Blodgett to Hannah Whitney, at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 16, 1907.

[1899.] Isaac Edward Bingham to May Sagel, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1906.

1899. Leon Stacy Griswold to Mary Tucker Chittenden, June 27, 1906.

1899. Robert Greenleaf Leavitt to Ida Gertrude Ruggli, at Arlington, Nov. 19, 1906.

1899. Frederick Olin Raymond to Georgia E. Jaques, at Haverhill, Oct. 31, 1906.

1891. Frederick Wright Burlingham to Sarah McDonald Breck, at Claremont, N. H., Dec. 19, 1906.

1892. Chauncey Hayden Blodgett to Tempe Austin Hamilton, at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16, 1907.

[1893.] Edward Mitchell Barney to Caroline Chalker Clark, July 19, 1904.

[1893.] Stewart Meily Brice to Catherine W. Mount, at New York City, Nov. 13, 1906.

1893. Paul Clagstone to Cora Kirk of

Chicago, at San Mateo, Cal., May 7, 1904.

[1893.] Louis Craig Corniah to Frances Eliot Foote, at Boston, June 14, 1906.

[1893.] Sidney Emerson Farwell to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barrows, at West Chester, Pa., Dec. 27, 1906.

1893. William Penn Humphreys to Paula Zeile Wolff, at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22, 1905.

1893. Philip Van Kuren Johnson to Martha Therese Fiske, at Port Chester, N. Y., April 12, 1904.

[1893.] William Howland Kenney to Grace Laurence Burrage, Sept. 15, 1903.

1893. Frank Eliot Stetson to Sigrid Möller, at Christiania, Norway, Feb. 9, 1905.

[1893.] Julian Constantine Walker to Lucy Eastburn, June 26, 1906.

1894. Edward Chamberlin Bradlee to Edith Gerry Keene, at Lynn, Dec. 1, 1906.

1894. Eric Alfred Knudsen to Cecilie Beta Alexandra L'orange, at Christiania, Norway, Sept. 18, 1905.

1895. Howard Wicks Brown to Rachel Crossman Newbury, at Taunton, Jan. 19, 1907.

1895. Edward Waldo Forbes to Margaret Loughton, at Manila, P. I., Jan. 29, 1907.

[1897.] Karl De Laittre to Rosamond Kimball Little, at Salem, Nov. 22, 1906.

1897. Augustin Hamilton Parker to Caroline Dabney, at Boston, Nov. 1, 1906.

[1897.] William Read, 2, to Adelaide Sumner Wood, at Brookline, Nov. 7, 1906.

1897. Harry Sherman Rowe to Amanda Mayo Strout, at Berlin, N. H., Sept. 29, 1906.

1897. Frank Hale Touret to Irene Chittenden Farquhar, at Denver, Col., May 19, 1906.
1897. Stillman Pierce Williams to Frances Ropes, at Salem, Nov. 12, 1906.
1898. Roy Sela Goodrich to Estelle Murray, at Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 25, 1906.
1898. Arthur Jay Halle to Lillian Nederlander, at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31, 1907.
1898. William Henry Paine Hatch to Marion Louise Townsend, at Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1906.
1898. James Handasyd Perkins to Katherine Parkman Coolidge, at Boston, Nov. 22, 1906.
1899. Walter Joseph Desmond to Margaret Gertrude Lyons, at Waltham, Oct. 24, 1906.
1899. James Drummond Dole to Belle Dickey, at Jamaica Plain, Nov. 22, 1906.
- [1899.] Dexter Fairbank to Evelyn Young, at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29, 1906.
1899. Daniel Haddock Farr to Adelaide L. Jordan, at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10, 1907.
1899. Cornelius Gregory Fitzgerald to Edith A. Carroll, at Roxbury, Nov. 14, 1906.
1899. George Duffield Hall to Marjorie Hays, at Montreal, Can., Jan. 16, 1907.
1899. Ralph McKittrick to Emily Wickham, at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17, 1906.
1899. James Nowell to Annie Wyman Wood, at Arlington, Jan. 19, 1907.
1899. Fred Adams Russell to Mary Lanman Prentice, at New York, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1906.
1901. Alvin Freeman Bailey to Irene Smith, at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 28, 1906.
1901. Burrill Devereux Barker to Irene Fitch Shepard, at New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1907.
1901. Robert Moffitt Black to Eleanor Rose Simms, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1906.
1901. Lawrence Bullard to Alice Lowell Kennedy, at Windsor, Vt., June 14, 1906.
1901. Arthur Payne Crosby to Barbara Viles, at Boston, Nov. 27, 1906.
1901. Theodore Hale Sweetser to Mary Elizabeth Baldwin, at Chelsea, Dec. 27, 1906.
1903. Ralph Stanwood Foss to Bertha Washburne Josselyn, at Wollaston, Oct. 8, 1906.
1903. Parker Endicott Marean to Clara Sortwell at Cambridge, Dec. 31, 1906.
1903. Evan Randolph to Hope Carson, at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1906.
1903. Max A Adler to Elsie Ehrich, at New York, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1906.
1903. Frederic Edmund Tier to Mary Regina Dunleavy, at Mount Carmel, Pa., Dec. 18, 1906.
1903. Walter Sheldon Tower to Lurena Wilson, at Fall River, Dec. 27, 1906.
1904. Chalkley Jay Hambleton to Elizabeth McMurray, at Boston, Dec. 5, 1906.
1904. Charles Tuell Hawes to Juliet Welsh, at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 25, 1906.
- [1904.] Alfred Wilde Jones to Marion Grace Smith, at Roxbury, Jan. 1, 1907.
1905. Herbert Dod Allter to Elizabeth Alberta Coso, at Fort Plain, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1907.
1905. Clifford Blake Clapp to Edith Temple Horne, at Dorchester, Nov. 14, 1906.
- [1905.] T. C. Eayrs to Alice Eleanor

- Hobson, at Dorchester, Jan. 5, 1907.
- [1905.] Philip Hichborn to Elinor Morton Hoyt, at Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1906.
- [1905.] William Louis Nash to Mary Adams Brewer, at Brookline, Sept. 26, 1906.
1906. Otis Johnson Todd to Helen Laura Lownds, at Bridgeport, Ct., Aug. 15, 1906.
- S.B. 1896. Charles Mirick Eveleth to Katherine Chamberlain, at Cambridge, Sept. 26, 1906.
- S.B. 1901. Harold Benjamin Clark to Dorothy Q. Pardee, at Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 12, 1907.
- S.B. 1902. Stanley Hall Eldridge to Ethel Norcross Fish, at Jamaica Plain, Jan. 19, 1907.
- M.D. 1895. Fred Stevens Smith to Helen Louise Josselyn, at North Andover, Jan. 22, 1907.
- LL.B. 1904. Arthur Thad Smith to Ora S. Dickey, at Milton, Nov. 15, 1906.
- L.S. 1901. Frank Miller Chisholm to Elsie Barnard, at Dedham, Nov. 28, 1906.
- D.M.D. 1895. Robert Tucker Moffatt, to Helen A. Parker at Brookline, Oct., 24, 1906.
- Sp. 1892. Talbot Bailey Aldrich to Eleanor Lovell Little, at Salem, June 30, 1906.
- S.T.D. 1886. Alexander Viets Griswold Allen to Paulina Cony Smith, at Boston, Jan. 26, 1907.

NECROLOGY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1906, TO JANUARY 31, 1907.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY THE
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.*

The College.

1835. Charles Vose Bemis, M.D., b. 21 June, 1816, at Boston; d. at Medford, 6 Nov., 1906.
1847. John Marshall Marsters, LL.B., b. 8 Feb., 1827, at Manchester; d. at Cambridge, 27 Jan., 1907.
1856. Edgar Buckingham Holden, b. 4 June, 1836, at Portland, Me.; d. at Albany, N. Y., 26 Mar., 1906.
1856. John Henry Rice, b. 30 Sept., 1834, at Boston; d. at Leominster, 20 Apr., 1906.
1857. Charles Paine Horton, b. 1 Oct., 1836, at Boston; d. at Boston, 2 Dec., 1906.
1858. James Percival Townsend, b. 16 Feb., 1839, at Boston; d. at Washington, D. C., 6 Dec., 1906.
1859. William Wells Newell, Div. S., b. 24 Jan., 1839, at Cambridge; d. at Wayland, 21 Jan., 1907.
1860. George Brooks Young, LL.B., b. 25 July, 1840, at Boston; d. at St. Paul, Minn., 30 Dec., 1906.
1863. Marshall Ayres, b. 20 Feb., 1840, at Griggsville, Ill.; d. at Newbury, N. H., 12 Aug., 1906.
1863. Jeremiah Curtin, b. 6 Sept., 1838, at Milwaukee, Wis.; d. at Bristol, Vt., 14 Dec., 1906.
1872. John Cotton Brooks, b. 28 Aug., 1849, at Boston; d. at Paris, France, 3 Jan., 1907.
1872. William Withington Carter, b. 29 Jan., 1849, at Leominster; d. at Englewood, Ill., 26 Aug., 1906.
1872. Arthur Mills, b. 17 Nov., 1850, at Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 1 Jan., 1907.
1872. Henry Augustus Muhlenberg, b. 27 Oct., 1848, at Reading, Pa.; d. at Reading, Pa., 14 May, 1906.
1872. Edward Child Sherburne, b. 24 Jan., 1850, at Charlestown; d. at Cambridge, 5 Nov., 1906.
1873. William Lawrence Eaton, b. 9

- July, 1851, at Winchester; d. at Concord, 17 Nov., 1906.
1876. Charles Albert Dickinson, b. 4 July, 1849, at Westminster, Vt.; d. at Corona, Cal., 9 Jan., 1907.
1876. Rockwood Hoar, LL.B.; A.M.; b. 24 Aug., 1855, at Worcester; d. at Worcester, 1 Nov., 1906.
1878. Hubert Engelbert Techemacher, b. 30 June, 1856, at Boston; d. at Boston, 25 Jan., 1907.
1879. Stephen Blake Wood, b. 5 April, 1854, at West Cambridge; d. at Arlington, 31 Dec., 1906.
1884. Horatio Nelson Glover, LL.B., b. 23 Dec., 1861, at Dorchester; d. at West Newton, 11 Jan., 1907.
1884. Edward Haskell Lounsbury, b. 7 Oct., 1862, at Cambridge; d. at Woburn, 3 Dec., 1906.
1886. Thomas Walter Reynolds, b. 19 June, 1859, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. in Switzerland, 2 June, 1905.
1887. James Willard Dudley, M.D., b. 22 March, 1864, at Trenton, N. J.; d. at Los Angeles, Cal., 12 July, 1906.
1887. Christian Kestner, b. 4 March, 1866, at Lewisville, Ohio; d. at Reading, Pa., 11 Nov., 1906.
1887. John Linzee Snelling, b. 3 Jan., 1864, at Boston; d. at Newton Centre, 11 Jan., 1907.
1888. William Beals, b. 3 April, 1865, at Boston; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 9 Jan., 1907.
1889. Elsner Christian Gunther, b. 28 Dec., 1865, at New York, N. Y.; d. at New York, N. Y., 31 Jan., 1907.
1893. Walter Augustus Lecompte, M.D., b. 24 July, 1870, at Syracuse, N. Y.; d. at Boston, 13 Jan., 1907.
1893. Davis Righter Vail, LL.B., b. 18 July, 1870, at Iowa City, Ia.; d. at New York, N. Y., 20 Dec., 1906.
1896. William Moss Kerkhoff, b. 29 May, 1866, at Birmingham, England; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 14 Nov., 1906.
1896. Harold William Lewis, b. 30 July, 1874, at Madrid, N. Y.; d. at Phoenix, Ariz., 7 March, 1903.
1897. Moses Hannibal Wright, S.B., b. 6 Sept., 1872, at Louisville, Ky.; d. 8 June, 1906.
1900. Wesley Johnson Gardner, b. 30 Jan., 1877, at Plainfield, N. J.; d. at Washington, D. C., 15 June, 1906.
1901. Nelson Fairchild, b. 22 Sept., 1879, at Belmont; d. at Mukden, Manchuria, 16 Dec., 1906.
1903. Edward Clarence Littig, b. 6 Sept., 1878, in Scott's County, Ia.; d. at Davenport, Ia., 4 Nov., 1906.

Medical School.

1852. Cyrus Killam Bartlett, b. 23 Jan., 1829, at Boxford; d. at Minneapolis, Minn., 26 Dec., 1906.
1859. John Robbins Mansfield, b. 23 March, 1832, at Carlisle; d. at Chelmsford, 11 Nov., 1906.
1864. Henry Watson Dudley, b. 30 Nov., 1831, at Gilmanton, N. H.; d. at Abington, 29 Dec., 1906.
1866. Charles Wilmot Oleson, b. 16 July, 1842, at Portland, Me.; d. at Lombard, Ill., 1 Dec., 1906.
1868. Aurin Payson Woodman, b. 25 Sept., 1845, at Amesbury; d. at Lowell, 4 Nov., 1906.
1878. Otis Humphrey Marion, b. 12 Jan., 1847, at Burlington; d. at Allston, 27 Nov., 1906.
1884. Clarence Walter Spring, b. 14 April, 1859, at Salmon Falls, N. H.; d. at Fitchburg, 2 Nov., 1906.
1891. Donald Allan Fraser, b. 12 July, 1856, at East Boston; d. at East Boston, 12 Nov., 1906.
1892. Edward Gilman Bryant, b. 1 Mar.,

- 1870, at Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 8 Jan., 1907.
1892. Christopher Philip Lyons, b. 25 Dec., 1869, at East Boston; d. at Boston, 22 Jan., 1907.
1903. Simon Peter Graham, b. 7 Oct., 1865, at Newburyport; d. at Providence, R. I., 31 Dec., 1906.

Law School.

1842. James Mason Hoppin, b. 17 Jan., 1820, at Providence, R. I.; d. at New Haven, Conn., 15 Nov., 1906.
1856. Thomas Moody Wyatt, b. 24 Oct., 1827, at Franklin, N. H.; d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 14 July, 1906.
1870. Arthur James McLeod, b. 20 Sept., 1829, at Westfield, Queens Co., N. S.; d. at Clementsport, N. S., 17 Oct., 1906.
1894. Charles Hugh Stevenson, b. 5 May, 1867, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 20 Oct., 1906.

Scientific School.

1899. Edward Winslow Stevens, b. 4 Oct., 1877, at New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; d. at Cambridge, 12 Dec., 1906.

Divinity School.

1859. Daniel Bowen, b. 4 Feb., 1831, at Felchville, Vt.; d. at Rochester, N. Y., 1 Jan., 1907.
1860. William Henry Savary, b. 18 Apr., 1835, at East Bradford (now Groveland); d. at Boston, 4 Sept., 1906.
1871. William Ganzhorn, b. 15 Sept., 1832, at Sindelfingen, Wurtemberg, Germany; d. at Boston, 20 Jan., 1907.

Graduate School.

1881. (A.M.) Edwin Howard Lord, b. 1 June, 1850, at Springvale, Me.; d. at Portland, Me., 24 Jan., 1907.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

- [1844.] Edward Frothingham, b. at Boston; d. at Boston, 21 Dec., 1906.
- [M. S. 1900.] Channing Sears Bullard, d. at New York, N. Y., 8 Jan., 1907.
- [L. S. 1842.] Alfred Huger Dunkin, d. at Worcester, 29 Dec., 1906.
- [L. S. 1850.] Dexter Reynolds, d. at Albany, N. Y., 19 Aug., 1906.
- [L. S. 1854.] William Adolphus Clark, b. in 1823, at Boston; d. at Malden, 26 Nov., 1906.
- [L. S. 1865.] John Wisner Berry, b. 27 Sept., 1839, at Lynn; d. at Lynn, 28 Jan., 1907.
- [L. S. 1886.] Paul Carlton Ransom, b. 4 March, 1863, at Earlville, N. Y.; d. at Coconut Grove, Fla., 30 Jan., 1907.
- [L. S. 1889.] Alexander Mitchell Griswold, d. at New York, N. Y., 29 Dec., 1906.
- [L. S. 1897.] William Lionel Baker, b. at Syracuse, N. Y.; d. at Brookline, 3 Nov., 1906.
- [L. S. S. 1852.] Philip Schuyler, b. in 1836; killed at Lynchburg, Va., 29 Nov., 1906.
- [L. S. S. 1868.] Samuel Lockwood, b. 2 Oct., 1844; d. at Boston, 21 Jan., 1907.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

There has recently been revived the project for the construction of a boulevard from the Charles River Road to Quincy Sq. by way of De Wolf St., thus forming a connecting link between

the Parkway and the University grounds. This scheme, talked of for many years, assumed definite shape only in 1902, when a committee of alumni was formed to consider the matter. Plans were drawn and approved by the Cambridge Board of Survey, but the City Government refused to consider the matter on the ground of expense. At present, the Cambridge Park Commission is heartily in favor of the scheme, not only as a beautifying improvement to the city, but as a source of increased income which would result from the higher taxes along the boulevard. The plans involve the widening of De Wolf St. from the Parkway to the junction with Bow St. in front of Westmorly Court; and of Bow St. from there to Quincy Sq. The widening of these streets will necessitate the clearing away of many of the undesirable houses in the vicinity, which would be a great benefit to the city. Shade-trees will be placed on each side of the avenue and no car-tracks will be allowed. The engineers estimate that the cost of the boulevard, including the purchase of condemned property, will not exceed \$225,000. In 1902 a fund of \$40,000 was subscribed by alumni to aid in the completion of this scheme. This amount is still at the disposal of the Cambridge Government whenever it decides to undertake the construction of the boulevard. It is generally considered that now is the time for such an improvement, inasmuch as, if it is neglected longer, the erection of new buildings on the land, which would have to be removed in order to construct the avenue, would make the cost prohibitive. George B. Dorr, '74, is chairman of Harvard's committee: address, 18 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

The Autumn Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences was held in the new buildings of the Harvard Medical School on Nov. 20, 21, and 22. The program

included the following titles of papers by Harvard officers: W. T. Porter, Vasmotor Relations; G. W. Pierce, Wave-length Measurements in Wireless Telegraphy; E. H. Hall, Measurement of the Thomson Thermoelectric Effect in Metals; John Trowbridge, Analogy between Electrical Energy and Nervous Energy; Theodore Lyman, Light of Extremely Short Wave-length; W. M. Davis, The Eastern Slope of the Mexican Plateau; Ellsworth Huntington, Evidence of Dessication during Historic Times discovered in Chinese Turkestan in 1905-06; W. H. Pickering, Planetary Inversion and the Tenth Satellite of Saturn; S. I. Bailey, The Work of the Bruce Telescope; T. W. Richards, L. J. Henderson, and H. L. Frevert, the Heat of Combustion of Benzol; T. W. Richards and G. S. Forbes, The Atomic Weights of Nitrogen and Silver; R. T. Jackson, Structure of Richthofenia; W. E. Castle, On the Process of Fixing Characters in Animal Breeding; E. L. Mark and J. A. Long, The Maturation of the Mammalian Ovum; E. L. Mark, The Marine Biological Station at La Jolla, Cal.; G. H. Parker, Reactions of Amphioxus to Light; Charles P. Bowditch, The Temples of the Cross, of the Foliated Cross, and of the Sun, at Palenque, Mexico; C. S. Minot, Nature and Cause of Old Age.

At the rooms of the City Club, Boston, on Feb. 7, the organization of a Catholic Alumni Club of Harvard University was completed. The following officers were elected: Pres., Dr. W. J. Gullivan of South Boston; vice-presidents, Hon. C. J. Bonaparte of Washington, Dr. J. B. Blake of Boston, Judge William Sullivan of Brookline and Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, O. S. P., of Chicago; sec., R. M. Walsh; treas., C. H. Slattery of Boston; spiritual director, Rev. J. J. Farrell of Cambridge; membership committee,

J. E. Gilman, Jr., of Boston, G. B. Gavin of Quincy, J. P. McNamara, Jr., L. A. Rogers, and L. H. Leary. Archbishop Williams, Coadjutor Archbishop O'Connell, and Rev. John J. Farrell were elected to honorary membership. The following were selected as a governing board: T. A. Mullen, Hon. E. L. Logan of Boston, and Rev. C. F. Aiken of Washington, D. C., Dr. J. T. Bottomley, W. J. O'Malley of Boston, Prof. J. D. M. Ford of Harvard University, J. P. Lee of New York, G. F. McKellegeet of Cambridge, W. E. Collins, J. F. Cronin, and Paul Fitzpatrick of Boston.

The officers and directors of the Co-operative Society for the year 1906-07 are: Stockholder to serve five years, Prof. B. Wyman, '96; pres., Dr. W. B. Munro, p '99; treas., W. M. McInnes, '85; sec., J. A. Field, '03; directors: from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Prof. C. L. Bouton, p '96; from the University at large, R. Oveson 2L.; from the Graduate School, H. L. Blackwell, '99; from the Medical School, Dr. W. B. Cannon, '96; from the Law School, P. Dana, 3L.; from the Senior Class, J. Reynolds, Jr.; from the Junior Class, H. S. Blair; from the Sophomore Class, S. Kelly. The volume of business done by the Coöperative Society up to Jan. 1 was \$136,236. The figures for the corresponding period last year were \$120,459; increase, \$15,777. A gain of 17 has been made in the membership, the figures on Jan. 1, this year and last year, being 2103 and 2086 respectively.

The Harvard Medical Alumni Association has shown its interest in the School in a most welcome and practical manner by the creation of an Alumni Fund. Twelve hundred dollars has been received for expenditure during the current year. In accordance with the wishes of the Association this sum has been

utilized in the payment of salaries to a few instructors and assistants who will devote the whole or a large part of their time to teaching. The students will at once receive the advantages of this fund by the better instruction which is thus afforded. In addition to the amount received for current expenses, a sum of about \$2500 has been collected and turned over to the Corporation to form the basis of a permanent Medical Alumni Fund. It is the wish of the Association that this fund shall be allowed to accumulate until it reaches \$100,000, when the income is to be expended according to the vote of the Faculty.

The Department of Economics has recommended that the David A. Wells Prize (\$500) in economics for 1906-07 be awarded to G. R. Lewis, '02, *magna cum laude*, Ph.D. '06, Austin Teaching Fellow, and assistant in Economics 1 and 6. Mr. Lewis's essay is on "The Stannaries of the Old Tin-Mining District of Cornwall, England." He took this subject as typifying an important class of mines and miners in the Middle Age, and with the aid of footnotes, he has also traced the history of all the mining classes in England down to 200 years ago. The essay, based on researches in archives at London, where the author resided as holder of a traveling fellowship, will soon be published in book form as one of the *Harvard Economic Studies*. The judges of the theses were Professor F. H. Dixon of Dartmouth College, Mr. Albert Shaw of the *American Review of Reviews*, and Professor T. W. Page of the University of Virginia.

Dr. G. G. A. Murray, fellow of New College, Oxford, and professor of Greek in Glasgow University, will give a course of six lectures on "The Greek Saga Poetry" in the Fogg Lecture Room, beginning Monday, April 29. Dr. Murray is coming at the invitation of the Classical

Department to deliver the annual series of lectures provided for by the gift of G. M. Lane, '81. The lecturer, who is a graduate of Oxford University, and holder of the degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow, is a brilliant classical and literary scholar. He has written a "History of Ancient Greek Literature," two books on Euripides, both verses and studies, and is part author of "Liberalism and the Empire." He has also published two plays, both of which have been acted. The dates of the six lectures are: April 29, May 1, 3, 6, 8, and 10. These lectures will be open to the public.

There have been recently several cabinet and diplomatic changes involving Harvard men: Bellamy Storer, '67, has retired from the Embassy to Austria; G. v. L. Meyer, '79, has been transferred from Ambassador to Russia to be Postmaster-General of the U. S.; W. H. Moody, '76, Attorney-General, has been appointed a justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; C. J. Bonaparte, '70, from Secretary of the Navy has become Attorney-General; J. W. Riddle, '87, from Minister to Servia and Montenegro has been promoted Ambassador to Russia. Charlemagne Tower, '72, remains Ambassador to Germany. There are now two Harvard members of the Cabinet (Bonaparte and Meyer); two justices of the U. S. Supreme Court (Holmes and Moody); two ambassadors (Tower and Riddle); and three ministers (E. V. Morgan, '90, Cuba, H. H. D. Peirce, ['71], Norway, and T. C. Dawson, ['87], Dominican Republic.) Beekman Winthrop, '97, is Governor of Porto Rico.

In his Annual Report President Eliot says of the late Dean Shaler: "As a teacher Professor Shaler was stimulating, inventive, and adventurous. Both in his lectures and in his field-teaching he took a wide range, dealt abundantly in facts,

but also used freely his gift for speculation and prophecy. As an administrator he built up first the Department of Geology, secondly the Summer School, and thirdly the Lawrence Scientific School, with remarkable energy and skill. As a thinker his chief characteristic was fertility. As a man he was sympathetic, vehement, generous, and just. His interests and capacities were extraordinarily various, embracing not only natural history, but also literature, philosophy, and poetry, and the study of all sorts of men."

The Lloyd McKim Garrison Prize, consisting of \$100 and a silver medal, for the "best poem on a subject or subjects annually to be chosen and announced by a Committee of the Department of English," will this year be given for a poem on one of the following four subjects: Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, The Waverley Oaks, Cuba, Tschalkovsky. Competing poems should not exceed 50 lines, should bear an assumed name, and should be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the true name of the writer and superscribed with the assumed name. The prize is open only to undergraduates of Harvard College. All manuscripts should be left at University 5, at the office of the Secretary of the Faculty, by 12 m., April 13.

The Directors of the re-organized Alumni Association have pushed forward their work. They have engaged offices at 50 State St., Boston, on the same floor with the Harvard Treasurer's Office; they have appointed Edgar H. Wells, '97, General Secretary, at present Assistant Dean of Harvard College. Mr. Wells will retain his position as head of the Appointments Office and, as a member of the Administrative Board, he will have a seat in the Faculty. Under his supervision the general list of Harvard men, past and present, will be continued and published, and he will superin-

tend the editing of the Quinquennial Catalogue. The *Harvard Bulletin* will be issued from his office, under the editorship of J. D. Merrill, '89. These arrangements give promise of making the General Secretary a most useful link between the University and the Alumni.

The following additional scholarships for the year 1906-07 have been awarded by the Faculty of the Medical School: the David William Cheever scholarship, \$250, to Isaac Gerber, 1M. (Harvard College Senior); the Joseph Pearson Oliver scholarship, \$325, to K. I. Balcom, 1M.; the Edward M. Barringer scholarship, \$300, to F. R. Clark, 1M.; the Isaac Sweetser scholarship, \$250, to L. W. Bartree, 1M.; one half of the Lewis and Harriet Hayden scholarship, amounting to \$112.50, to G. W. S. Ish, 2M.; one half of the Lewis and Harriet Hayden scholarship, amounting to \$112.50, to L. E. Welker, 4M.

Arthur Lawrence Rotch, b '91, the new Professor of Meteorology, established, in 1885, and has since maintained the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory. In 1888 he was appointed assistant in Meteorology in the University. Prof. Rotch has done much for the advancement of science, both in this country and abroad. He was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the Paris Exposition and was afterwards made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1902 the German Emperor conferred upon him the Order of the Crown. Prof. Rotch is also a member of various scientific societies both here and abroad, and has taken part in numerous scientific expeditions.

The Faculty of the Harvard Law School some time ago awarded the James Barr Ames Prize to Frederick William Maitland, former Downing Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge, England. Since the award

was made, Mr. Maitland has died and the decision of the judges did not reach England until after his death. The prize, which was established in 1896 by J. W. Mack, l '87, consists of a sum of \$400 and a bronze medal, and is awarded every four years for the most meritorious law book or legal essay written in the English language and published not less than one nor more than five years before the award. The award was based on Mr. Maitland's three volumes of the "Year-Book Series of the Selden Society."

The Dudleian Lecture was given on Dec. 17, by Prof. F. G. Peabody. The subject for the year was the first of the series of four subjects prescribed by the founder, Judge Paul Dudley, in 1750, namely: "The proving, explaining, and proper use and improvement of the principle of natural religion, as it is commonly called and understood by Divines and Learned men." Prof. Peabody spoke on "The Social Conscience and the Religious Life."

A marble pedestal has been placed under the statue of Ralph Waldo Emerson, '21, in Emerson Hall. The pedestal, which replaces the temporary wooden pedestal, is a handsome block of brown marble, provided from the legacy of Francis Boott, '31, the founder of the Francis Boott prizes in music. It bears on its face the inscription "Emerson," and on one side the words "From the Class of 1831 through Francis Boott."

The Musical Union of Harvard University has been pushing with vigor the project of a new Music Building. Arthur Foote, '74, is president; Horatio A. Lamb, 27 Kilby St., Boston, is treasurer, and John W. Saxe, 16 State St., Boston, is secretary of the Union, which has more than 100 vice-presidents distributed throughout the country. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Lamb.

In the November elections Curtis

Guild, Jr., '81, Rep., was reelected Governor of Massachusetts; E. J. Lake, '92, Rep., was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut; C. G. Washburn, '80, Rep., A. J. Peters, '95, Dem., A. P. Gardner, '86, F. H. Gillett, '77, were elected to Congress from Massachusetts; H. S. Boutell, '76, and G. E. Foss, '85, from Missouri; and Nicholas Longworth, '91, from Ohio.

The tall oak clock, a gift of the Class of 1878, which has heretofore stood near the southwest corner of the Living-Room of the Union has been placed on a pedestal, which was built during the Christmas recess, in the northwest corner of the Living-Room. This change was made in order to put the gift in a better light, and give it a more advantageous situation.

During the month of November the total board at Randall Hall amounted to \$9015.35. This was an average of \$10.02 per member by the month, or \$2.32 by the week. The number of men who eat but one meal a day at the Hall considerably lowers the average. The present membership is 946.

The Governing Boards have voted to extend the franchise for Overseers to holders of the degrees of S.B., Ph.D., and S.D. In the Board of Overseers the vote stood 25 to 1 in favor, the dissenting Overseer voting no because he thought that graduates of the other Schools ought also to be enfranchised.

The King of Saxony has given the Germanic Museum a reproduction of the Romanesque pulpit of the church of Wechselburg, a monument of 13th century North German sculpture. Although the Museum during the last three years has been open only for two full days and two afternoons of each week, it was visited during that time by more than 75,000 persons.

The cost of the Stadium to Jan. 1 was \$309,210.45. This sum includes a land

purchase for \$12,000, of which \$5742.96 was given by Major H. L. Higginson. The Class of 1879 gave \$100,000; and the Athletic Committee has turned in sums amounting to about \$160,000. The remaining debt on the Stadium, with interest, amounts to about \$50,000.

Mr. N. V. Tchaikovsky, a prominent Russian revolutionist, now resident in England, who lately visited the Harvard Library and inspected the Nihilistic collection it possesses, has presented to the Library 96 books and pamphlets, and a full set of the periodical *Revolutionnaya Rossiya*, — everything published by the Socialist-Revolutionary Party since 1902.

Prof. T. W. Richards, '86, has been elected President of the American Chemical Society, but has been obliged to decline the election on account of his appointment as Visiting Professor at the University of Berlin for the current academic year. He has also been elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

As a result of the experiments in wireless telegraphy which Dr. G. W. Pierce has been conducting for the past three years he has recently invented a wave-meter for use in the sending apparatus which is meeting with extensive use in the government and commercial stations of the country.

By the death on Aug. 18 last of the Rev. J. W. Cross, '28, J. T. Morse, '32, became the Senior Alumnus; at his death on Sept. 20, the seniority passed to Thomas Wigglesworth, '33, of Boston, who was born July 1, 1814. C. A. Welch, the other survivor of 1833, was born Jan. 31, 1815.

The office of Mr. J. G. Hart, Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, has been moved from University 5 to the room occupying the corresponding place in the North Entry of University Hall —

hereafter to be designated as University 20.

Prof. E. C. Moore sailed from New York early in February on his way to China, where he will spend his half-year's leave of absence in his work as a representative of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Early in February, Alexander Agassiz, '55, sailed from Charleston, S. C., on a three months' expedition to investigate the coral formations of the Windward Islands. Among the scientists of his party is Dr. W. M. Woodworth, '88.

The unit system of construction, employed so successfully in the new Medical School buildings, was originally devised by Prof. C. S. Minot, p '78, head of the Embryological Laboratory.

The American Orthopedic Association, at its convention at Toronto, elected Dr. J. E. Goldthwait, m '90, of Boston, president, and Dr. B. B. Osgood, m '90, of Boston, secretary.

E. J. Lake, '92, who has been elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, will be for two years *ex-officio* a member of the Yale Corporation. — *Bridgeport* (Ct.) *Standard*.

On Nov. 29, 1607, John Harvard was baptized at St. Saviour's, Southwark. How will the University celebrate the tercentenary of the Founder next November?

There are 42,421 volumes and 36,322 pamphlets in the Library of the University Museum, an increase of 1264 volumes and 1289 pamphlets over the numbers previously reported.

The German Emperor has conferred on Professors Kuno Francke and Hugo Münsterberg, the Order of the Crown, second class.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, will be the guest of Harvard at Commencement.

By recent votes of the Governing Boards all graduates of the Scientific and Graduate Schools are entitled to vote for Overseers on Commencement.

The French Government has conferred upon Prof. A. P. Andrew, of the Department of Economics, the honorary title of *Officier d'Académie*.

Prof. R. B. Dixon, '97, of the Department of Anthropology, has been elected president of the American Folk-Lore Society.

The feasibility of founding a large Harvard Club in Boston is being discussed.

Positions, the salaries of which aggregated over \$300,000, were secured through the Appointments Committee last year.

The Gardner Collection of Photographs now numbers 5629 photographs, 5056 slides, and 1236 negatives.

The second annual banquet of the Bussey Institution Association was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Feb. 4.

Pres. Roosevelt, '80, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize of \$37,000.

— *Cercle Français Lecturer*, 1907. Le Vicomte d'Avenel, who gives this year the 10th series of Hyde Lectures before the Cercle Français, was born June 2, 1855. He has explored the economical life and material civilization of France from 1200 to 1900. His first book appeared 30 years ago when he belonged to the Ministry of the Interior as secretary of the Departmental and Communal Administration. He early forsook public life and gave all his time to literature. In 1877 he undertook an extensive investigation on France of the 17th century, on its government, on its nobility, its clergy, and on all the machinery of its administration: finances, army, navy, justice, public instruction, etc. This great work which bears the title of *Richelieu et la Monarchie absolue*, comprises

four volumes in 8° and was given the Grand Prix Gobert by the French Academy, the highest distinction of its kind. M. d'Avenel was struck by the multitude of facts on the subject which were ignored and he set to work to investigate them. Others had done the same before, but his method was quite different. What appealed more to the public in *Richelieu et la Monarchie absolue* was the economical and financial questions treated by the author with authority and competence. He conceived the plan of gathering in numerous tables the cost price of everything from the Middle Age to our day; the cost and rent of land and of houses, of corn, meat, drinks, of commodities of all kinds, clothing, linen, tissues, fuel, lighting, metals, building materials, furniture and objects of art, horses and fodder, traveling and transportation of merchandises, etc., and especially wages of the working class, salaries and honorarium of liberal professions. Part of these figures — there are more than 100,000 of them — have been published in four large quarto volumes by the French Ministry of Public Instruction and the work was awarded twice the Prix Rossi by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Among the other books published by M. d'Avenel are *le Mécanisme de la vie moderne*, a work which is popular now in France, which gives in five volumes in 18° a picturesque and pervading description of the principal branches of French industry and commerce, of the great dry goods stores, of Paris houses, theatres, of feminine dresses, of French banks, etc.; and *Les Français de mon temps*, a work in which the author analyzes "le mécanisme des gens" and which recalls *Les Caractères* of La Bruyère. At Harvard, M. d'Avenel gives in Sanders Theatre 8 lectures on "Histoire Economique de la France depuis le

Moyen Age jusqu'au xx^e siècle," viz.: Les découvertes dues à la nouvelle histoire économique et privée; Les paysans et l'agriculture, depuis le moyen âge jusqu'à nos jours; Le Socialisme d'hier et la genèse de la propriété individuelle récente; L'ouvrier, le manœuvre et le domestique, anciens et actuels: leurs salaires; Le budget des dépenses de l'ouvrier et du paysan depuis sept cents ans; L'influence de l'Etat et celle des mouvements de la population sur le prix du travail; Les riches du passé et du présent; De quoi se composaient les fortunes des riches et des bourgeois d'autrefois.

— *The Ethnological Expedition to South America* under the auspices of the Peabody Museum sailed from New York, Dec. 17. The party will probably be away three years; it consists of Dr. W. C. Farabee, '00, instructor in Anthropology and the chief scientist of the expedition; his two assistants, J. W. Hastings, '05, and L. J. de Milhau, '06; Mrs. Farabee; and the accompanying physician, Dr. E. F. Horr, who has been an army surgeon in Cuba and the Philippines. They sailed on a Government steamer for the Isthmus and from Panama will go by steamer to Mollendo, Peru, and thence by train to Arequipa. The members have official and personal letters from Pres. Roosevelt and Sec. Root, who have shown great interest in the expedition and its objects. The great Inca Mining Co. has, through its president, offered all possible courtesies to the party, including its transportation facilities, and as this company employs several hundred men and has a thoroughly organized system of post-houses and roads over the Andes, the services of the company will be of great assistance. The party expects to make from its headquarters at Arequipa, on the western slope of the Andes, where the Harvard



G. D'AVENEL,
Cercle Français Lecturer, 1907.

Observatory is situated, trips of a few months' duration into the surrounding territory. The scientific objects of the work will be to gather all possible information on the origin, manners of life, physical characteristics, and civilization of these South American tribes of Indians about whom little is known. The only expedition of this sort made into this territory was conducted by Germans; but as their work was very incomplete, the region, from an ethnological point of view, is practically unexplored. The financing of the expedition has been undertaken by a Harvard graduate who is very much interested in the work of the ethnological department of the University. The general oversight and planning of the enterprise has been in the charge of Prof. F. W. Putnam, '62.

— *Where this Year's Students come from.* The enrolment by states in all departments of the University, with the exception of the Summer School and the Afternoon and Saturday Courses for Teachers, as given below, is much the same as last year. The figures show a representation from Massachusetts of almost 50½ per cent. of the total registration in the University, a decrease of a little over 1 per cent. from last year. The present representation from New York State is a little over 12½ of the total registration as compared with 12½ per cent. last year. Of the foreign countries, China has shown the greatest increase in enrolment in the University, having 19 representatives as compared with 2 last year. The figures in detail follow: Massachusetts, 2033; New York, 498; Pennsylvania, 166; Ohio, 130; Maine, 113; Illinois, 107; Rhode Island, 103; New Hampshire, 75; New Jersey, 66; Missouri, 56; California, 47; Iowa, 45; Connecticut, 41; District of Columbia, 35; Indiana, 34; Kentucky, 33; Minne-

sota, 29; Colorado, 25; Wisconsin, 25; Maryland, 23; Michigan, 20; Vermont, 20; Washington, 15; Kansas, 13; Alabama, 12; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 12; Georgia, 11; Virginia, 11; West Virginia, 11; South Carolina, 10; Louisiana, 10; North Carolina, 9; Nebraska, 9; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 8; South Dakota, 6; Utah, 6; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 4; Delaware, 3; New Mexico, 3; Montana, 3; North Dakota, 2; Mississippi, 2; Nevada, 2; Idaho, 1; Wyoming, 1. The foreign possessions send as follows: Hawaii, 7; Porto Rico, 3; Philippine Islands, 1. Foreign countries: Canada, 38; China, 19; England, 7; Japan, 7; Mexico, 4; France, 3; Germany, 3; India, 3; Italy, 3; Prince Edward's Island, 3; South Africa, 2; Argentina, 2; Asia Minor, 2; Cape Town, 2; Ireland, 2; New Zealand, 2; Columbia, 1; Costa Rica, 1; Cuba, 1; Bulgaria, 1; Hungary, 1; Jamaica, 1; Portugal, 1; Russia, 1; Switzerland, 1; Trinidad, 1; Turkey, 1; New South Wales, 1. — *Harvard Crimson.*

— *Dean Langdell.* "As a teacher Professor Langdell's great service was his invention of a new method of teaching law — the case method. He not only conceived the method, but put it into practice by writing the books needed in its application to large classes, and using these books successfully in his own courses of instruction. He thus trained a series of enthusiastic young disciples, who in a few years demonstrated that they had a great advantage in their profession over their contemporaries trained in other ways. Some of these disciples became themselves teachers of law, and so spread the case method. Professor Langdell lived to see his invention adopted in most of the leading law schools of the country, and utilized also in teaching government, international law, economics, diplomacy, and medicine. As

Dean of the Law School Professor Langdell's main ideas were to raise the standards of admission and graduation, lengthen the period of residence, and compel every candidate for the degree to pursue his studies in an advantageous order, and as means to these ends to enlarge the library and improve its administration. Almost all the measures he advocated were restrictive or repellent; many of them did not commend themselves to the profession; but they resulted, after many years of struggle and doubt, in very conspicuous success, demonstrated by the growth of the School, and the careers of its graduates. Professor Langdell was a thoughtful, clear, and original writer on topics in the law or in business which happened to interest him. Nothing could exceed the patience and thoroughness with which he prepared himself to write a lecture, an essay, or a book-notice. His life, like his character, was simple, affectionate, independent, and dignified." — *Pres. Eliot's Annual Report*.

— *Harvard-Yale Debates*. Following is a record of the debates between Harvard and Yale, together with the decision in each case:

- 1893 — At Cambridge; Harvard.
- 1893 — At New Haven; Harvard.
- 1894 — At Cambridge; Harvard.
- 1894 — At New Haven; Harvard.
- 1895 — At Cambridge; Harvard.
- 1896 — At New Haven; Yale.
- 1897 — At Cambridge; Yale.
- 1898 — At New Haven; Yale.
- 1899 — At Cambridge; Harvard.
- 1900 — At New Haven; Harvard.
- 1901 — At Cambridge; Harvard.
- 1902 — At New Haven; Harvard.
- 1903 — At Cambridge; Harvard.
- 1904 — At New Haven; Yale.
- 1905 — At Cambridge; Harvard.
- 1906 — At New Haven; Harvard.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

To the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers — The Joint Committee on the Organization of the University have the honor to submit the following report.

They heard several professors at a series of meetings, and the President communicated to the Committee letters received from other professors, and reported to the Committee the discussion in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on the expediency of instituting a President's cabinet or council, and the results of that discussion. It appeared at the hearings and from the discussions in the Faculty that the idea of a President's cabinet, or a council of deans, or a group of vice-presidents with separate provinces, was almost unanimously distrusted by the Faculty as tending to the establishment of a new authority which would incline toward excessive conservatism. The Committee have considered for themselves all the various opinions and recommendations which have been brought to their notice, and the majority of the Committee have agreed on the following statement:

The existing difficulties in the organization and administration of the University relate to the business of the Corporation, the President, and the various Boards and Committees of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. It is the conclusion of the majority of your Committee that no changes are necessary in the functions of the Corporation, the President, and the Faculty Boards and Committees, but that valuable improvements can be made in the present modes of performing those functions. The Corporation meetings have been of late years encumbered with

masses of details. Last summer a new Board was created, called the Resident Executive Board, consisting of the President, the Comptroller, the Bursar, the Inspector of Grounds and Buildings, the Secretary to the Corporation, the Assistant Dean of Harvard College, and the Regent. This new Board is to deal with a large number of administrative details which have heretofore been carried through the President to the Corporation. The Board has stated meetings once a fortnight, and disposes finally of most of the questions which come before it, referring to the Corporation, in a well-prepared state, such matters only as require action on the part of the President and Fellows. At the stated meetings of this Board the members have an opportunity of hearing about each other's work, and bringing about the desirable coöperation between their different offices. The establishment of this Board is an undoubted improvement, which has been effected since your Committee were appointed.

In the opinion of the majority of your Committee the President of the University does not need to be relieved of any function he now performs; but he ought to be relieved of details in many directions, and to have more assistance than he now has in conducting the correspondence of the University. The appointment of a Secretary to the President (the title was subsequently changed to Secretary to the Corporation), at the instance of the Board of Overseers in 1901, was an important administrative improvement, and this improvement, in the judgment of the Committee, should be carried farther. The Secretary should have an assistant, a graduate of the College with a liking for administrative work, and a desire to render active service to the University. The Secretary to the Corporation should also be pro-

vided with larger quarters in University Hall. Through the Secretary and his assistant much of the President's correspondence can be conducted, and much of the Corporation business can be thoroughly prepared so as to save time at the Corporation meetings.

Since 1890, when the present Faculty of Arts and Sciences was first organized, the Faculty has greatly increased in size, and has more and more delegated its executive business to administrative boards and committees, and to the sections of the Faculty by subject of instruction called Divisions and Departments. The Faculty is much too large a body for executive work; but it is an invaluable body for discussion and legislation. Through its Deans and its various subdivisions and committees it now transacts its executive business much more effectively than formerly, and more effectively than any other Faculty in the University now conducts its business. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences, therefore, need not be changed in its structure, or in its functions; but the grounds on which its four Deans have been selected may well be somewhat broader in future, and the size of some of its subdivisions for executive purposes, like the administrative boards and standing committees, for example, may well be reduced. In selecting future Deans, more attention may be directed to their insight and foresight in educational matters, and their capacity to develop systematically their several sections of the University. Nevertheless, it will be necessary, in selecting Deans, to keep in view also their ability to deal successfully with the individual student. Already the four Deans in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences have acted with the President as a sort of council or committee to present to the Faculty projects for discussion.

Each Division or Department of the

Faculty of Arts and Sciences consists of all the members of the Faculty who teach the subject which characterizes and defines the Division or Department, as, for example, the Classics, History and Government, Mathematics, or Chemistry. The membership of these Divisions or Departments is therefore large or small, according to the number of teachers provided for the several subjects taught in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The Chairmen of the Divisions or Departments are now selected by the President and the four Deans who sit in the Faculty; and these Chairmen are changed every few years. It is seldom that a Chairman serves more than five consecutive years, and seniority is not regarded in the selection of Chairmen. The Chairmen of large Divisions or Departments have a considerable amount of correspondence and other business which requires clerical assistance. In the opinion of your Committee, the College should provide a clerical force expressly to aid the Chairmen of Divisions and Departments in the dispatch of their official business.

The Administrative Boards and Committees of the Faculty might, in the opinion of your Committee, be advantageously reduced in size. This process has already begun, but might well be carried farther. Large committees are less effective than small committees, and they consume the time of an unnecessary number of University teachers.

The subordinate Boards and Committees heretofore established, or to be established, should be encouraged to take final action on all questions for the determination of which sound precedents have been settled, or which can be acted upon under standing rules of the Corporation or the Faculty. They should be advised not to refer to the Corporation

or to the Faculties questions which involve no change of established policy or practice. When good judgment suggests that an exception be made to a general rule or practice, the Board or Committee concerned should be encouraged to make the exception itself. In other words, administrative discretion should be freely used by trusted officials and committees.

In conclusion, the majority of your Committee desire to express the belief that the organization of Harvard University, is, in general, a singularly fortunate and successful one, and particularly that the functions of the President, as they have been developed during the growth of the University since the Civil War, are of high value, in that they tend to unify the University, and to place the experience of each Governing Board and every Faculty at the service of the whole institution. The chief innovation in the administration of the University since 1890 is the growing influence of the Divisions and Departments in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. This growth is wholesome, and should be encouraged, and coördinated with the functions of the Corporation, the President, and the Faculty. It may be expected that the Divisions and Departments will ultimately control annual appointments, suggest promotions of young teachers, propose extensions of instruction, and devise and urge new expenditures for apparatus and equipment. Their action will need to be actively supervised by the President, the Deans, and the Faculty's Committee on Instruction. The functions of this last named Committee will probably need to be gradually enlarged; indeed, this process has already begun.

It will be observed that the changes, or rather improvements, which your Committee suggest are all natural out-

growths of present practices, or developments of measures already initiated.

*Charles W. Eliot,
Henry P. Walcott,
Francis C. Lowell,
Louis A. Frothingham.*

December 12, 1906.

The undersigned, a member of the Committee, is unable to concur in certain of the conclusions of the foregoing Report; especially in the statement contained in the paragraph beginning "In conclusion" (p. 3). He does not think, however, that any beneficial results would follow from a more detailed statement of the grounds of his dissent at this time. He, therefore, confines himself to a mere intimation that in his judgment far more comprehensive measures of reform would be desirable than those indicated above. So far as they go, however, the changes, etc., proposed, would not seem to be in themselves open to objection. To them, therefore, as partial remedies applicable to existing conditions, he gives assent.

Charles F. Adams.

December 12, 1906.

The undersigned feels that the changes recommended in the majority report are probably in the right direction, but that they still leave the administrative organization of the University in a cumbersome and somewhat ineffective condition.

James J. Storrow.

January 9, 1907.

IN PRAISE OF ROWING.¹

In the first place, I want to express my entire sympathy with the doctrine which has been preached here several

¹ Speech at the dinner to the Harvard Crew, Hotel Somerset, Boston, Nov. 22, 1906.

times to-night, that in rowing and rowing hard you get great fun. That is just what I got in the year 1858. But I will point out another thing in regard to that fun — it lasts; it lasts all one's life. I can still row and it still gives me great pleasure to row. Now, gentlemen, that is more than you can say of any other sport which is used in college. This is a sport, the fun of which lasts until you are over 70. I will not go beyond that. But I am sure of that.

In the next place, it is a sport which is absolutely clean and honorable. (Applause.) And there is only one other sport in college of which you can say that, I believe, at this moment, and that is tennis.

Another thing is to be said about rowing — it is highly co-operative in its nature. You must get eight men to do their level best together, and that is a mighty wholesome lesson for all life, gentlemen. You will hardly get a better lesson than that in your College course, or your life course either. It is the lesson of doing your level best faithfully to your mates — of working in a group and working hard.

And there is another thing about it which lasts for life, and that is that in rowing you do not work for money or any selfish object. You are working for fun, but you are working for comradeship and for the honor of your College. Now, gentlemen, that is what is the happiest thing through life — the very happiest thing there is in the world to do — work hard, work with a group of comrades, and work unselfishly for a good object. That is what a great many men I see before me — rowing men and some men who say they did not row in College — have done all through their lives.

So I say, gentlemen, that rowing is the best sport that is in college now. It always has been. It is comparatively an

unchanging sport, that is, there are no new tricks this year, no secret practice, no invisible performances. It is all in the open. That is a good deal to say about a sport nowadays. All the long-lived sports change little from generation to generation; and if you see a sport in which there are new tricks every year you may know by that fact alone that it is not a good sport to have in a college.

I look back on my own experience in rowing with real pleasure to-day. It is a good many years ago now that Agassiz and I rowed together in the same boat. I remember his telling me in rather an acute way that I'd better feather my oar a little more. He was quite right, I needed that. I remember the man who rowed No. 4, as we were coming back on our sixth mile in the second race in which I rowed, saying, "Mr. Eliot" — I was a tutor then and he was an undergraduate — "Mr. Eliot, don't row so hard, I am getting tired." I did not want to stop rowing hard, so I said to Caspar Crowninshield, who rowed No. 2, on the tired man's side, "Caspar, can't you do still more?" "Yes," said he, "I can;" and he did, and I did not have to stop rowing hard.

These experiences, gentlemen, get engraved on one's memory in such excitements, and the old man looks back upon them with entire satisfaction, with a real pleasure.

I remember another little incident connected with that year of rowing. As Agassiz has stated, we were very poor. We had not paid for that boat which he said we had bought, and we depended on our first prize money to pay for it. Well, the day before the race it appeared that there were to be 13 or 14 boats in the race, and we said to each other, 'How are our friends going to know us in the regatta with 13 or 14 boats? We have no uniform, nothing at all to distinguish

us.' We had rowed in our various underclothes up to that time. So Ben Crowninshield and I went down to Hovey's and bought six red handkerchiefs, just about that color [picking up a flower from the table], and we tied those handkerchiefs around our heads, and that, gentlemen, is the origin of the Harvard red. Here is the kind of silk handkerchief that was worn a few years later [showing a handkerchief]. It is not the right color. The trouble was that magenta came in and the Harvard color was magenta for a few years; but that handkerchief is a poor aniline dye. This [showing an American beauty rose of a very dark red hue] was the real color.

It is a thorough-going satisfaction for anybody who has watched the sports of Harvard University for 45 years to see the improvement that has come in rowing in the last few years. It is a great satisfaction, indeed, to see the importation from England of a higher sporting spirit than what had always been manifested at Harvard, even in rowing. We have needed that importation, gentlemen, and we have had a very fortunate example of it this last summer. I want to thank the crew of this year and the graduates who helped them to go to England. Some of those graduates were old rowing men themselves. They know that an important contribution to the right spirit of sport has been brought home this year; and we shall go farther in that direction.

And in concluding I desire to repeat a bit of advice that I have given ineffectually for several years past with regard to Harvard rowing. It was justly said here this evening that when our crew had won at New London they looked about to see where they could get some more rowing, and they concluded they would go for the best oarsmen,

amateur oarsmen, in the world. Very just conclusion, very happy result of this experiment. Now, gentlemen, let us apply that same doctrine within the United States; and when we have established our own reputation as being the best oarsmen of a year in a limited competition, let us go for the best oarsmen in the United States. I leave you to find them.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

THE NEW COMMENCEMENT SPIRIT.¹

When the Harvard Corporation in 1894 abolished rum and claret punches at the Class reunions in the Yard on Commencement Day, alarmists, always ready to fall back on prophecy as a substitute for argument, freely expressed the opinion that that prohibition would seriously harm the College. "For of course," they said, "old graduates want to be convivial; they won't come back to go dry through a hot summer's day; and if they stay away, their Class ties and their College ties will grow slack. Within ten years, under this dispensation, Commencement will be as stupid as a teetotalers' convention, and Harvard won't be able to inspire much enthusiasm in her sons."

The logic seemed to be fairly good, but, fortunately, there was a mistake in the premise. Although love of drink is in some cases an overmastering passion, it proved to be neither the primary nor the secondary incentive which drew Harvard men to the Commencement celebration; so that the celebration itself, instead of growing chilly and being sparsely attended, became from year to year more and more imposing in numbers, in interest, and in enthusiasm. In-

deed, Commencement, for which a single day used to suffice, now spreads over the better part of a week. It is something more than the expectation of free punch that brings a man from Oregon or Mexico to Cambridge for Harvard's annual festival.

This "something" stated broadly is a suddenly quickened devotion to the College, due to several causes. Chief among these was the astonishing increase in student enrolment, dating from about 1890. Growing swarms of students meant larger classes, and if these larger classes were to keep their contact with Harvard unbroken after graduation, new methods must be devised. To illustrate this extraordinary recent growth, I need only say that were all of Harvard's living bachelors of arts to march in the procession this year, the halfway point in the line would come somewhere in the first third of the Class of 1894. In other words the 12 classes from 1894 to 1906 have nearly as many survivors as all the other classes from 1893 back to 1833.

The return of a large delegation of these big classes to Cambridge on Commencement required different provisions for entertaining them. The capacity of Memorial Hall for the Alumni Dinner was outgrown; overflow meetings had to be improvised. Elaborate programs were planned for the classes which held special reunions, and the fact that a man was sure of a welcome and of being with his classmates for two or three days naturally attracted many who would not otherwise have come on for the dinner only. And then there are the new buildings which the graduate of ten years' standing is eager to see, and the old buildings and haunts he wishes to revisit: and the academic celebration itself is on a grander scale.

Whilst in these various ways the de-

¹ Reprinted from the *Boston Evening Transcript*.

sire to return to Commencement has been stimulated, there have rapidly developed throughout the country many nuclei of the Harvard spirit. There are now some fifty Harvard clubs, ranging in size from that of New York City, with its magnificent clubhouse and its membership of nearly 3000, to that recently organized by three Harvard enthusiasts at Mesa, Arizona, who "met in the back room of Joe Robertson's saloon," and intend not only to enjoy an occasional dinner, but to see to it that Arizona sends every year her quota of students to Harvard. Many of these clubs maintain scholarships at the University, and they all, whether they meet as clubs often or seldom, serve as missionary centres from which a knowledge of the advantages of Harvard is diffused through their section. To many of them, some prominent member of the Faculty goes every season to bring informally the latest news of the University. The founding of the Associated Harvard Clubs ten years ago, and their vigorous expansion mark the most important events among the alumni for a long time past. That several hundred men should travel perhaps 2000 miles, not to Cambridge but to Chicago, or Louisville, or Cincinnati, or St. Paul, to confer once a year on Harvard matters, measures the hold the College has on the devotion of her sons. A similar awakening to its opportunities has taken place in the Association of the Alumni. Nor have the graduates of the College alone been stirred; the alumni of the Law, Medical, Divinity, Scientific and Dental Schools long ago formed associations which have brought their members together, to the strengthening of their respective schools, and it is evident that the all-university spirit gains from season to season.

Among the agencies of unification these alumni organizations and the more

thoroughly organized class arrangements have had a great influence. Others to be noted are the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, which, since 1892, has served as an unofficial medium between the College on the one hand, and the graduates on the other, besides giving the personal and collective news of the graduates themselves. Then there are the journals of the Medical and Scientific Schools; the *Harvard Bulletin*, which has been the organ of the athletic body; and, recently, the *Harvard Gazette*, which prints the official announcements of the Governing Boards. The Harvard Union, which has made it possible for every returning graduate to feel that a welcome and a warm nook by the fire await him in Cambridge, has done much to strengthen the home-faring spirit. A man in California may not use the Union once in three years, but his knowledge that it is there ready to receive him adds to the pleasure with which he thinks of Harvard.

Nor must we overlook the fact that, beginning with the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the College in 1896, there have been several occasions of unusual interest to induce men, who might otherwise have stayed away, to come to Commencement. There were, for instance, the ovations to President Eliot in 1894 and in 1904, the reception to Theodore Roosevelt as vice-president in 1901, and as president in 1905, and the Spanish War commencement in 1898. The fact that a large number of distinguished men are to be seen and heard at the various exercises, is another valid attraction. So the impression has become popular that on the official side Commencement is worth coming to, let alone the meeting with old cronies. And now the exceptional attention given to the Class which celebrates its quarter-centennial — a feature ushered in by '79 with its

gift of the Stadium — helps to swell the reasons for the crowded attendance.

Athletics, too, have had a conspicuous part in this modern development, although some observers dispute whether they do more than foster a somewhat truculent clannishness, a spirit of emulation which too easily regards rivals with suspicion, if not as enemies. There can be no doubt, however, that for many undergraduates and graduates loyalty to the teams has been the most obvious form of expressing their loyalty to the College, and it would be easy to show how loyalty thus kindled may serve higher ends.

These are some of the elements in the remarkable centripetal movement of Harvard graduates during the past decade or so. Another element which cannot be overlooked is the rapid increase in collective gifts to the University. A general subscription like that of 1905 for the teachers' endowment fund, or Class gifts, like those of '79, '80, and '81, to which practically every member of the Class subscribes something, quickens each giver's personal interest in the object of his benefaction. Human nature being what it is, the zeal of a man who has contributed ten dollars in cash is often more lively than a thousand dollar affection in theory. These general subscriptions not only have had a stimulating effect on the givers as individuals but they have done much to strengthen the Harvard *esprit de corps*. And this applies also to the men who support their local clubs or subscribe to a scholarship, or give their time and money to attend the Associated Clubs' conventions.

Of course, nobody outside of a psychological laboratory analyzes the complex motives which decide him to come to Commencement. In most men it appears to be a simple decision. And yet below the surface desire "to have a good

time," which may include much or little, it is plain that a deep, growing, masterful devotion to Harvard — an unselfish devotion — is present in the hearts of a larger number of her sons than ever before. The individual graduate realizes that while he was a student she gave to him without stint, not only laying before him the richest educational opportunities in America, but furnishing the scene of his adolescent sports and pleasures, and friendships. With this realization, he feels a desire to make some return to the all-bountiful mother. This sense of obligation, this active gratitude, is sure to increase.

The centripetal movement towards Harvard at Commencement time is not likely to be ephemeral. On the contrary, as the causes behind it are all growing causes, it also will grow. Be it noted that it has gained momentum at the very period when pessimists had proved with mathematical precision that the elective system and great numbers had destroyed class feeling and would soon put an end to college spirit. Here again, there seems to have been a mistake in the premise.

The punches have gone, but a spirit stronger than alcohol remains. With our Yankee instinct for doing with all our might whatever we attempt, we have in a few years converted a rather haphazard easy-going gathering into a well-ordered celebration, moving at double-quick time. Six months before the last Wednesday in June has dawned, thousands of Harvard men in all parts of the country have been warned by their Class secretaries that the great reunion is to be held and that they are all expected to attend it. From that day onward it is in their minds, and the news passes from them to their fellows, and a huge battery of enthusiasm has been charged before ever they reach Cambridge.

Only good can flow from this annual

All-Harvard festival, which to many a participant is a reconsecration — good to the graduates, good to the College, good to the public, in which both play their parts. As Antaeus regained his pristine strength when he touched Mother Earth, so the graduate, be he young or old, cannot fail to be refreshed when he revisits Harvard. Here he meets not only his old comrades, but his youth itself, with its ideals. And here he feels an ever-deepening consciousness of being in the presence not of an institution, but of a benign and beautiful Personality whose mission it is to proclaim Truth, and to implant ideals which alone can guide to noble living forever. One of the chief services — if, indeed, it be not the chief — which a great university like Harvard performs to-day, is that of maintaining a sanctuary for every kind of truth. The graduate goes into the world, where he soon discovers that not Truth but the platform of a party, the dogmas of a sect, the standards of a commercial conspiracy, the etiquette of a profession, suffice for the world's purposes; it is well that he should return often to the spot where the facts of nature and human nature, so far as they are known, are taught without bias and "in scorn of consequence." The various causes which have recently strengthened the homing instinct of Harvard men have already been justified by their effects.

William Roscoe Thayer, '81.

DR. ALTHOFF TO PRESIDENT ELIOT.

[Dr. Althoff, the German Ministerial Director, on whom at Commencement the University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, has sent the following letter (in German) to President Eliot. The original is beautifully illustrated.]

BERLIN, *January 10, 1907.*

HIGHLY HONORED MR. PRESIDENT: I feel constrained, by means of this document, to express once more to you and the Governing Boards of Harvard University my deeply felt gratitude for the high distinction which you have shown me by conferring upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. While I sincerely regret not to have been able to attend the festive ceremony in the midst of the splendid circle of men upon whom Harvard University bestowed the same honor, I feel especially happy, that I have nevertheless been granted this rare distinction which fills me with just pride. For it comes from a University which, as the oldest seat of noblest culture in America, has obtained the highest lustre through a long series of famous men among its teachers and graduates and has secured for itself a place of world-wide renown through its scholarly work unsurpassed in faithfulness and success.

If in the extremely gracious and considerate statement of my services, which you esteem far too high, you mention the part taken by me in bringing about the exchange of professors, I can assure you that it was a matter of special gratification to me that this undertaking, so important for the mutual understanding of two kindred nations and the furtherance of their intellectual relationship, should, owing to your friendly response, have made its beginning first of all with Harvard University; and I hope that Harvard will in the future also ever have a prominent part therein.

With best greetings to you, Mr. President, and to the whole teaching body, I beg to close with the assurance that the growth, expansion, and prosperity of your University will always be followed by my warmest wishes

and most earnest sympathies. With highest regards,

Yours most respectfully,

ALTHOFF, LL.D.,
Ministerial Director.

To the President of Harvard University,
Mr. Charles W. Eliot, Ph. D., LL.D.,
Cambridge, Mass.

VARIA.

THE BURIAL OF FOOTBALL, 1860.

[The following account of an historic event is from the note-book of John L. Sibley, '25, long the College Librarian.]

This evening (Sept. 3, 1860) is the anniversary for the football fight between freshmen and the other undergraduates; but the contest has grown so savage of late years that the faculty voted, July 2, to prohibit the encounter to-night, and the undergraduates decided to have a closing service. Accordingly, before night, one of the express wagons was seen carrying a drum, which was left at the upper end of the Cambridge Common. After tea the Delta and its vicinity was not thronged as usual, on the first Monday evening, with students in their most ragged attire and with spectators. But ere long the sound of a drum was heard, and soon a procession appeared, at the head of which was a drum-major or grand marshal, with a huge bearskin cap and baton, accompanied by assistants with crepe staffs and torches, and followed by two bass drummers (students beating muffled drums); the elegist or chaplain (Albert Kintzig Post, drowned July 5, 1872), with his Oxford cap and black gown, and brows and cheeks crooked so as to appear as if wearing huge goggles; four spade-bearers; six pallbearers with a six-foot coffin on their shoulders; and then the sophomore class ['63] in full ranks.

They looked poverty-stricken, their

hats with rims torn off or turned in, bore the figures '63 in front (that being the year of their class), their apparel such as is suited to the tearing football fight, and their left legs having crepe on them. The procession moved on in perfectly good order to the Delta, and halted under the trees toward the upper end, where a circle was formed and the coffin passed around for the friends to take a last look at the contents — simply a football with a painted frill fastened into the head of the coffin, while the spade-bearers plied their spades industriously in digging the grave. The elegist then — in the most excessively mock-sanctimonious manner, amid sighs, sobs, groans, and lamentations, the noise of which might have been heard for a mile — read by torchlight the following address and poem:

"DEARLY BELOVED, — We have met together upon this mournful occasion to perform the sad offices over one whose long and honored life was put to an end in a sudden and violent manner. Last year, at this very time, in this very place, our poor friend's round, jovial appearance (slightly swollen, perhaps), and the elasticity of his movements, gave promise of many years more to be added to a long life which even then eclipsed the 'oldest graduates.' When he rose exulting in the air, propelled by the toe of the valiant hopes, looking like an angel sounding the onset and hovering over the mingled fray, we little thought then that to-day he would lie so low, surrounded by weeping sophs.

"Exult, ye freshmen, and clap your hands! The wise men who make big laws around a little table have stretched out their arms to encircle you, and for this once, at least, your eyes and 'noses' are protected, you are shielded behind the aegis of Minerva. But for us there is naught but sorrow, the sweet associations and tender memories of eyes

bunged up, of noses wonderfully distended, of battered shins, the many chance blows anteriorly and posteriorly received and delivered, the rush, the struggle, the victory! They call forth our deep regret and unaffected tears.

"The enthusiastic cheers, the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne,' each student grasping a brother's hand—all, all have passed away, and will soon be buried with the football beneath the sod, to live hereafter only as a dream in our memories and in the college annals.

"Brothers, pardon my emotion, and if I have kept you already too long, pardon me this also. On such an occasion as this but few words can be spoken, but those must be spoken, for they are the outburst of grieved spirits and sad hearts. What remains for me to say is short, and, in the words of the well-known poem —"

He then read the following parody on the burial of Sir John Moore:

But one drum we had, with its funeral note,
As the coffin we hitherward hurried,
And in crape we are decked, for proudly we
dote
On the football that's soon to be buried.

We'll bury him sadly at dim twilight,
As day into night is just turning,
With a solemn dirge, by the dismal light
Of the torches dimly burning.

With pall and bier that's borne by the crew,
And a headstone carried behind them,
His corpse shall ride with becoming pride,
With martial music before him.

'Gainst the Faculty let not a word be said;
Though we cannot speak our sorrow,
We'll steadfastly gaze on the face of the
dead,
And bitterly think on the morrow.

We think as we hollow the narrow bed,
And fasten the humble footboard,
That to-morrow at chapel we'll see no black
eyes,
Or noses that show they've been hit hard.

The Faculty talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him;
But little we'll care if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Sophomore laid him.

"T is time that our heavy task were done,
And I would advise our retiring,
Or we'll hear the voice of some savage one
For the ringleaders gruffly inquiring.

The coffin was then lowered into the grave, which the sextons filled, and at the head was placed the following epitaph in white letters on a black board:

His jacet
FOOTBALL FIGHTEM
Obit July 2, 1860
Aet. LX. years
Resurgat.

On the footpiece the words "In Memoriam," were inscribed over a winged skull.

While they were filling the grave the class sang, to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," the following dirge:

Ah! woe betide the luckless time
When manly sports decay,
And football stigmatised as crime
Must sadly pass away.
Chorus.

Shall Sixty-three submit to see
Such cruel murder done
And not proclaim the deed of shame?
No! let's unite as one!

O hapless ball, you little knew
When last upon the air
You lightly o'er the Delta flew
Your grave was measured there.
Chorus.

But Sixty-three will never see
Your noble spirit fly,
And not unite in funeral rite,
And swell your dirge's cry.

Beneath this sod we lay you down,
This scene of glorious fight;
With dismal groans and yells we'll drown
Your mournful burial rite;
Chorus.

For Sixty-three will never see
Such cruel murder done,
And not proclaim the deed of shame.
No! let's unite as one!

"Then," says the chronicler, "cheers for the various classes and groans for the Faculty were given, and the students dispersed, having gone through all the ceremonies with a laughable mock gravity, good humor, and good order."

¶ *President Dunster's Birth.* Ernest Axon, of Hatherlow, near Stockport, England, writes in the *Nation* of Jan. 3, 1907: "It will interest American genealogists to know that the date of the baptism of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, has been ascertained by William Hewitson of Bury, Lancashire, who contributes an article on the subject to the December number of *The Clavian*, the magazine of the Bury Grammar School. Mr. Hewitson identifies him with the Henry, son of Henry Dunster, who was baptized at Bury, November 23, 1609. It is certainly curious that the baptism has escaped notice, as it appears to have done, in the country where Dunster did his work and is best remembered, the more so as it was known from Dunster's own telling that he was a Lancashire man, and that a letter (dated 1640) printed by Dr. Chaplin, in his 'Life of Henry Dunster,' gives the residence and name of Dunster's father, and the names of several brothers and one sister. These facts being known there should have been no difficulty in finding further genealogical particulars of the family. Unfortunately, those interested in Dunster relied on extracts made from the Parish Register of Bury by the person who was parish clerk in 1854. These were presumably intended to be complete, but they were only a selection, and were not accurately copied. At a later date another inquiry was made of a later parish clerk, and again an incomplete and inaccurate copy of the Dunster entries was supplied. Neither list contained the president's baptism. The complete register, as published by the Lancashire Parish Register Society, contains all the family of Henry Dunster as we know it from the letter of 1640. . . . The will of the father of President Dunster is not referred to by Mr. Hewitson, but it is preserved in the Chester Probate

Register, where I saw it the other day. He describes himself as a yeoman. There is nothing of special interest in it, but it gives the name of a daughter Alice, who is not named in the letter of 1640, and shows that the wife, who was living in 1640, had died, and that the widower had remarried. The date of the will is October 6, 1645, and it was proved by the two daughters (Elizabeth and Alice), December 14, 1646. The Parish Register records the burial on September 16, 1646, of Henry Dunster of Baleholt."

¶ C. P. Ware, '62, writes: "All of our doctors who spoke at the dedication of the new Medical School and received degrees — H. P. Bowditch, J. C. Warren, W. L. Richardson, T. Dwight, and F. C. Shattuck — entered college from E. S. Dixwell's [28] school. Dr. Shattuck was there for the last year of preparation only; all the others were there for several years."

A HARVARD STUDENT'S EXPENSES IN 1790-94.

Charles L. Capen, '69, writes from Bloomington, Ill.: "Capt. John H. Burnham, of this city, is the owner of an old account-book of Joseph Perkins. In it is a page stating the expenses of sending his son, Joseph, through Phillips Academy at Andover, and then through Harvard College. I send you herewith a copy of it, thinking it possible you might care to do something with it for publication. Joseph Perkins, the son, entered Harvard College in 1790, graduated, valedictorian, in 1794, and received the degree of A.M. in 1797. The fore part of this copy purports to give his entire 'expences' at Andover: then at college, and the last item, of £3, is probably the outlay connected with his obtaining his A.M. at which time he delivered an oration on 'Genius,' which was printed

afterwards in pamphlet form. His father and he were both born at Chebacco Parish (now Essex), Ipswich, Mass. The son was born July 8, 1772, became a lawyer, and died in the 31st year of his age.

Dr. An Account of What I expended for my son Joseph In Cloathing boarding Schooling books &c. Nefesary for A Liberal Education vis

October 20th 1788 five Books. 1 - 4 - 0
Dr. April 29th 1789 Books 16 - 7 - 4
Boarding Clothing &c. 0 - 17 - 0

2 Books. 0 - 17 - 0
for schooling & Board from April 29 to July 8th money &c. 5 - 2 - 0.

July 22 Cash 17/0 Dictionary 11/0 Stocks 3/0 gloves 2/6. 1 - 13 - 6.
Novbr 10th 1789. Cash 5-2-0.

Expence in Cloathing &c. £11 - 9 - 0 16 - 11 - 0

Cash by Mr. Goldsmith 12/ for schooling & Board from March 10th to April 14th 6/18 7. - 5 - 0
may 4th 1790 Expence in Cloathing &c. 4/16 4 - 16 - 0

for Boarding from April 1790 to July 1790 being the Last term 2 - 10 - 0

Expence from July 1790 to August 18th Exclusive of furnishing your room. 12 - 3 - 8

Cost in Cash at entering College August 18th 1790

Paid to Steward prefi- dent &c. 3 - 3 - 0

Sept 7th Cash 1 - 16 - 0 1 - 16 - 0

2^d Term November 3^d 1790 for Cash 1 - 16 - 0.

for Cloathing Boarding &c. 8 - 1 - 6 8 - 1 - 6

3^d term Feby 12th, 1791 Cash 10 - 1 - 10. 10 - 1 - 10

Feb. 12th 5 weeks board 20 0 one pair Shoes 8 0 & 2

hankcherieffs 4/0. 01. - 12 - 0

may 6th 4th term cash 7-16-0 7 - 16 - 0

2 weeks board 8/0 hat Cloath- ing 5-5-0. 5 - 13 - 0

August 17th 1791 boarding 4 weeks. 16/0. Cloathing 20/0. Shoes 9/0. 2 - 5 - 0

Cash at the same time 8£ 8 - 0 - 0

Nov 2. Cloathing &c. 4-14-0. 4 - 14 - 0

and Cash 9-16-9 9 - 16 - 9

1792 Feby 8 Cash 9-10-0 9 - 16 - 0

Ditto 5 weeks Board - 20/0 2 - 11 - 6

& Shoes 8/0 & Cloathing 23/60 3 - 4 - 0

may 2^d Cloathing &c. 64/0. 15 - 0 - 6

& Cash 15-0-6 15 - 0 - 6

August 15th 4 weeks Board 16/0 hat 27/0 3 - 02 -

breeches 17/ Ribband 2/

oc. 11th 4 weeks Board 16/

Cloathing &c. 1-19-0 2 - 15 - 0

& Cash 9-14-0 9 - 14 - 0

& Cash £10-0-0 10 - 0 - 0

1793 Feby 6th five weeks Board 20/0 horse hire Extra 6/ 1 - 6 -

Cash 10 - 0 - 0. 10 - 0 - 0

may 8th 3 weeks board 18/ Shoes & Cloathing 60/ 8 - 18 - 0

Cash 9 - 13 - 4. 9 - 13 - 4

August 13th 4 weeks board 16/ 0 - 16 -

Cash £12. - 12 - 0. 12 - 12 -

Novr 11 Cash 10 - 19 - 0. 10 - 19 - 0

5 weeks Board 20/ & surtout &c. Jacket Breches & 3-5-1 4 - 5 - 1

1794 Feb 3 Cash 10£ - 10 by Amos Choate. 10 - 10 -

may 5 Cash. £ 13-7-0. 13 - 7 - 0

Shoes 9/ 0 - 9 -

June 12 -

July 7 boardining & Cloath- ing 1 - 0 - 0

Cash 12 - 6

July 19th Expences att Com- encement 7 - 18 -

300 - 7 - 0

April 1897 Cash £3. 003. - 0 - 0.

¶ *Another Sophocles Story.* The account of the examination in Greek translation, by Prof. E. A. Sophocles, given in the December *Magazine*, recalls to me an occurrence related to me by a member of the Class of '69. My friend, whose room was in Holworthy, just over that of Prof. Sophocles, was one evening seated before his fire in his slippers reading. A gentle rap sounded at the door. After the manner of those days he called "Come!" and went on with his reading. The visitor did not enter, but after a few minutes the tap was repeated, with the same result as before. After two or three repetitions of this performance, the door suddenly opened, and the shock of gray hair and piercing black eyes of the professor appeared. "Your water is running on my head," he said in the passionless, measured manner with which we were all familiar. "Why, Professor Sophocles! excuse me, I did n't know it was you," etc. An investigation showed that an old-fashioned urn which my friend and his chum kept in their room for boiling

water to use in punches and other beverages, was leaking at the spigot, and the drip had passed through floor and ceiling so as to fall exactly upon Prof. Sophocles's head as he sat at his writing-table. My friend was profuse in his apologies, which were waved aside with the quiet remark, "It is nothing — I have done the same — to the freshman, below."

Elwyn Waller, '67.

¶ *English as she was wrote at Harvard in 1728.* The following extract is taken from the *New England Weekly Journal* of Jan. 15, 1728, p. 2/1:

"But to lay aside these foreign Strains, I shall finish my Paper with producing the Twenty Seventh Letter I have received (all of the same Importance) from our learned & judicious University at Cambridge.

TO PROTEUS ECHO, Esq;

'*Sublimest Metropolitan,*

'We the adunated Filiuns of *Harvard*,
'present our perlætan Vectigals at the
'Conditiorium of your insignissiman
'Dignity. Your Salutations shall be in-
'flated through the ætherial Expanse, by

'every famigerating and stentorious Suf-
'fragium of Humanity. We also adum-
'brated by the Protection of your Suffer-
'ance, hope to consend to the Heights of
'Existimation. So Epilogising, We are,
'&c. &c. &c. E."

¶ *The Art of Advertising in 1807.*

The following extract is taken from the *Columbian Centinel* of Feb. 7, 1807, p. 2/3:

"*Revolutions of the Planets compared.*

The earth requires twenty-four hours to perform a revolution on its axis. To those who are not in the habit of studying Astronomy, the difference between this motion and that of another planet, must be a subject of interesting speculation. The Planet *Harvard College Lottery Wheel* turns completely on its axis in about sixteen seconds of time. An *Intersting Speculation* for Adventurers, who wish to be within the orbit of a planet so influential on the affairs of this world. More of these Astronomical Phenomena will be explained at GILBERT & DEAN's Observatory, No. 78, *State-Street.*"

ABBREVIATIONS.

So far as possible, the abbreviations used correspond to those of the Quinquennial Catalogue, viz: Bachelors of Arts are indicated by the date of graduation only; a is for Bachelors of Agricultural Science; d for Doctors of Dental Medicine; e for Metallurgical, Mining, and Civil Engineers; A for Holders of Honorary Degrees; l for Bachelors of Laws; m for Doctors of Medicine; p for Masters of Arts, Masters of Science, Doctors of Philosophy, and Doctors of Science, graduated in course; s for Bachelors of Science; t for Bachelors of Divinity, and Alumni of the Divinity School; v for Doctors of Veterinary Medicine.

Non-graduates are denoted by their Class number inclosed in brackets, if of the Academic Department; and by the abbreviations, So. Sch., Div. Sch., L. S., etc., for non-graduate members of the Scientific, Divinity, Law, etc., Schools.

The name of the state is omitted in the case of towns in Massachusetts.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



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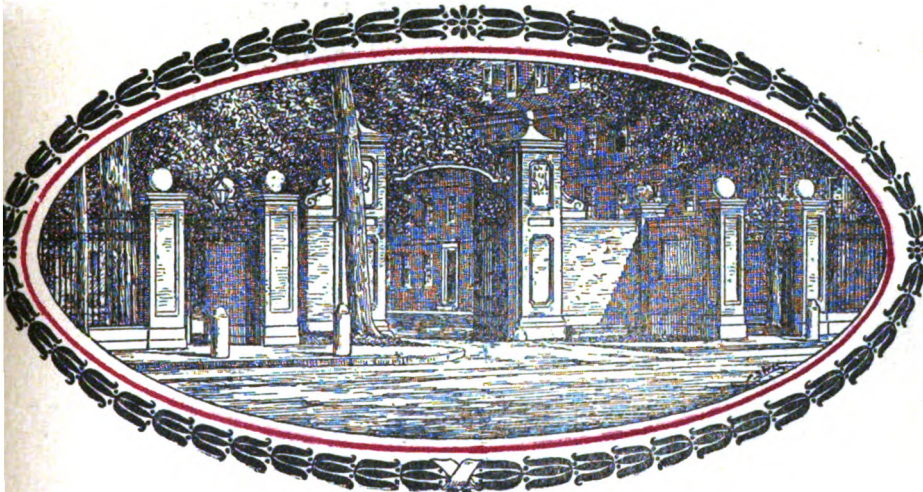
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JUNE, 1907

THE HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE



VOL. 15



NO. 60

PUBLISHED BY
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From a painting by F. Zuberbühler, 1844.

LOUIS AGASSIZ.

1807 1873.



From a photograph by Korrel, about 1870.

THE
HARVARD GRADUATES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. XV. — JUNE, 1907. — No. 60.

JOHN HARVARD'S ENGLISH HOME AND
PARENTAGE.¹

OF the man himself we know but little. The late T. B. Wyman, in his "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown," says that he was admitted an inhabitant 1, 6 (August), 1637, and died 14 September, 1638. His monument he tells us is "on the crest of the old burial hill" (in Charlestown). The Harvard "College Book, No. 111," on page 1, gives the following: "The Reverend Mr John Harvard sometimes Minister of Gods Word at Charlstown by his last will & Testament gave towards the erecting the aboves^d school or Colledge th' one moiety or halfe parte of his estate, the s^d moiety amounting to the sum of seven hundred seventy nine poundes seventeene shillings and two pence." The rare book called "New England's First Fruits" &c (London, 1643), describing him as "a godly Gentleman and a lover of Learning, there living amongst us," refers to this gift as "the one halfe of his Estate . . . and all his Library." The late James Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," says that he was probably born near London, for on his entry at the University (of Cambridge, England) he is called of Middlesex, educated at Emanuel, where he was admitted 1629 and matriculated, with the rank of pensioner, 7 July, 1631; his A.B. was of 1631-32 and A.M. 1635. His wife Ann, thought to have been daughter of Mr. Sadler of Patcham in

¹ Next November occurs the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard. The *Graduates' Magazine* is particularly fortunate in being able to present the following account by Mr. Waters himself of his exciting discovery of the facts concerning the Founder's birth and antecedents.

Sussex, probably had by him no children, and was married, it is supposed, in 1639, to Thomas Allen, also a graduate of the University of Cambridge and a clergyman, who outlived her and married, secondly, Joanna, widow of Major-General Robert Sedgwick. It may be well to enter here an extract from the Preface to Mr. Savage's great work (dated 19 April, 1860).

"By an instinct of our nature we all love to learn the places of our birth, and the chief circumstances in the lives of our progenitors. More liberal than that is the sentiment by which our curious spirit desires knowledge of the same concomitants in the case of great benefactors of mankind; and the hope of ascertaining to a reasonable extent the early history of John Harvard was certainly one of the chief inducements of my visit to England early in 1842. I would have gladly given five hundred dollars to get five lines about him in any relation, private or public. Favored, as I was, in this wish, by the countenance and aid of His Excellency, E. Everett, then our minister at London, no trace could be found, except his signature to the rules on taking his degree at the University, when he is titled of Middlesex. Perhaps out of such research sprang my resolution to prosecute the genealogical pursuits of John Farmer."

The late Col. Joseph L. Chester wrote from London, April 20, 1881:

"As to John Harvard, I have carried about with me daily for many years a little bit of pedigree in the hope of being able to perfect it. I believe that I have the will of his father, a certain Robert Harvard, who described himself as of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Butcher. His will was dated 28th July and proved 6th October, 1625, by his relict Catherine. He left three sons: 1, John; 2, Thomas; 3, Peter, neither of whom was then 21. So far I have been unable to trace the family further, but as it appears to be understood that John Harvard was born about 1608 or 1609, and in the neighborhood of London, and as the surname is of the rarest possible occurrence, I have always felt that this was the identical *John*. I hope to come upon further evidence some day."

Col. Chester passed away not long after this letter was written.

Let me add a few notes taken from a report of the *Proceedings* of the Massachusetts Historical Society at their monthly meeting, 10 October, 1883 (*Boston Daily Advertiser*, October 13, 1883). The Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis said (*inter alia*), about a proposed statue of John Harvard in Cambridge:

"The occasion renews the sense of regret, so often realized and expressed in scholarly circles, that a secret and silence as yet unpenetrated or voiced, cover the whole life history, in the mother country, of him who planted learning in the New England wilderness. We know neither his birth-time nor birthplace nor lineage nor parentage." Then he gave the facts about his connection with Emanuel College, Cambridge, already furnished by Mr. Savage. "There," he said, "all that we know of John Harvard in England stops." He described a "Pensioner" as "one who can pay his own charges," and referred to Mr. Harvard as "sometimes minister of God's Word," assisting Mr. Symmes, the pastor of Charlestown Church," as having "received grants of land from the town," and as on a Committee, April 26, 1638, "to consider of something tending towards a body of laws." "The site of his house," he said, "is known. Judge Sewall speaks of sleeping in it. It was probably burned in the battle, June 17, 1775. Harvard died of consumption in Charlestown September 12, o. s., September 22, n. s., 1638."

I note a discrepancy here. Both Wyman and Savage give the date of Mr. Harvard's death as September 14, 1638. I am inclined to accept their statement. Dr. Ellis also describes Mr. Harvard's will as nuncupative.

The foregoing conveys all the information that I (or, I think, anybody else) had about John Harvard, or his possible English home and parentage, so late as the year 1883. Col. Chester, acknowledged, I believe by all, as the greatest genealogist of his time, both in England and America, died in London, 26 May, 1882, and there was no American left in England to look up the English ancestry of American families. During that year a movement was set on foot by the late John T. Hassam (H. C. 1863) of Boston to raise a fund through subscriptions from the friends of genealogical research here and to send somebody over to England to make a general search among the records and archives there with a view to collect whatever he could about the English connections of our early settlers and transmit the results of his researches to the editor of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for the purpose of publication, a certain number of pages in each quarterly issue of that magazine being devoted to such publication. The subscription list was started and I was selected to carry on the work in England. I left Boston May 5, 1883, and upon my arrival in London at once entered

upon my labors. I made the probate records my chief field of research because, from past experience, it was there I expected to obtain the best results. My plan was to take, each day, some register, or book containing official copies of the wills probated within a given period, and go over it, leaf by leaf, taking notes of such items as seemed to me, at the time, worth preserving. In that way, during my many years of search, I must have looked at some hundreds of thousands of wills and, just as by similar research in this country, so there, I was growing better acquainted with the ramifications of English family relationship, and was gaining many side-lights upon their connections. Surrounded as I was by fellow searchers who were generally looking up special lines, I made it a point to ascertain what families they were interested in, and when I found anything in other wills bearing upon such lines, it would give me delight to bring it to their notice. They, in turn, would reciprocate, and I thus acquired a lot of information that I might not otherwise have secured. Occasionally, when I had happened upon what looked like a promising clue, I dropped, for a time, my plodding reading of will after will and would follow up some special line, with the help of the index (or calendar, as it is technically called) referring to the wills by the names of the testators.

Of course, among other names, I kept in mind the name of Harvard, and soon found that I must also bear in mind the names of Harvard and Harvy, or Harvey. I read over again that will of Robert Harvard, the butcher, of Southwark, which Col. Chester mentioned in his letter. I found the will of a Thomas Harvard, of St. Katherine's near the Tower (1622), who may have been his brother, and, at another time and in another probate registry, that of a John Harvard, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, butcher (1611), who made his brother Thomas sole executor and residuary legatee. The witnesses were Tho. Harvard, Ricd Yearwood and Robert Harvard. He too, therefore, must have been one of this family, perhaps a brother of Robert. Another will which I noted in the course of my reading was that of a William Ward, of the same parish (St. Saviour's), calling himself citizen and goldsmith of London (1624), because of a bequest to "my brother Mr. Robert Harverd" of a gold ring to the value of twenty shil-

lings. He also gave to "My good friend Mr. Richard Yarwood" a silver bowl of the weight of twelve ounces. "According to the laudable custom of the city of London" he bequeathed one third of his estate to his wife Roase Ward. The widow, Roase Ward, took out letters of administration of the goods, etc., during the minority of her son Edward Ward. But none of these wills solved the Harvard problem.

I kept on grubbing, discovering a great deal of interesting matter about people who were connected with New England or Virginia; but I was no nearer the dispelling of the Harvard mystery, until at length it befell me upon a day (Washington's birthday) in the year 1884, while I was reading a register of the wills proved and recorded in 1637, that I came suddenly upon a copy of the will of Thomas Harvard of St. Olave's, Southwark, citizen and clothworker of London, dated 15 July 1636. He mentioned his wife Elizabeth who, from the context, appeared to be a daughter of a Nicholas and Margaret King, a "loving brother John Harvard" and sundry other relatives, such as a William Harvard, a Robert Harvard, a Thomas Willmore, the children of an uncle Rogers, &c. He evidently had no child living, but in case his wife should be with child, a certain disposition was to be made of his rather large estate; otherwise the whole estate, after the payment of legacies, etc., was to be divided equally between the widow and the brother John Harvard. Among the bequests was the following: "Item I give and bequeath unto Mr. Nichollas Morton, Minister and Preacher in the Parishe of Saint Saviors in Southwarke the some of fforty shillinges in recompence of a sermon which I desire he should preach at my funerall, for the better comforte edifynge and instruecon of such of my freinds and neighboures and other people as there shalbe assembled." And he made his "welbeloved brother" John Harvard and the said Mr. Morton executors. Then followed a copy of the Probate Act, written in the customary official Latin, declaring that on the fifth day of May 1637 this will was proved on the oath of Nicholas Morton, clerk (i.e. clergyman), one of the executors named in the will, to whom was committed administration, etc., power reserved to issue a like commission to John Harvard, the other executor named in said will, *when he should come to seek it.*

When I read this and noticed the date of it I sprang from my seat and said to my friend Mr. J. C. C. Smith, the official in charge, "I have got my finger upon John Harvard." He and other of my antiquarian friends in the little underground room in Somerset House, in which we were working, clustered about me while I briefly called their attention to the significant facts in the case. Here was a John Harvard, only brother of the testator (a man in Southwark, just over the river), a chief beneficiary and one of the two residuary legatees of a good estate, and, above all, a joint (and principal) executor named in the will, yet absent on this day when so important a trust devolved upon him. Why? If it was our John Harvard it could be explained. He had probably already set sail for New England. He was certainly there (in N. E.) as early as the first of August, how much earlier we do not know, but probably some time before deciding to settle down in Charlestown and applying for admission there. The voyage across "the Western ocean" in the small sailing vessel of those times was often very long and tedious (I had known of its taking as much as ten or twelve weeks to cross what we are now pleased to call the Atlantic ferry and can easily cross in about half as many days). What more reasonable than my explanation? My friends agreed with me and congratulated me upon my discovery. But why had we not known about this will before? The Calendars must have been thoroughly searched for the name of Harvard. Col. Chester, who was famous for his special searches, would have seen to that. Then there was Mr. Savage, who said he went over to England almost, or chiefly, for that very purpose; Mr. Samuel G. Drake, who made it a point to gather what English records would disclose; Mr. Somerby, who did the same thing and who looked up wills especially; and the late W. S. Appleton, who made famous discoveries in this very room where I was working. All these gentlemen had doubtless explored the Calendars and borne the name of Harvard in mind, with others. I myself had taken time from my customary work of "browsing" to do that thing. And yet this will of Thomas Harvard seems to have escaped us. Why, if that skilled specialist Col. Chester had cast his eye upon this probate act he would never have rested until he had unearthed all the facts which I afterwards dug up,



HARVARD'S MOTHER'S HOUSE.

High Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

and we should have known about Harvard's parentage years before I set foot in England.

So I felt sure the Calendar, or index, must be at fault. I sent for the Calendar and found, sure enough, that the surname of the testator had been given as Haward, a rather common form of Hayward and sometimes standing for Howard; but neither Chester nor anybody else would be likely to take it for Harvard. It seemed probable that this Thomas Harvard was the son either of Thomas (1622) of St. Katherine's near the Tower or of Robert (1625) of St. Saviour's. The will declared that the testator and his brother John held "joyntly" certain messuages and tenements at or near Tower Hill in All Hallows Barking under leases from the brothers and sisters of the Hospital of St. Katherine near the Tower. This appeared to point straight at Thomas Harvard of St. Katherine's (1622) as the father. But I had found the will of the latter's widow Margaret (1625), who indeed mentioned a stepson Thomas and daughters Margaret, Alse (Alice) and Jone Harvard, but no son or stepson named John. On the other hand that provision in the will for the funeral in St. Saviour's led me to infer that the testator was one of the sons of Robert Harvard. If so, then his mother (Catherine) and his brother Peter must have died, in all likelihood, as they were not named in his will. It was this mother whose name I most wished to find in the Calendars; for I thought if she made a will and was really the mother of our benefactor she would be so proud of having a son who was a university man as to show the fact in her mention of him. I hunted for her under every conceivable variation of the name, but in vain. Then I sought for some side-lights on the problem.

Studying the wills I noticed that Richard Yearwood or Yarwood was an intimate friend of the family. He was a citizen and grocer of London, thus evidently belonging to the Worshipful Company of Grocers, but lived in Southwark and was member of Parliament from that borough, an important man, called by Robert Harvard "my good neighbour and friend," and appointed by him an overseer to see his will properly performed. I thought it worth while to hunt for his will, hoping to find therein some mention of the Harvards. I found it, dated 8 September, proved 6 October, 1632, but the name of Harvard did not occur in it,

though Thomas Haruard was a witness. One of the bequests was to "my cousin [nephew?] Nicholas King, grocer, and his wife Margaret," who were to have the lease of testator's dwelling, subject to the condition that his "well beloved wife" Katherine Yearwood should have her dwelling in all that part of the house wherein the testator lived so long as she should "continue a widow," etc. From the will I could easily infer that this Katherine was not Mr. Yearwood's first wife and the mother of his two children, Richard and Hannah (Payne). Moreover I noted this clause in the will: "And I do further give unto her (Katherine) all such household stuff and so much value in plate as she brought with her when I married her." Now I had not been browsing for years over the field of probate records without often noticing just such a bequest as that, and whenever I looked further into the matter, as I did occasionally, I had found that the woman so mentioned had been placed in marriage before, that she was a widow when the testator married her. In this case whose widow was she? Her given name was *Katherine*. It seemed worth the while to have a look at her will, if she made one. At last I found the will of Katherine Yarwood, of St. Saviour's, etc., dated 2 July, proved 27 July, 1635. After disposing of her soul and body she made this, her very first, bequest: "Inprimis I give to my eldest sonne John Harvard Clarke all that my messuage Tenement or Inne comonly called or knowne by the name of the Queenes head in the Borroughe of Southwarke," etc. Then she gave to her two sons, John and Thomas Hervard, all her messuages, etc., in the parish of "All Saintes Barkeing nere unto the Tower of London," held under two several leases made by the Master, Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. Katherine's, etc., unto John Elletson, deceased. She made large bequests of money to her two sons, legacies to the children of her brother Thomas Rogers, to her sisters Rose Reason and Joane Willmore and to sundry other persons. She appointed her two sons executors and Mr. Moreton, "our" minister of St. Saviour's, and "my Cosen" (nephew) Mr. Thomas Hervard, butcher, of St. Saviour's, overseers.

By the discovery of this will "the secret," as Dr. Ellis called it, was at length "penetrated," the "silence voiced" at last. The

mystery was fully dispelled and we could now say with authority who our John Harvard was and where he belonged in England. And my prognostication was a correct one: the mother *was* proud of her university-taught son, the clerk or clergyman. This discovery was made on a Saturday.

The next Monday morning, coming up from my home in Greenwich, by the South Eastern Railway, instead of going on to Charing Cross, as usual, I stopped at London Bridge Station and then walked along High Street, Southwark, or the Borough as it is often called, to see if there were still a Queen's Head Inn. The street was once lined with inns, where travelers from the south and southwest, on their way to London, used to put up before crossing over the Thames, by bridge or ferry, into the great city. Many a narrow alley I passed whose name showed it to be a passage-way into some great inn-yard, or a quadrangle where an inn once stood. Among others there were the King's Head; the White Hart, which Jack Cade made his headquarters when he came to overawe London, and where, in much more recent times, our genial and learned friend Mr. Pickwick made the acquaintance of his future servant Sam Weller; the George, still showing some of its ancient galleries; a little way beyond this the Tabard, out from whose gates there issued, one Spring morning,

"Whan that Aprille with his shoures sote
The droghte of Marche (had) perced to the rote,"

a band of pious pilgrims wending their way towards Canterbury,

"The holy blisful martir for to seke
That hem (had) holpen whan that they were seke."

A few steps further on I came upon another of these narrow alleys, looking down which my eyes were greeted with the sight of the name (in huge old letters)

"QUEENS HEAD INN."

Going down the passage I found myself in the great yard of what was, in truth, one of the old galleried inns which once abounded in and about London, and of which now hardly one is left. On the south side, beneath the name and under a great lantern, was the entrance leading into a coffee-room or common dining-room, beyond which was the tap-room. On the north side of the yard

were the balustraded galleries on to which opened the doors of the cubicles, or little bedrooms, or sleeping apartments, once occupied by weary travelers. On the uppermost gallery the old wooden balusters still remained; on the gallery below this they had been replaced (evidently many years ago) by a grill-work of iron. At the east end, under a gallery, once open, now closed, was a broad and lofty square passage leading to another, larger, yard where doubtless were the stables and sheds, the servants' quarters, and perhaps other guest-rooms of the poorer sort. I entered the coffee-room and, ordering a half-pint of "bitter," drank, standing, to the memory of the good lady who had so helped me in my hunt after her long-sought-for son.

I was now ready to gather up all my notes about the Harvards and transmit them for publication, first visiting St. Saviour's and culling from its parish registers such items about baptisms and burials and, possibly, marriages, as I should find recorded there. I might, to be sure, have gone there for them at the beginning of my search; but what was the use of that? They could have no value until I had identified our man; and they would keep. When I did go, armed and equipped for such search, I had become acquainted with all the family and knew what to look for. Of course I got the baptisms, the important one being that of John, son of Robert, 29 November, 1607. And I found a lot of burials. But, I frankly acknowledge that there was one entry which I sought for very keenly, among the marriages. From the terms of her will I was led to believe that Mrs. Yearwood had been the widow of a Mr. John Elletson previous to her marriage with Mr. Yearwood. I soon found the entry, as follows: "1625, Januarie 19 John Ellison & Katherine Harvie" — to me a very gratifying find. Another happy discovery was the marriage of William Warde and Rose Rogers Oct. 17, 1621. The husband, of course, must have been that goldsmith who called Robert Harvard "brother" and left a widow Roase Ward. The connection must have been through Mrs. Harvard, who, herself, mentioned a deceased brother Thomas Rogers, while her son Thomas Harvard referred to the children of an uncle Rogers. Roase Ward must have been changed into Rose Reason some time between 1624 and 1635.

The Elletson connection was of importance in this story about the Harvards. I found his will (1626) wherein he was styled citizen and cooper of London. I judge from the will that he was a rich man. His wife, according to the "laudable custom" of the city, might rightfully lay claim to a third of his estate, but instead thereof he made large bequests to her and, besides all that, declared her residuary legatee and appointed her sole executrix. Thus she probably received more than the customary thirds. His residence, which seems to have been first in Mill Lane (off Tooley Street, Southwark, perhaps) was, in his latter days, somewhere in the east end of London, where we should expect to find men of his trade. Probably it was at or near Tower Hill. Here undoubtedly his widow lived until her third marriage (to Mr. Yearwood) and hence she may have sent her son John to Cambridge. We can thus account for the entry of Middlesex upon the University books. As I thought Mr. Harvard might have been selling real estate before leaving England for his new home, I went to the Public Record Office, in Fetter Lane, and learned that my surmise was correct, for I found record of a conveyance made by John Harvard and wife Ann of a messuage and three cottages, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, for £120 sterling. This was dated 16 February 12th of Charles (First), or 1636-7. The purchaser was one John Man; and I found his will (1660-61), wherein he was styled a sea captain, of St. Olave, etc., and the four houses described as situated in Bermondsey Street. Possibly this sale and conveyance was in consideration of a passage in Captain Man's vessel. The last search I made was for the will of the Rev. John Sadler (6 Feb. 1637, proved 21 Oct. 1640). He was then settled in Ringmer, Sussex, and his first bequest was as follows: "I will and bequeath to my daughter Anne the wife of John Haruard Clarke Twentie Shillings to be payd her after my decease when shee shall demand it." My friend Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin gave me, from the Registers of Patcham, where Mr. Sadler was formerly settled, a note of baptism as follows: "Ann d. of Jn. Sadler, Mary, August 24, 1614." I then sent all the evidences I had gathered to the editor in Boston and they appeared in the July number of the *Genealogical Register*. But it seems they were, before that, communicated to the President of our

University who first gave the discovery to the world in his after-dinner speech to the Alumni, Commencement Day, June 24, 1885.

Having thus settled, for all time, the question of Harvard's parentage and birthplace I might have dropped the whole matter and resumed my regular work of plodding research in the general interest. But I had become so absorbed in this special subject, so interested in Harvard's mother and felt so grateful for her help that I determined to hunt up her parentage. That she was a Rogers I felt sure. Her own will mentioning a deceased brother, Thomas Rogers, her son's reference to the children of an uncle Rogers, William Ward's will calling Robert Harvard "brother" and naming his own wife Roase, the parish register showing that this Roase was a Rose Rogers, furnished evidence enough to convince me of that. Mrs. Yarwood (Harvard) had named two sisters in her will, viz. Rose Reason and Joane Willmore. So I wanted to find a family named Rogers which should show me these names, Thomas, Katherine, Rose, and Joan. The surname Rogers was quite common and widespread, and I did an immense amount of searching through the calendars and then looking up the wills there indexed. I gathered three or four Roses, the name of Thomas cropped up very frequently, but I could never find a Thomas, Rose, and Katherine all together. While I was giving a part of my time to this I was also doing more or less of general research and making ready for the publication of forthcoming instalments of my "Gleanings." So many pages of the *Genealogical Register* had to be filled every three months, no matter what else I might have in hand. One day it was necessary to visit the British Museum and consult a MS. collection of pedigrees which I knew to be there. I found what I was in search of, and then, according to my custom, turned over the leaves, one after the other, to see what else I should find that might seem worth saving. It was the *Heralds' Visitation of London for 1683-35*, since published, but then existing only in this MS. form, and was full of pedigrees of London citizens and families and illustrated with trickings of their arms and crests. There were sundry families that I knew or suspected to be connected with some of our New England settlers, and I took copious notes. Suddenly, upon turning over one of the leaves, my eyes were



Sketched in 1895.

QUEEN'S HEAD INN, SOUTHWARK.

Owned by John Harvard's Mother.

confronted with the name of Rasing, and as I had been having Rose Reason on the brain for weeks I thought of her at once. This may seem queer to some of my readers, but to me, soaked as I was in the ways and habits of speech of those times, *reason* was *rayson* just as it is to the unlettered Irishman who reflects in his speech the English caught by his forefathers from the lips of Spenser, Sidney, Raleigh and Gilbert and their followers, who spread all over Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; a language handed down from father to son through vocal speech and not the written word or printed page; or as it was to Falstaff, who, when asked for his reasons, replied "Give you a reason on compulsion! If reasons [raisins] were as plenty as blackberries I would give no man a reason upon compulsion." That was his play upon the word. And what was "Rasing" but "Rasin," just as "pudding" is oftentimes "pudden"? Moreover, in the tricking of the arms, the crest was an arm embowed, the hand clutching a bunch of grapes. Another play upon the word. I looked carefully through this pedigree and found that Rafe Rasing of London, goldsmith, had in 1635, for his third wife, Rose, daughter of Thomas Rogers of Stratford upon Avon. He had evidently married the widow of his brother goldsmith, William Ward.

I went down to Stratford, spent a whole day, from matins to vespers, examining the parish registers, found the baptism of Katherine (Nov. 25, 1584), her marriage to "Robertus Harwod" ("Apriell 8" 1605) and the burials of her mother "Alicc, wyfe to Mr. Thomas Rogers" (Aug. 17, 1608) and of her father, "Thomas Rogers, one of the Aldermen" (Feb. 20, 1610-11). After dinner I strolled through the streets, at the close of one of the longest days in the year, when daylight lasts till nine o'clock, or thereabouts. Passing along High Street I took notice of a beautiful and well-preserved specimen of Elizabethan architecture. Pausing awhile to admire its proportions and note the details of its ornamentation I saw, under the broad window of the second story, the following characters, carved on the woodwork:

T R

1596

A R

Fresh as I was from the reading of the parish registers it flashed upon me at once that this was the home of Alderman Rogers and

his wife Alice, and that 1596 was the date of construction. Upon my return to my inn (The Golden Lion) I questioned the landlord about this house. He said that he did not know anything about its history; it was simply known as the old house in High Street; and that was all he thought anybody knew about it. I then borrowed of him a guidebook and looked into that, but with the same result; it was referred to, but only as the ancient house in High Street. Then I asked him where I could find the borough records (for I wished to learn more about Mr. Rogers and possibly about the old house). He informed me that the records were kept in the house known as Shakespeare's birthplace, Henley Street, and that a Mr. Richard Savage had charge of them. The next morning I went to the well-known house in Henley Street (once vulgarly called Hell Lane), found Mr. Savage in an upper room, introduced myself, told him that I had just traced John Harvard's mother from Southwark down to Stratford, and now I wished to see what the borough records would have to say about her father, Thomas Rogers, an alderman of Stratford. Mr. Savage, who was filled with the spirit of an antiquary and has since become widely known as such, seemed vastly interested in my story. He produced the records; and I soon found frequent mention of Mr. Rogers, who had evidently been a man of importance in Stratford. In 1595-6 he filled the office of bailiff (corresponding to our mayor), and he had, for a brother alderman, Shakespeare's father, who had been bailiff at an earlier date. Continuing my conversation with Mr. Savage I referred to the old house in High Street, and asked him if he knew about its history. He too was ignorant of it, very naturally, I think. It is Shakespeare who dominates Stratford and his memory overshadows everything else. Nobody had been interested enough in that old house in High Street, beautiful as was its gable end, to hunt for the name of its unknown builder. I told Mr. Savage what I had found and gave my theory about the old house. His interest was at once aroused and we discussed the question. I believe I happened to speak of it as next to the Garrick Inn. At any rate he told me that this estate (where the inn stood) was borough property. Then it became plain sailing. I suggested that there might be some record or copies of leases which would give the

bounds of this estate. This appeared reasonable and my friend then hunted for and found a bundle of expired leases or counterparts of leases. These we handled over until we came to a lease made to one Francis Smith, giving the boundaries. My delight may be imagined when I read that the property leased bounded north on the "dwelling-house of Thomas Rogers." The next day I visited the old house and was allowed to go over it. Next to it, on the north, was a stationer's shop where photographs were to be purchased. I found an excellent picture of the old house, which I bought and sent over to Boston, where it was reproduced. A copy accompanies this article. The house itself is now pointed out either as the John Harvard House or as the early home of John Harvard's mother.

Here ends the story of my hunt after the home and parentage of John Harvard and of his mother, Mrs. Katherine Harvard. Later I found the will of Mary Sadler of Mayfield, Sussex, widow (1645, proved 1647), in which was a bequest of one shilling apiece to "my daughter Anne Allin and to her daughter Mary," thus confirming the statement that the widow of John Harvard afterwards became the wife of Thomas Allen, and my friend Mr. J. C. C. Smith found in a MS. copy of the parish register of Wandsworth, Surrey, an entry of the marriage of Richard Yearwood and Katherine Ellettsone (28 May, 1627). An English correspondent of the *New York Nation* contributed (April 8, 1886) an entry of apprenticeship of Thomas, son of Robert Harvard of Southwark, to William Coxe, citizen and clothworker, London, 11 September, 1627. He was admitted a freeman of the Company of Clothworkers 3 December, 1634. Later still was found among the muniments of St. Katherine's Hospital a counterpart of a lease from the Hospital to "John Harvard, clerke, and Thomas Harvard, cittizen and cloth-worker of London," of certain tenements in the parish of Allhallows Barking (see *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 42 [1888], pp. 109-110). That same year (1888) my friend Mr. E. H. W. Dunkin wrote me that he had found in the parish register of South Malling record of the marriage (19 April, 1636) of "Mr. John Harvard of the parish of St. Olives near London," and Anne Sadler of Ringmer.

I found the will of William Cox of St. Olave's, Southwark,

gentleman (1633). The witnesses were William Molins (called in the will "my servant William Mullin"), Thomas Haruard, and Elizabeth Dunsterville. Now this William Cox or Coxe was doubly connected with the Nash family, of Warwickshire and London, through the marriage of his sister Mary with George Nash and his own marriage with Ann Nash, niece of George and sister of the Thomas Nash who married the daughter of John and Susanna Hall (Shakespeare's daughter). Stratford, indeed, was well represented in Southwark. Shakespeare himself resided in St. Saviour's Parish, in 1596, or perhaps later, and his brother Edmond was buried in the church. It is fair to suppose that he was acquainted with his townswoman, John Harvard's mother, and he may, in his younger days, have taken part in some play performed in the yard of the Queen's Head Inn. In later visits which I made to this place, in order to show to some friend from America the inn which once belonged to John Harvard, I felt that Shakespeare had many a time walked up and down the Borough High Street through which we were passing, and that the very passage down the yard of the old Queen's Head Inn had been trodden by his feet.

In an interesting book called "The Inns of Old Southwark" (Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1888), by the late William Rendle, F.R.C.S., there is an account of this inn and two views of it presented, the one on p. 211 showing the front towards High Street, just as it appeared to me in 1885 when I first set foot in the passage leading to it. Dr. Rendle shows that it was formerly called the Crowned Keys and the Crossed Keys. He gives a copy of the bill for a vestry dinner at the "Quenshed" 2 March, 1636, when John Harvard was probably still its owner. We are not to infer that he or any of his family ever lived there. Dr. Rendle seems to have placed very surely the residence of his father Robert Harvard, as close to St. Saviour's Church on High Street, backing on the churchyard, in fact, and opposite the Boar's Head, which last named property has been absorbed in making the approaches to the South Eastern Railway. The row of tenements, in one of which John Harvard was born and passed most of his boyhood, Dr. Rendle thought, must have been standing till 1829, when they were taken down in preparing an approach to the new

London Bridge. Mr. Richard Yearwood, we are told, lived on the opposite side of High Street.

Let me not omit to state that I found record of administration of the goods, etc., of Ralph Reason (so recorded), late of the parish of St. Bridget, *alias* Bride, near Fleet Street, granted, 11 June, 1647, to his widow, Rose Reason. Her will, as Rose Raysings, of the parish of St. Bride, London, was made 1 December, 1654, and probated 20 June, 1655. She mentioned (among others) John Wilmour the younger, "my" sister's grandchild, and Thomas Smith, son of sister Alice Smith in Warwickshire. She appointed her loving kinsman, Master John Wilmour, of Stratford upon Avon in the County of Warwick, her sole executor. On the parish register of Stratford I found the record of baptism of Alice Rogers and of her marriage to William Smith, whom I found to have been a brother of Francis Smith, and so an uncle of Mary (Smith), the second wife of George Willys of Fenny Compton, afterwards governor of Connecticut. The name of Wilmour also appears on the records as Woolmer, Wolmer, and Wolmar. I found, among Feet of Fines (Michaelmas Term 2 James) record of conveyance of a messuage, curtilage, etc., in Stratford upon Avon, to John Wolmar, the grantors being Thomas Rogers, gentleman, and wife Alice. This John Wolmar was probably the husband of Harvard's aunt Joan, and he seems to have lived on the other side of the Garrick Inn property or two doors from his father-in-law, Rogers. Alderman Rogers seems to have done a large business, for I find in Mr. Halliwell Phillipps's "Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare" (2d ed. 1882), page 207, the following extract from the records: "Thomas Rogers now (1595) baieliefe of this towne besydes his butchers trade, which until now of late hee allwaies used, hee ys a buyer and seller of corne for great somes, and withall useth grazinge and buyinge and selinge of catell, and hathe in howsehold xiiij persons." His daughter Katherine therefore may have brought a substantial dower with her upon her marriage with Robert Harvard. And we may also infer that it was through business dealings that father and son-in-law came first to know one another.

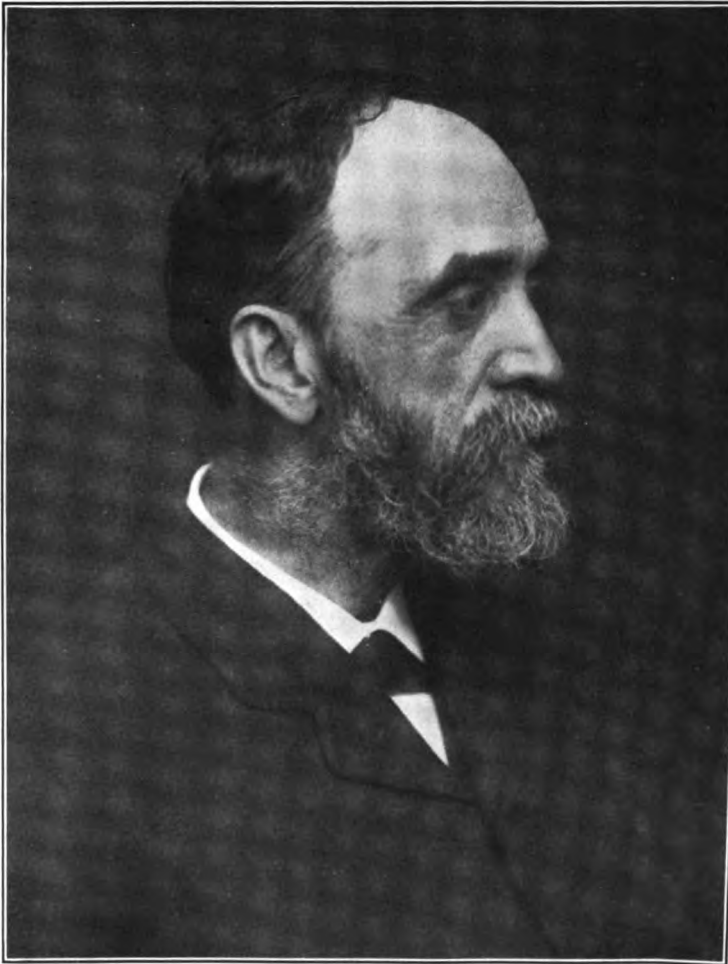
Upon a review of all the facts set forth in print since 1883 illustrating John Harvard's English surroundings, I am struck

with the amount of information they furnish. Not so very long ago he was considered by some "almost a semi-mythical figure"; one writer, we are told, called him "the Melchisedec of New England," because, I suppose, like that righteous King of Salem, he seemed as one "without father, without mother, without descent," and having no "beginning of days." Now he is really better known than most of the early English settlers of New England. Indeed it would be a difficult matter to point out a single one of his generation about whose home and youthful surroundings, whose family and kindred, more is known than we have now learned about this John Harvard, our earliest benefactor, the godfather of our ancient College and present University.

Henry F. Waters, '55.

WENDELL PHILLIPS GARRISON.

WENDELL PHILLIPS GARRISON, for forty-one years editor of the New York *Nation*, died at Dr. Runyon's sanitarium, South Orange, N. J., February 27, 1907, after several months of declining health, which he bore with a Stoic's fortitude and more than a Stoic's cheerfulness. He was the third son of William Lloyd Garrison, the Abolitionist, and of Helen E. Benson, and was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., June 4, 1840. He passed an eventful boyhood in the paternal home amid the agitation of the anti-slavery struggle and the events leading up to the Civil War. He attended the Boston public schools — the Quincy, the Dwight, and the Latin, and entered Harvard in 1857. He took high rank in college, graduated in 1861, and, after two years of private teaching and tutoring, embarked on journalism, his first employment being in January, 1864, with the New York *Independent*, then edited by Theodore Tilton. In July, 1865, he became associated with Edwin Lawrence Godkin in founding the *Nation*, a journal devoted to high literary criticism and lofty political ideals. As assistant editor Mr. Garrison had charge of the literary side of the new weekly, and early assumed the laboring oar in its general management, Mr. Godkin devoting himself more and more to the editorial writing. On matters of principle, Mr. Garrison was as



WENDELL PHILLIPS GARRISON, '61,
Editor of *The Nation*, 1865-1906.

unyielding as Mr. Godkin, but in his personal dealings with his contributors he was more tactful and less brusque, and it was unquestionably due to these qualities of his that he drew to the *Nation* and kept a staff of writers and reviewers which comprised the leading men of letters and science in this country and in Europe. With many of these Mr. Garrison entered into lifelong relations, in the course of which the editorial connection often became that of warm personal friendship. This was clearly evidenced on July 6, 1905, when more than 200 of the *Nation's* staff contributors presented him with a silver vase of great beauty, inscribed by Goldwin Smith as a recognition of "forty years of able, upright, and truly patriotic work in the editorship of the *Nation*." The accompanying congratulatory note signed by the donors assured Mr. Garrison that he had made "the *Nation* for more than a generation the chief literary journal in America — the medium of the best criticism, and the mouthpiece of high intellectual ideals."

During that long period there were very few issues of the *Nation* which he did not personally make up and see through the press, reading all the proofs, preparing the elaborate index to each volume, and doing a vast amount of editorial labor to the end of maintaining the paper's high standard of scholarly accuracy and typographical excellence, and all the while he carried on an immense correspondence with his contributors and others, with his own pen, a personal touch that was keenly appreciated by them. It is doubtful if his 41 years of unremitting literary labor have been paralleled in the history of American periodical editorship. He also reviewed many books, particularly those relating to slavery and to the lives and works of Rousseau and Erasmus, upon whom he wrote with authority.

For the first 16 years the *Nation* was an independent property. In 1881, it was combined with the New York *Evening Post* by Mr. Henry Villard, Mr. Garrison's brother-in-law, Mr. Godkin becoming, with Horace White and Carl Schurz, one of the editors of the *Evening Post*, and within two years editor-in-chief. Under the new arrangement, Mr. Garrison became literary editor of the *Evening Post* and editor-in-charge of the *Nation*. This position he held until his retirement on June 28, 1906, because of

the rapid failure of his health, after 41 years of association with the *Nation*. His editorial duties confined him so closely to his office — he took only one real vacation, in 1884, when he spent two months in Europe — that he had but little leisure for other literary work. In 1872 he published "The Benson Family of Newport, R. I.," a genealogy of his mother's stock. He also contributed occasionally to the magazines. But his great work was the "Life of William Lloyd Garrison" (1885-89), an elaborate four-volume biography, in which he and his brother, Francis Jackson Garrison, collaborated. They made it a record of their father's activity in behalf of the emancipation of the slave and many other reforms, which must remain the standard history of the Abolition movement. To this monumental task Mr. Garrison devoted his spare hours during ten years, setting apart at least one day each week for the necessary research and writing, and producing a work that is notable among biographies for its wealth of citations, its scrupulous references to authorities, its fairness and candor, and the literary skill with which history and biography are combined. Mr. Garrison published, also, "What Mr. Darwin saw on his Voyage around the World" (1879); a collection of "Bedside Poetry" (1887), for the instruction of children; "A Parent's Assistant in Moral Discipline"; and "The Mother's Register." Some of his own verse was privately printed under the title, "Sonnets and Lyrics of the Ever-Womanly" (1898). "The New Gulliver" (1898) and "Parables for School and Home" were the last of Mr. Garrison's published works, but in 1904 appeared the "Memoirs of Henry Villard," the autobiography of his brother-in-law, which he edited. In 1891 he printed a memorial of Sarah A. McKim. As an appreciation of his services to literature and politics, Harvard University bestowed upon Mr. Garrison the honorary degree of A.M. in 1895. From his undergraduate days he worked for the abolition of compulsory prayers, and in 1886 he had the satisfaction of seeing that result attained at Harvard. He resided since 1866 at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. He served for more than seventeen years on the school board of West Orange, and also was for years a member of the board of directors of the State Geological Survey of New Jersey. He was twice married: first, in 1865, to Lucy McKim, of Philadelphia, daughter

of J. Miller McKim, one of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and sister of Charles F. McKim, the architect. She died in 1877. In 1891 he married Mrs. Anne McKim Dennis, who died in 1893. He is survived by a son and daughter, Mr. Philip McKim Garrison, H. C. 1890, of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Charles Dyer Norton of Lake Forest, Ill. His oldest son, Lloyd McKim Garrison, H. C. 1888, died in 1900.

The following appreciation, by one of Mr. Garrison's younger colleagues, appeared in the *Nation* of March 7, 1907 :

"Self-effacement was so the law of Mr. Garrison's being that, even now when his lips can no longer frame a protest, one hesitates to essay his praise. It was his lifelong joy to sink himself in his work. For 25 years literary editor of the *Evening Post*, he seldom put his name to anything he wrote in its columns. If he had been an artist, it would have been his preference to leave all his paintings unsigned. To the discerning, however, his true monument is visible in those 82 volumes of the *Nation* which passed under his vigilant eye and amending pen, and into which he poured, in all of Milton's meaning, the precious life-blood of a master-spirit.

"Uneventful outwardly, Mr. Garrison's life was yet singularly intense. It was intense in an austere idealism, ever conscious of the obligation of his name ; intense in devotion to the labor which was his delight ; intense in the discharge of every duty as a citizen and in the unwavering fidelity and unselfish services of friendship. His close association for 37 years with Mr. E. L. Godkin was one of the most remarkable editorial relations that ever existed. With unbounded admiration and loyalty for his chief, Mr. Garrison brought to his assistance a nice scholarship, a patient scrutiny, a calm judgment, and a noble sympathy. When Mr. Garrison received, in 1905, the impressive tribute from his eminent list of contributors to the *Nation*, in celebration of his forty years with that journal, his first instinct was to pass on the laurel to Mr. Godkin. He spoke of himself as but a pupil of that 'great writer and master political moralist, whom with admiring eyes I saw

" 'Mount in his glorious course on competent wing.' "

"Nor was Mr. Godkin unaware of the rare qualities of his colleague. Writing to Mr. Garrison in 1883, he said: 'If anything goes wrong with you, I will retire into a monastery. You are the one steady and constant man I have ever had to do with.' And he set great store by Mr. Garrison's disciplined opinions on public affairs. Thus he wrote to him in 1891: 'Your article makes me regret for the hundredth time that you have not been able all these years to write more. I know no better political philosopher. I can safely say that, in 25 years of perils by land and sea, there is nobody from whose advice and arguments I have got so much comfort and courage.' Yet Mr. Garrison's invincible modesty would not suffer such acknowledgments to go without abatement. 'On cool reflection,' he once wrote, 'I am conscious how slight Mr. Godkin's debt to me is in comparison with mine to him. . . . Oftener than not, in doubtful cases when appeal has been made to my judgment, I have simply confirmed his first impulse or his phraseology. Perhaps my sympathy and support, understood rather than expressed, have been more to him than I suspected.'

"Between Mr. Garrison and the large corps of *Nation* reviewers and writers which he built up, and brought with him to the *Evening Post*, there existed a peculiar, almost a family, feeling. He watched over them with an interest and pride wellnigh of kinship. The relation was, to him, less editorial than fraternal. There must be thousands of his letters, written out in that beautiful hand of his, and with his marvelous felicity and justness of expression, still in the possession of his contributors as a witness to his high conception of the tie that bound him to them. No one could surpass him in discriminating encouragement. Even in his later years he kept a young heart and a keen eye for rising writers. He thought of his band of workers as one continually to be renewed by the influx of youth; and if youth brought, at first, immaturity and awkwardness, none so patient and tactful as Mr. Garrison in bearing with it and correcting it. Critical severity he could convey with the most exquisite delicacy — wreathing it in the garlands of friendship.

"To be, rather than to produce, was always the first motive with Mr. Garrison. To him, life was more than books. And how high

he pitched his life, every man who was ever long in touch with his grave courtesy, his unfailing kindness, his unbending integrity, and his lofty ideals, would enthusiastically testify. To be in contact with him even in a newspaper office was to have one's admiration for him kindled and continually heightened; while those admitted to the intimacies of his friendship cannot find words to do justice to his faithfulness and self-sacrificing ardor in bestowing a favor or anticipating a need. Mr. Garrison impressed all who knew him as a man of the well-fibred virtues of an elder day. He nourished himself on inward and hidden strength. One felt that his soul dwelt apart, yet one saw him cheerfully laying the lowliest duties upon himself. In the total combination of nearly ascetic sternness with himself and infinite consideration for others, we shall not soon look upon his like again."

THE HARVARD CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

Our Club claims to be the oldest of the many similar societies now scattered over the country. Like beacon lights they flash the crimson colors. Our first meeting was held on March 15, 1864, at the residence of Albert Chevalier Haseltine, '63. Mr. Haseltine was the founder of the Club. At this recorded meeting a committee of three were appointed to draw up the Constitution of the Society. Article I gave the title of the Club and Article II the object. "The object of the association shall be the cultivation of social feeling and a more intimate union among those graduates of Cambridge residing in Philadelphia."

This Article II contains the *raison d'être* of the Club; we were to renew our *college days*, to keep in touch with the University, hear the newest songs, and talk over old times. It is the same old story — undergraduates eager to leave and assume the responsibilities of life, and graduates, after a while, willing to return and forget them.

We were few in number and all knew each other in the early '60's, and we were not obliged to wear a button in order to recognize our classmates. The original members of the Club were A. J. Fish, '42, Thomas Chase, '48, E. Dyer, '57, Atherton Blight, '54, H. H. Furness, '54, Phillips Brooks, '55, J. T. Mitchell, '55, S. P.

Blake, Jr., '55, James Starr, '57, Charles Chauncey, '59, Frank Haseltine, '60, A. C. Haseltine, '63, C. E. Furness, '63, C. H. Coxe, '63, H. B. Hare, '64, and George Blight, '65. For this reason our first meetings were successful ones. We met in our rooms, and from time to time entertained men who were passing through the city.

Then the rooms were given up, and the Club became practically a dinner club and has remained so ever since. Not all our dinners have been successful. This is not unusual, however. Mr. Greville says in his memoirs that he never wants to go to another Beefsteak dinner; and yet the sublime society of Beefsteak was composed of the wits of the day. Undoubtedly, we have also heard many witty and learned sayings at our dinners, but unfortunately, unlike Dr. Johnson, we have had no Boswell to record them. Of course, we have set speeches, but we do not roast our speakers, and call them down after the fashion of certain convivial clubs. On the contrary, we welcome them, and sympathize with them. And if a man makes a good speech, we applaud him, and if he makes a dull one, we applaud all the same, and hope he may do better next time. I remember on one occasion a professor of a small college complained at one of our meetings that the Harvard men were a stiff set, in their evening suits of black and white, and that they lacked the true College spirit. In order to break the ice the Professor volunteered to sing us a comic song. I remember we were sadder after that song than before.

A chronicle of dinners is ever monotonous. We have had our classic dinners of course — that is, the bills of fare were in Latin and Greek. We did not quaff the Falernian, nor were we crowned with roses, nor did we recline on couches. We were too wise for that. When eating "*testudines more Mariæ terræ*" the only safe and comfortable way is to sit up straight. Our Greek dinner was successful, and Professor Goodwin was pleased with the ode, "O come now, Comrades," etc., and as to the bill of fare the Professor said that by the aid of the Greek he was enabled to understand the English.

Considering the number of our years we have not had many presiding officers. Our first President was Horace Binney, Class of 1797. Then Dr. Ezra Dyer, '57, the Rev. W. Michell, and

for a long time S. M. Felton, '34, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. He served for 18 years, and was much interested in the Club. Gen. Henry S. Huidekoper, '62, was the presiding officer for five years. A rule was passed making the term three years, and under this rule Chief Justice J. T. Mitchell, '55, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Theodore Frothingham, '70, the Hon. Charles B. McMichael, '70, Charles Chauncey, '59, and Dr. Horace Howard Furness, '54, have been in turn President. The Club has never been incorporated. It has always, however, taken an interest in the affairs of the University. Among the manifestations of this interest have been: In 1866, a resolution on the death of the late ex-President Sparks; a subscription to send a crew representative of Harvard and Yale to compete in the amateur races to be held in Paris in 1867; a subscription to aid to repair losses in the Boston fire; a memorial of James Walker; and resolutions on the death of Bishop Phillips Brooks, one of our earliest members. We have been represented by three Overseers — Francis Rawle, '69, Gen. H. S. Huidekoper, '62, and by Chief Justice J. T. Mitchell, '55, a member of the present Board. A scholarship has also been founded through the liberality of certain members of the Club.

Thus the Club has led the simple life, carrying out to the best of its ability the intention of Article II of the Constitution. From an attendance of six or ten in the early days, we have increased our numbers. At our last meeting, the 43d anniversary, we numbered 160. When the man who graduated years ago comes to a dinner, and sees the name of Harvard on the crimson flag (or what passes for that mysterious magenta red, surely not the brown madder that the flag-makers give us nowadays), he hears the younger men shout the College cry "rah-rah-rah," he joins in himself, and says to himself: "I will take my wife and youngest son to Cambridge this summer and show him my room in Holworthy and the rooms his brother had who graduated last year with first honors — in football." And if the "Old Grad" does not go that summer, he may later on, and send another representative of his name to swell the College rolls. That is something, and the Harvard Club has not been in vain.

Frank Haseltine, '60.

VITAL STATISTICS OF HARVARD COLLEGE GRADUATES, 1830-1904.

In Table I, the data in columns A, B, C, D, E, are taken from the Quinquennial Catalogue, 1905. Column F gives the percentages of living graduates of the College in each class for the 75 years, computed from the above-named data. Column G gives the number of living graduates as computed by the theory of probability. Column H gives the difference of F and G, or the difference between fact and probability. Column I gives the percentage of survivors to be expected in 1905, according to the "American Experience Table of Mortality," as used by The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. Column I is given for comparison with F and G (fact and probability).

The average age at graduation is assumed to be 22 years, though, in the earlier part of this period, the average age was probably somewhat less. "In the good old Colony days, when we lived under the King," it is probable that the average age at graduation was still less than in any part of the 75 years here discussed.

The 30 classes, 1830-59, all have less than 50 % living.

The 45 classes, 1860-1904, all have more than 50 % living.¹

In each decade, the per cent. of living is greater than the expectancy table gives (Col. I, Table I).

The relative order of decades in per cent. of living in excess over per cent. expected is :

<i>Decade.</i>	<i>Excess in per cent.</i>	
6 — 1830-39	5.5	
5 — 1870-79	5.4	
2 — 1840-49	5.0	This decade seems exceptionally vigorous.
7 — 1890-99	3.7	
4 — 1860-69	3.3	
1 — 1830-39	2.4	
3 — 1850-59	1.5	

The Civil War doubtless affected the 3d decade (1850-59), and the early part of the 4th decade (1860-69).

These two tables show :

1. In the 75 years (1830-1904), 12,591 men were graduated; 2700 have died; 9891 are living in 1905, or nearly 80 per cent. of all graduated in this period. If all living (9891) stood in a row, a line dividing the row into halves would pass very near the end of the Class of 1893, cutting off the last 12 in that class; and, allowing a space of 3 feet for

TABLE I.

Some vital statistics of Harvard College Graduates for 75 years — 1830-1904

A Class	B Years elapsed after gradu- ation	C Number gradu- ated	D 1905 Number		F Per cent. Living	G Per cent. Com- puted	H Dif. of F and G	I Per cent. ex- pected	Notes
			Dead	Living					
1830	75	48	48	0	0	3	-3	0	Classes 1830, '31 and '37 all dead. Per cent. of living in the other 7 classes (Col. F) ranges from 1 to 8%. '36 has 8%, '38 has 7%, while '37 has none. Compare '50, '51, '52. In the decade, 2.43% more living than ex- pected. (F and I).
1831	74	65	65	0	0	4	-4	0	
1832	73	72	71	1	1+	4	-3	0.003	
1833	72	56	54	2	4-	5	-1	0.02	
1834	71	52	51	1	2-	6	-4	0.09	
1835	70	57	54	3	5+	7	-2	0.2	
1836	69	39	36	3	8-	8	0	0.5	
1837	68	47	47	0	0	9	-9	0.9	
1838	67	68	63	5	7+	10	-3	1.6	
1839	66	62	59	3	5-	11	-6	2.4	
Sum	—	568	548	18	—	—	—	—	
Mean	71	56.6	54.3	1.8	3+	6.7	3.7-	0.57+	
1840	65	45	39	6	13+	12	+1	3.4	The first 9 classes of this decade very uniform in per cent. of living, rang- ing from 11% to 17%. '48=23%. In the decade, 5% more living than expected. (F and I).
1841	64	46	38	8	17+	13	+4	4.6	
1842	63	56	50	6	11-	14	-3	6.0	
1843	62	71	63	8	11+	15	-4	7.5	
1844	61	62	53	9	15-	17	-2	9.4	
1845	60	61	51	10	16+	18	-2	11.4	
1846	59	66	55	11	17-	20	-3	13.6	
1847	58	62	52	10	16+	22	-6	15.9	
1848	57	62	52	10	16+	23	-7	18.3	
1849	56	79	61	18	23-	25	-2	20.8	
Sum	—	610	514	96	—	—	—	—	
Mean	61	61.0	51.4	9.6	18-	17.9	1.9+	11.0	
1850	55	67	44	23	34+	27	+7	23.4	Note the low per cent. of the class of '51 living (16%); '50 and '52 both have 34% living; range = 16% ('51) to 49% (59). Compare '61 (16%) with '41 (17%) and see Discussion be- low. In the decade, 1 1/2% more living than expected. (F and I).
1851	54	64	54	10	18-	28	-12	26.1	
1852	53	88	58	30	34+	30	+4	28.8	
1853	52	90	57	33	37-	32	+5	31.1	
1854	51	91	61	30	33-	34	-1	34.3	
1855	50	82	49	33	40+	37	+3	37.0	
1856	49	92	52	40	43+	39	+4	39.7	
1857	48	67	43	24	36-	41	-5	42.3	
1858	47	92	52	40	43+	43	0	44.8	
1859	46	94	48	46	40-	45	+4	47.3	
Sum	—	827	518	309	—	—	—	—	
Mean	51	82.7	51.8	30.9	37+	35.6	1.4+	35.5	

TABLE 1. — Continued.

A Class	B Years elapsed after gradu- ation	C Number gradu- ated	D 1905 Number		F Per cent. Living	G Per cent. Com- puted	H Diff. of F and G	I Per cent. ex- pected	Notes
			Dead	Living					
1860	45	110	54	56	51—	48	+3	49.7	Note difference between class of '65 (57%) and '66 (71%); '67 (60%) and '68 (79%), range = 51% ('60) to 79% ('68) = 58%. '60 = first class having over 100 mem- bers. In the decade, 34% more living than expected. (F and I).
1861	44	81	39	42	52—	50	+2	51.9	
1862	43	99	44	55	56—	52	+4	54.1	
1863	42	120	47	73	61—	55	+6	56.2	
1864	41	99	40	59	60—	57	+3	58.1	
1865	40	87	37	50	57+	59	-2	60.0	
1866	39	112	32	80	71+	62	+9	61.8	
1867	38	96	38	58	60+	64	-4	63.5	
1868	37	80	17	63	79—	66	+13	65.1	
1869	36	111	31	80	72+	68	+4	66.6	
Sum	—	995	379	616	—	—	—	—	
Mean	41	99.5	37.9	61.6	62—	58.1	3.9—	58.7	
1870	35	131	32	99	76—	70	+6	68.1	Range = 70% ('71) to 87% ('78 and '79) = 17%. '79 = first class having over 200 mem- bers. In the decade, 54% more living than expected. (F and I).
1871	34	158	47	111	70+	72	-2	69.5	
1872	33	114	31	83	72—	73	0	70.8	
1873	32	131	31	100	76+	75	+1	72.0	
1874	31	165	35	130	79—	77	+2	73.2	
1875	30	141	35	106	75+	78	-3	74.4	
1876	29	142	34	108	76+	80	-4	75.5	
1877	28	191	37	154	81—	82	-1	76.6	
1878	27	156	20	136	87+	83	+4	77.6	
1879	26	201	28	175	87+	85	+2	78.6	
Sum	—	1530	328	1202	—	—	—	—	
Mean	31	153.0	32.8	120.2	79—	77.5	1.5—	73.6	
1880	25	170	23	147	86+	86	0	79.5	Per cent. of living in this decade very uniform (Col. F), the mean be- ing 89%. The class of '82 falls but 6% below this mean; the class of '89 rises but 3% above the mean. In the decade, 54% more living than expected. (F and I).
1881	24	190	17	173	91+	87	+4	80.4	
1882	23	186	31	155	83+	88	-5	81.3	
1883	22	205	22	183	89+	89	0	82.2	
1884	21	204	24	180	88+	90	-2	83.1	
1885	20	192	24	168	87+	91	-4	84.0	
1886	19	237	23	199	88—	92	-4	84.8	
1887	18	241	21	220	91+	93	-2	85.6	
1888	17	243	22	221	91—	94	-3	86.5	
1889	16	224	17	207	92+	95	-3	87.3	
Sum	—	2062	229	1853	—	—	—	—	
Mean	21	206.2	22.9	185.3	89+	90.5	1.5—	83.5—	

TABLE I. — *Concluded.*

A Class	B Years elapsed after gradu- ation	C Number gradu- ated	1905		F Per cent. Living	G Per cent. Com- puted	H Diff. of F and G	I Per cent. ex- pected	Notes
			Number						
			Dead	Living					
1890	15	288	29	259	90—	95	—5	88.1	'92 = first class having over 300 members. '96 = first class having over 400 members. In the decade, 3½% more living than ex- pected. (F and I).
1891	14	300	20	280	93+	96	—3	88.9	
1892	13	306	16	290	95—	96	—1	89.7	
1893	12	352	18	334	95—	95	—2	90.5	
1894	11	372	16	356	96—	97	—1	91.3	
1895	10	382	21	361	95—	96	—3	92.1	
1896	9	409	8	401	98+	98	0	92.9	
1897	8	399	14	385	96+	96	—2	93.7	
1898	7	411	15	396	96+	99	—3	94.5	
1899	6	455	5	450	99—	99	0	95.3	
Sum	—	3674	162	3512	—	—	—	—	
Mean	11	367.4	16.2	351.2	95+	90.7	4.3+	91.7	
1900	5	431	8	423	98+	99	—1	96.1	Half-decade. In the half-decade, 18% more living than ex- pected (F and I).
1901	4	480	8	472	98+	99	—1	96.8	
1902	3	453	2	451	100—	100	0	97.6	
1903	2	489	1	488	100—	100	0	98.4	
1904	1	454	3	451	99+	100	—1	99.2	
Sum	—	2307	22	2285	—	—	—	—	
Mean	3	461.4	4.4	459.0	99+	100—	0.6	97.6	

TABLE II. — *Summary by Decades.*

A	B	C	D		E	F	G
Classes by Decades	Years elapsed after graduation	Number graduated	1905		Number	Per cent. Living	Difference in per cent. from previous Decade
			Number				
			Dead	Living			
1. 1830-39	75-66	566	548	18	3+	— } Less than half +13 } living. +21 } +25 } +17 } More than half +10 } living. +6 }	
2. 1840-49	65-56	610	514	96	16—		
3. 1850-59	55-46	827	518	309	37+		
4. 1860-69	45-36	995	379	616	62—		
5. 1870-79	35-26	1530	328	1202	79—		
6. 1880-89	25-16	2062	229	1833	89+	¾ of the whole living (74—%).	
7. 1890-99	15- 6	3674	162	3512	95+		
Sum 70 years	—	10,284	2678	7606	—		
Mean . . .	—	1469.1	382.6	1086.6	74—		

each man, the row would extend about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Thus the last 11 classes (1894-1904) contain as many living graduates (within 12) as the previous 64 classes contain; or, less than 15 per cent. of the number of classes contains 50 per cent. of the number of living graduates.

2. The per cent. of living in the 7 decades varies from 3 per cent. in the first decade (1830-39, col. F) to 95 per cent. in the seventh decade (1890-99). It is more than 99 per cent. in the half-decade (1900-04).

3. The greatest difference from one decade to another in per cent. of living is in the fourth decade (1860-69) = 25%.

4. In the first decade (1830-39), the annual average number graduated in a class was 56.6 (col. C); in the seventh decade (1890-99), the annual average number graduated in a class was 367.4, or more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of the first decade.

5. In the five years, 1900-04, 2307 were graduated, or over one fifth as many as in the 70 years previous; 22 have died, or less than 1 per cent.; and less than 1 per cent. of those dead in the 70 years previous.

6. The smallest class was that of 1836, with 39 members; the largest class was that of 1903, with 489 members.

The Class of 1851.

The exceptionally high death-rate of this class is noteworthy. The number graduated was 64; dead in 1905, 54; living, 16— per cent. The class before it has 34+ per cent. living; the class after it has 34+ per cent. living; the whole decade before it (1840-49) has precisely the same per cent. living (16— %), and the Class of '41 (10 years before it) has 17+ % living.

One man of '51 committed suicide shortly before graduation. In the first decade after graduation, 7 men died; in the second decade (1860-69), 7 men died; in the third decade (1870-79), 6 men died; in the fourth decade (1880-89), 10 men died; in the fifth decade (1890-99), 17 men died; and in the half-decade (1900-04), 6 men died; total, 54 dead out of 64 at graduation, or at the rate of one death every year for the 54 years. There are 21 years of the 54 years since graduation when no death occurred in this class.

As said above, the decade just before '51 (1840-49) has exactly the same average per cent. of living as this Class, which barely escaped belonging to that decade chronologically. So that, if it were not for the higher rate of the Class of '50 and the Class of '52, there would seem nothing abnormal in the Class of '51, as compared with the ten classes in the decade previous. This division by decades is, of course, entirely arbitrary, for convenience. Another division might be made which would bring the Class of '51 virtually in the previous decade, and then its death-rate would appear relatively normal.

Still there would remain the curious discrepancy between the Class of '51 and '50 and '52. As Professor Goodwin is a member of '51, I asked him if he could suggest any explanation of this phenomenon. I received the following reply, with kind permission to use it :

CAMBRIDGE, December 4, 1905.

Dear Mr. Mackintosh, — I am much interested in the *vital statistics* of the graduates of Harvard College which you are kind enough to send me, and I wish I could even suggest any explanation of the wonderful number of deaths in my own class (of 1851).

This has long been a matter of surprise to us ; but until I saw your tables, I had no idea of the great mortality of our class compared with that of other classes. We have only ten living of our 64 graduates, while the Class of 1850 have 23 of their 67. Going back ten years to 1841, we find 8 living of their 46 graduates, i.e. more than 17 per cent., while we have less than 16 per cent. living. This cannot be attributed to the war, in which we lost only one, Sedgwick. Possibly you may get some light from the age of some of our oldest and youngest members, for which I am indebted to our class secretary, Professor H. W. Haynes.

One of the class graduated at 18, and five at nineteen ; of these six, only two are now living. There were 12 who graduated at 20, of whom 5 are now living.

Our oldest classmate was born August 28, 1824 ; the next, August 15, 1825 ; and the next, May 14, 1826 ; these three are all dead. The next is C. C. Langdell, now Dane Professor of Law, Emeritus, who graduated at 25. He did not receive his A.B. until he was made Professor in 1870, as he was absent a large part of each college year.

If your research brings out anything which can explain why it was especially fatal to graduate in the Class of 1851, I shall be very glad to know it.

I remain yours very truly,

W. W. GOODWIN.

The problem being still unsolved, I sought light, by the aid of my classmate, Gen. Sherwin, from the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., and received the two following letters from my friend, Mr. Herbert B. Dow, '79, Actuary of that company :

Benj. F. Stevens, Esq., President,

My dear Sir : I have been very much interested in Mr. Mackintosh's compilation of *Vital Statistics of Harvard Graduates*, and I have prepared a table of expected mortality, according to the American Experience Table, to compare with these actual results. [This is given above in Col. I, Table I.] The results on the whole are what would naturally be expected, the actual per cent. surviving being better than the table in the majority of cases.

I am unable to account for the extraordinary mortality in the Class of 1851. Here, the divergence from the table is singularly great, and is all the more marked as the classes on either side of it show a decided increase over the table. If the Class of 1851 were combined with the Class of 1850, we should get 33 living out of 131 total. This would give a per cent. 25.2 — a little above the mean expectation of 24.7. If the Class of 1851 were combined with that of 1852, the percentage would be 26.3 — a little below the mean, 27.4.

Mortality tables are only good for averages, and even this very high mortality in the Class of 1851 is nearly compensated for when taken in combination with the class next to it.

Yours very truly,

HERBERT B. DOW.

BOSTON, Nov. 28, 1905.

Mr. Henry S. Mackintosh,

Dear Sir: I enclose some figures, extracts from the American Experience Mortality Table, the table which I used in calculating the percentages of survivors to be expected in 1905 among college classes.

Assuming the average age at graduation to be 22, and referring to the column headed "number surviving at each age" [given in part above in Table I, Col. I], you will see that 91,192 persons were alive at that age (the radix of the table is 100,000 beginning at age 10). Using 91,192 as the denominator of a fraction, the several tabular per cents. of survivors were obtained by dividing this into the number alive at the assumed age attained by the class at the end of the time elapsed. For instance, a class of 1862, at the end of 43 years, would have attained the age of 65. Dividing the number alive by the table at age 65, namely, 49,341 by 91,192 — 54.1% is the amount obtained [as in Table I, Col. I, opposite the Class of 1862].

If the average age at graduation had been assumed other than 22 years, the number living at the age assumed as a divisor into the number living at the age assumed to be obtained would produce the proper results.

Yours very truly,

HERBERT B. DOW, *Actuary.*

This subject is further considered in the discussion below. The results there, I am confident, will be very reassuring to the surviving members of the Class of '51.

The chart gives graphically the percentage living of each class from 1830 to 1904, inclusive. The continuous line represents the facts as given in Table I, Column F. The dotted line is the curve of probability as computed (Col. G). The classes are numbered on the horizontal lines at the top and foot of the chart; the percentages are numbered vertically at the right and left ends.¹

Discussion: The results of these computations are extremely interesting. One of the most striking results is in Table II, Column G, headed "Summary by Decades." This column shows the rate of change in the number of graduates from decade to decade, and consequently, the rate at which the graduates die. When these numbers are plotted, and a smooth curve is drawn, they show, apparently, a *maximum* death-rate about 44 years after graduation; after 44 years, the rate diminishes

¹ The curve of probability in the chart is computed from Table I by the following equation:

$$y = ke^{-h^2x^2}$$

in which h is the measure of precision; k is a constant depending on the conditions; and e is the base of the natural or Naperian system of logarithms. — h^2x^2 are the exponents of e , and do not enter as multiples of e .

The curve was integrated from 0 to 100, using the probability integral

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t e^{-t^2} dt,$$

in which $t = hx$. Francis Galton has computed tables from this formula, and the values given here were deduced from these tables. See *Natural Inheritance*, pages 202-205.

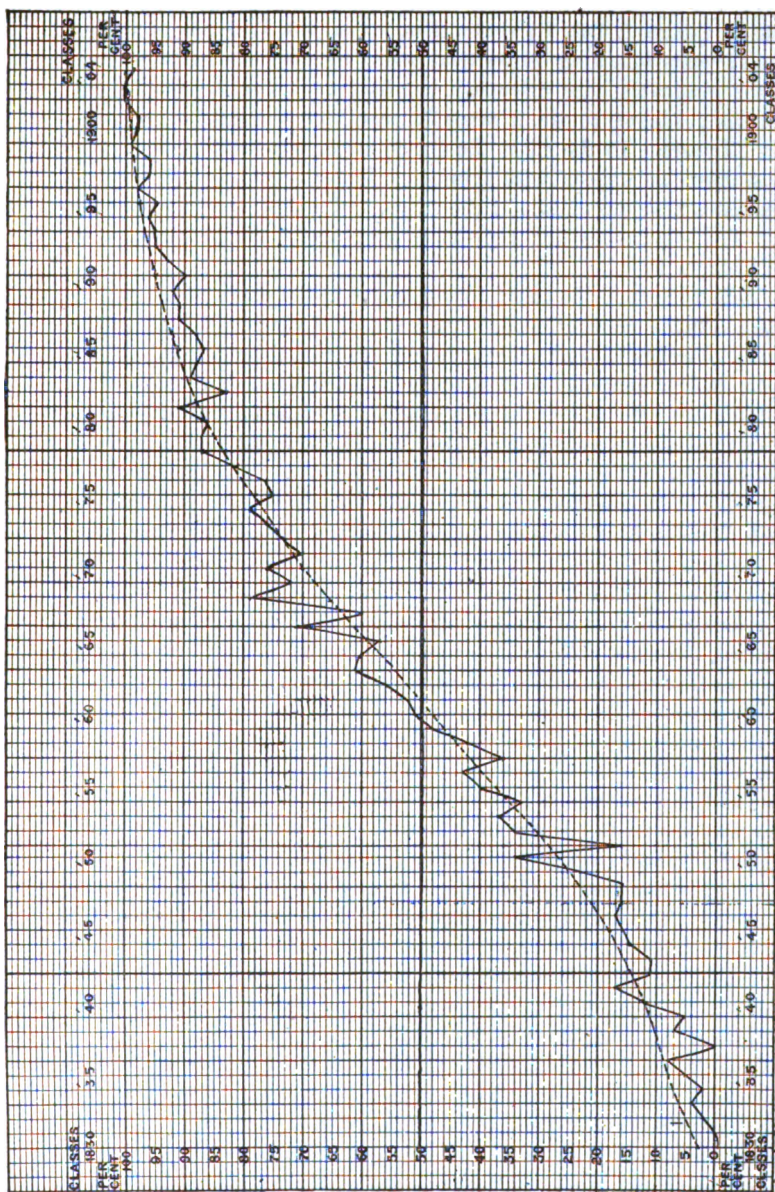


CHART OF VITAL STATISTICS OF HARVARD GRADUATES, 1830-1904.

The continuous line represents the percentage living of each class, as given in Table I, Column F. The dotted line is the curve of probability, as computed in Table I, Column G. The classes are numbered on the horizontal lines and the top and bottom of the chart; the percentages are numbered vertically at the right and left ends.

rapidly. The column of percentages of graduates living for each year of graduation (Table I, Col. F) shows that, within the 12 years preceding and the 12 years following this critical point (44 years after graduation), of all the graduates here discussed, one half die. For the first 25 per cent. of the graduates to die, it takes 32 years; for the last 25 per cent., it takes 25 years. In the chart the dotted curve representing these percentages shows an approximate symmetry, indicating a rapid decrease of the graduates near the middle of the curve, and a slow decrease near the limits. The continuous line represents graphically the percentages of fact in Column F.

The dotted curve in the chart approximates to the curve which mathematicians call *the curve of probability*; that is, a curve which shows the frequency of errors of each amount in any series of observations. If, for example, the percentages of frequency of each amount of error were computed from zero to 100 for any long series of astronomical observations, and the results were plotted, they would show just such a curve as the percentages of living Harvard graduates show. The same curve is formed when shots are fired at a target, and the percentages of frequency for each distance from the centre are counted and plotted; or when many coins are thrown successively, and the frequency with which heads and tails follow one another is counted and plotted. It is also found that when the percentages of men of each given height, or of each given strength, are plotted, the curve follows the same course as the curve of probability. It also runs through the numbers showing the various measurements in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom. Francis Galton was the first to grasp the universality of this *curve of distribution*, as he properly calls it. Galton says that in the wildest and most disorganized mob it reigns supreme; and here we find it even in the death-rate of Harvard graduates.

Now why should the deaths of Harvard graduates cluster around the average of 44 years (or any years) after graduation, according to the same law of distribution that governs shots when clustered around the centre of a target? The only apparent answer (if it is an answer) is that this law is ingrained in the nature of things, just as the law of gravitation, which causes all bodies to attract one another in proportion to mass, and inversely as the square of the distance. If any reader of this discussion would give a better explanation, he would be doing a favor.

Taking the maximum death-rate at 44 years after graduation, and 12 years on either side as the limit within which 50 per cent. of the graduates die, the percentages that ought to be left alive each year are computed by the same formula by which one would compute the frequency of errors in observations of any kind. The results are given in Table I, Column G. The computed results differ from the observed percentages by as much as

10 per cent. in *only two cases* of the 75 classes. The Class of 1851 falls 12 per cent. below the computed values; the Class of 1868 rises 13 per cent. above the computed values. The earlier classes fall slightly but steadily below the computed values, showing a lack of symmetry in the curve. The mean of the differences between the observed and the computed values for the 30 years 1831 to 1860 is -1.5 per cent. While for the 30 years from 1862 to 1891, it is $+0.3$ per cent. This lack of symmetry may reasonably be attributed to the lower death-rate of modern times, due to the advance in the knowledge of hygiene and medicine. The latter group of 30 years has the advantage over the earlier group of 30 years.

If the number of living in each class of the graduates be considered from the standpoint of the law of chance, there is nothing abnormal in the large death-rate in the Class of 1851, nor in the small death-rate in the Class of 1868. Perhaps this may be made clear by supposing that coins equal in number to the members of each class be tossed upon a floor. In general, it will be found that the number of heads and the number of tails are nearly equal. The number of heads may be taken to represent the number of each class living at the end of 44 years after graduation. The number of tails would then represent the dead. However, in a few cases, it will be found that there is a decided excess of heads, or a decided excess of tails. If the number of coins thrown is known, the number of these exceptional cases can be computed with a very close approximation to accuracy. The Class of 1851 is unfortunate; the Class of 1868 is fortunate; but both are in accord with what would be anticipated from the law of chance. The Class of 1851 happened to throw more tails than heads; the Class of 1868 happened to throw more heads than tails.

It remains to consider what bearing the large death-rate in the Class of 1851 and the small death-rate in the Class of 1868 have on the probable death of the living members of these two classes. It scarcely seems necessary to say that the answer must be, *It has not the slightest bearing*. If one throws five coins selected at random, and each successive one shows tails, many persons believe that there is an increased probability that the next coin thrown will turn tails. On the other hand, other persons, reasoning that, since in the long run the number of heads and the number of tails balance one another, therefore, if several tails are thrown in succession, there is an increased probability that the next throw will be heads. *Both suppositions are wrong*. The chance that the next coin will show either heads or tails is exactly the same as if no previous coin had been thrown, unless one has discovered some relation of cause and effect, as, for example, that the coins are loaded on one side and not

on the other. Since there is no conceivable reason why the vitality of one member of a class should depend on another member of the same class, it seems evident and probable that the death-rate in the Class of 1851 has followed the law of chance; and the probability of the death of any surviving member of that class is not in the least degree greater than the probability of a member of the Class of '50 or '52, except as determined by the difference in age.

It should be noted that the result obtained above from Table II (that mortality is most rapid among Harvard graduates about 44 years after graduation) is only an approximation to the true result. Another curve, drawn roughly from Table I, but not given here, seems to indicate that the maximum mortality occurs 48 years after graduation. But neither curve is of much use for other periods, for at least two reasons: first, the period under discussion is too short to generalize from; secondly, the same set of men is not compared throughout. Moreover, averages often represent not facts, but only probabilities. The age of maximum mortality of Harvard graduates is therefore a problem still unsettled.

Harvard College was founded in 1636. The first class graduated was that of 1642. It would be an interesting study, but one of considerable labor, to make a comparison of *all* the classes that have been graduated from Harvard College. The necessary data are in the Quinquennial Catalogue. The results would bring out pretty accurately the comparative longevity of men for over 260 years.

I am much indebted in the preparation of this discussion to the following friends: Prof. W. W. Goodwin, '51; Gen. Thomas Sherwin, '60; Mr. H. B. Dow, '79, Actuary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.; and especially Mr. H. H. Clayton, of the Blue Hill Observatory, and Prof. Arthur Searle, '56, of the Harvard Observatory. But I, alone, am responsible for any errors which may be found in the work. It is offered here in the hope that it will act as an incentive for some one else to produce a better discussion.

Henry S. Mackintosh, '60.

KEENE, N. H.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S COLLEGE RANK AND STUDIES.

THE accurate determination of any man's college rank is, ordinarily, of small importance, especially after more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since his graduation, and after his worth has long since been tested by sterner standards than those of the rank-list: but when that man has attained high eminence and taken an assured place in world history, it cannot be denied that every detail of his University course

becomes a matter of legitimate curiosity, perhaps, even, of scientific interest. The batting averages of the University ball nines of Theodore Roosevelt's day, worked out with every semblance of mathematical accuracy, are extant in excellent print, and the waist-measure at graduation of his now Assistant Secretary of State is to be found in one of the class reports. It surely cannot be of less concern to know, and to know accurately, the college rank and college studies of the man who is now President of the United States. A correct and explicit statement of these particulars is at least hard to find: if it exists it has eluded the fairly diligent search of the writer of this article.

In the first number of this *Magazine* that was issued after Roosevelt became President, there appeared a most entertaining article entitled "Theodore Roosevelt at Harvard."¹ It was written by a personal friend of the President, his college contemporary, a scholar of high standing, an experienced journalist, and a man now most highly honored in public life. The eminent qualifications of that writer for his task have given to his statements the stamp of authenticity, and it is not strange that the article has proved to be an "original authority" upon which the newspaper reporters and magazine writers have relied implicitly for information upon the President's college achievements. Many of the statements of the article are quoted, but left unchallenged, in a paper written by a classmate of the President and published in the quarterly chronicle of another University.² There is danger, therefore, that its errors, if any such there shall prove to be, will be perpetuated by absorption into more pretentious biographies; and it is certain that, if errors be found, the writer of that article will be the first to welcome their correction.

The article states that the President "was graduated 22d in his class."³ Now if the Recorder's Office ever gives up its secrets, guarded by high privilege, it might give up this one, but nevertheless in this article it is proposed, in the first instance, to rely wholly upon documents already printed and given to the world, though sadly scattered like the leaves of the Cumæan sibil. Of these documents, the Commencement program was supposed to contain the surest intimation of comparative rank. It will be recalled that in its list of distinctions at graduation, the program proceeded upon the scriptural plan of "the last shall be first." It began

¹ *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Dec. 1901. The author, Curtis Guild, Jr., '81, is now Governor of Massachusetts. — ED.

² *The [California] University Chronicle*, Jan. 1903.

³ Other statements are found. Mr. Jacob Riis, in his *Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen*, says "I think he was among the first twenty in his class, which graduated a hundred and forty"; and newspaper paragraphers, who love to be exactly inexact, turn Mr. Riis's approximation into the positive declaration that the President's rank was 20.

with the lowest in rank of those entitled to disquisitions and worked down the page with at least a semblance of ranking sequence through the grades of dissertations and orations, and ended with the name of the first scholar. Now if it were true that by starting with the first scholar and working backward, one could ascertain a man's rank by his place in this list, then Roosevelt's rank would be found to be number 22. But the premise is faulty, for, by one of the college regulations, the list of those who were assigned orations might include men who were not entitled to that distinction by virtue of general rank, but only by virtue of taking Highest Honors in special subjects: and so it might well be that some of such men, indeed, logically, all of them, might be lower in general rank than some of the men in the dissertation grade.

The failure to note this regulation is undoubtedly responsible for the error in determining Roosevelt's rank, for, as will appear a little later on, there was in the class one man (and but one), who was entitled by Highest Honors to an oration, but who was lower than Roosevelt in general rank.

We should be unable to verify this last statement, or otherwise ascertain the President's exact rank, but for the following fortunate circumstance: The Dean's Report for 1880 contains a discussion of the operation of the elective system, in the course of which, to illustrate the fact "that the choice is usually found to be the result of a judicious grouping of studies upon some general plan," a table is given of the studies elected by the first forty students in rank of the graduating class. The *names* of these forty men are not given, and it is not explicitly stated that the order of the list is the order of rank, but a careful collation of this table with the Commencement program, and with the annual class rank-lists, enables one to identify each of these students with what seems to be absolute precision; and the same process also shows that the order of the list is the order of rank. That particular portion of the table which here concerns us is as follows:

	Hours taken in Soph. Year.	Hours taken in Junior Year.	Hours taken in Senior Year.
21	3 German. 1 French. 6 N. Hist.	1 German. 3 Italian. 5 N. Hist. 3 Pol. Ec.	3 Italian. 6 N. Hist. 3 Pol. Ec.

The choice of electives shown in this excerpt, opposite the number 21, is unmistakably that of Theodore Roosevelt, for it corresponds with his courses as shown by the rank-lists, and with the courses of no other man who appears in this table. Farther down the table, against the number

25, is found the choice of electives of that member of the class who had a place in the oration grade by virtue of Highest Honors in Philosophy. A further analysis shows that all other men in the oration grade were above Roosevelt in general rank, their numbers being 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 15. The Dean's table and the list of Commencement distinctions are thus reconciled, and Roosevelt is shown to have graduated as 21st,¹ a rank which brings him well within the first seventh of his class as it stood on Commencement Day (161 A.B.'s), and within the first eighth of the class as it now appears in the Quinquennial Catalogue (170 A.B.'s).

There is probably nothing in this world that President Roosevelt cares less about than his college rank. It is safe to say that he does not know it, and never did, yet to us it may not be absolutely without interest if only for the mere coincidence, — for the fact of course is worthless for purposes of comparison, — that his "number" at Harvard was the same as Grant's at West Point.

But the Dean's table is of much greater value, as revealing the choice of studies made by Roosevelt.

It is first of all noticeable that, out of the 40 men upon the list, he was one of six who bowed not down to the "College Fetich." Indeed in his Freshman year his enforced prostrations to that deity had not proved acceptable to its altar ministrants, who marked him down for "small Latin and less Greek." Even for his entrance examinations Roosevelt appears to have chosen that course of requirements which contained the minimum of classics and the maximum of mathematics, for on the Freshman rank-list he is found among the very few members of the class who were in the advanced section in the latter subject. This is somewhat disconcerting to the surmise of Mr. Riis: "I have a notion that he did not like arithmetic. I feel it in my bones, somehow."

It is next noticeable that almost one third of his courses were in modern languages. There seems to be no good reason to blink this fact, and perhaps Mr. Adams and the modernists may fairly derive much satisfaction from it, — a satisfaction to be increased rather than diminished by the consideration that Roosevelt's Pullman Car companions are now said to be Plutarch and Thucydides, — perhaps in the original. It will be recalled that Macaulay defined a scholar as one who reads Plato with his feet upon the fender.

Again it will be observed that the list contains no courses in English Composition, or in History, — an omission most noticeable in the case

¹ For completeness it should be stated that after this was written, further verification of the fact was obtained from the College records, through the kindness of the Secretary of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

of one who in after-life has written so much and so well, and who has made, as well as written, so much history. There was, however, a considerable amount of prescribed work in English Composition, which deserves some attention. This written work was comprised in four courses, Sophomore Themes, Junior Themes, and Forensics, and Senior Forensics. In Junior Themes Roosevelt obtained a fair mark on the rank-list, but in the other courses his name is missing. In Senior Forensics, he was one of the very few members of the class whose efforts failed to be appreciated by the Professor in charge of the course — that much loved Professor whose very failings leaned to the rank-list side.

Col. T. W. Higginson, referring to the lack of promise afforded by Grant's West Point career, remarks that "There is always a certain piquant pleasure in the visible disproportion of means to end." If one would taste that pleasure in the highest degree, let him first consider Roosevelt's ill success in his college writing exercises, and then let him turn to "The Winning of the West" and read, for instance, the account of George Rogers Clark's campaign against Vincennes. The "gratified surprise" of the reader who performs this experiment will be much akin, both in quality and in degree, to the delight of John Browdie when he learned that Nicholas Nickleby had "beaten the schoolmaster." It is said of Roosevelt the undergraduate, that "in literary work his ability was thoroughly understood but very little displayed." It may be less gracious, though possibly more accurate, to say that in writing English, Roosevelt, while in college, had not quite "found himself." One's guess would be that his active mind ran away with his pen, and that perhaps to this very day that part of composition which is hardest for him is to hold himself in.

In Sophomore History, and in the other prescribed courses, — Rhetoric, Logic, and Metaphysics, — Roosevelt took high stand; and in all of his electives, except the one hour course in French (which cannot be identified by our method), he is found upon the rank-list in excellent company. In eight of his electives, for instance, he received a mark of 89 per cent. or over. In "Philosophy 6," well remembered as a popular, but not easy, course in Political Economy, he led the class. In his advanced course in that subject, involving a study of the works of Cairnes, McLeod, and Bastiat, his success though good was not striking. Of his German courses one was "German Scientific Prose," and the other two appear to have consisted largely of composition and oral exercises. All were "practical" rather than literary. The Italian courses, however, required a considerable amount of reading (Gozzi, Pellico, Manzoni, Bersezio, Tasso), and approached more nearly to pure litera-

ture than any studies chosen by him. His courses in Natural History comprised Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates, Elementary Botany, Physical Geography and Meteorology, Geology, and Elementary and Advanced Zoölogy. In all of these his marks were so high that Final Honors in the subject would seem to have been within his grasp. It may be conjectured that, amid the distractions of his last days at college, the distinction of Honors seemed to him hardly worth the drudgery of writing a thesis and taking the required extra examinations. Having substantially won his race he probably cared little for the laurel.

The course of studies briefly outlined here is often spoken of as if it were a strange, almost grotesque, "preëfficient" of Roosevelt's political career. On the other hand, if we say that the educational value of scientific studies was never more strikingly illustrated than by this case, we may fall too readily into the fallacy of judging by the event. But Mr. Galton lays down, as one of the best tests of a good education, that it should "teach a few congenial and useful things very thoroughly," and the whole tenor of Mr. Adams's famous Phi Beta Kappa Oration of 1883 is to the same effect. Indeed the elective system itself is based upon the precept — "study what you most affect." Roosevelt followed that precept; and, as his tastes remained constant from year to year, his course naturally developed into a systematic whole. The facts he acquired in "Elementary Botany" or even in "Advanced Zoölogy" may not have helped him much in Mulberry Street or at the White House, but perhaps his college course, as a whole, taught him how to study, how to observe, how to reason; if so, *Alma Mater* could have given him no better preparation for the school of life.

An analysis of the other, and even more important formative influences, of his college course, — companionship with books, and intercourse with his fellows and his teachers, — would be of little interest except from his own pen. A single suggestion may be hazarded here. Among his teachers was one whose record as a soldier, a writer, a scientist, and a man of action was, and long will be, a peculiar inspiration to the generations of Harvard men. Is it a mere conceit to think that from the sturdy nature of Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, keen observer, good fighter, good friend, hater of shams, some strong and vital emanation of spirit may have passed into the character of Theodore Roosevelt?

F. J. Ranlett, '80.

IDEALS AND METHODS OF THE NEW HARVARD
MEDICAL SCHOOL.¹

FOR the new buildings of the School we are indebted to the generosity of many citizens who with the possession of wealth had the desire to contribute to the public good. That we were able to appeal thus successfully to men of practical affairs is indicative of several things. It indicates, first, that the donors had confidence that the money thus given to the University would serve for the general good of humanity. The University has constantly sought to advance knowledge by research and to disseminate knowledge by good teaching. It indicates, also, a general appreciation of the important part which disease plays in industrial and social life. Were we as helpless now in combating the infectious diseases as we were a hundred years ago, the concentration of population which modern industrial life makes necessary would be impossible. The great increase in travel and communication between peoples all over the earth tends inevitably to the dissemination of disease, and to the introduction of new diseases into a country. All of these conditions can be combated only by increase in the knowledge of disease and the application of that knowledge. A striking example of the value of medical knowledge in the struggle against disease is given in yellow fever. Knowledge of the mode in which the disease is transmitted has enabled this formerly dreaded scourge to be classed among the easily prevented diseases. The practical man knows that the actual cost from the loss of life and the derangement of commerce of such an epidemic as that of 1878-79 is greater than the entire sum which has been given for medical science in this country. The increased utilization of the immense forces in tropical countries is due to the fact that knowledge of tropical diseases is making life there more possible for the stranger. The general death-rate in all civilized lands has declined and the expectation of life has been increased by at least ten years. Although the most striking results of the application of medical knowledge are shown in the prevention of disease, great results have also been attained in the treatment of disease. The success of modern surgery is just as much due to the application of knowledge derived from research as is the prevention of yellow fever.

The new buildings form not only the most beautiful and harmonious groups of academic buildings in the world, but they are singly and collectively wonderfully adapted to their purpose. Dr. Welch, in his address at the dedication, spoke of the harmonious grouping of the buildings as typify-

¹ Address given before the Harvard Medical Society of New York City, March 23, 1907.

ing the unity of the sciences represented in the different laboratories. We who have to direct the work in the laboratories feel a deep sense of responsibility to the University, to the donors, and to our associates in medical science everywhere, that the facilities given us shall be applied in the best way to the best purposes.

In the last ten years the methods of teaching in the Harvard Medical School have been very greatly changed. The most fundamental change has been the more general application of laboratory methods. We are prone to forget how slowly we acquire knowledge of things, and that we cannot acquire this knowledge by reading or being told. Many of the methods which are used in the laboratories are also used in the clinical investigation of disease, and a student not only acquires familiarity with methods in the laboratory but he learns their importance. In pathology we have entirely given up class demonstrations. Demonstrations are given to sections of ten men only, and the students have opportunity for close examination and study of the objects shown. The description and the explanation of the objects shown must not be too full, the part of the demonstrator being mainly that of directing the study. I also insist on drawing as a means of acquiring accurate information, and it also serves a valuable end in keeping the attention of the student on his work. We have splendid facilities for this sort of instruction. There are large laboratories in which the general body of the students work, and opposite these is a series of small rooms in which demonstrations to small groups are given. It might be supposed that these methods of instruction would render necessary a large force of instructors, but this is not the case. Students soon learn that the dominant idea in the laboratory is that they can acquire knowledge by their own powers only, and their work is merely assisted and supervised. In the large laboratories the students are often left without an instructor, all the staff being occupied in the small demonstration rooms where they can be more effective. In such a system of instruction the lecture and text-book have a place, but a subordinate one. The lecture is on the work of the day, and serves to amplify and coordinate the knowledge already obtained from laboratory study. The text-book also is used in the assistance to study; never as the chief means. Students are encouraged in the use of the library and are referred to the classical articles on the subjects they are studying. I have spoken more fully about the methods of teaching in pathology because this is nearer to me, but in physiology, chemistry, and anatomy the methods are the same.

There is no doubt of the success of the laboratory method. First adopted in those branches of medicine which some clinicians with untold depreciation of themselves persist in calling the scientific in contradis-

tion to the practical, the method has passed into clinical medicine. The large amphitheatres in the hospitals have lost their former importance. The sick are not shown as lay figures and talked about by the professors, but are closely studied and their condition is examined into by methods which extend the power of the senses. A most important part of medical education consists in the training of the senses, and the acquiring of skill in the use of methods. The trained judgment which enables the proper conceptions to be formed from the information given by the senses is of course necessary, but it has been my experience that most mistakes are due not so much to wrong inferences based on the information at hand as to lack of information which often might have been obtained. The lecture certainly has its use, for it is an advantage for the student to know something of the general nature of disease, and to hear of diseases of which he can have no experience; but the main purpose of the lecture is to amplify and coördinate knowledge already acquired. The student of silviculture benefits by learning something of the forest as a whole, of its relation to agriculture and to the general industries of a country, but to know the forest he must study the trees which compose it.

The thorough establishment of the scientific method of teaching has been the most important change effected in the school. Another important change has been the adoption of what is known as the concentration or block method of teaching, in which the student gives for a specified period his entire time to one subject. Form and structure come first in the study of objects, so in the first term in the School the time is spent on the study of anatomy. The second term is devoted to physiology or the study of function. In the first term of the second year the student takes up pathology, in which the disorders of form and function are considered. In the second term of the second year he learns and practises the methods which are used in clinical work. This is a natural transition of subjects, and the student goes to clinical work feeling that there is no violent break of connection, but that it is merely a continuation of the kind of work he has been doing.

The concentration method has not been carried into clinical work except in the fourth year. It is doubtful if it would be desirable during the third year, and the facilities of the hospitals probably would not allow it. So far as I have been able to judge of the method after eight years' experience, it constitutes an immense advance in comparison with the old method in which subjects were jumbled together. The students are more interested in their work and they make greater progress. It saves a great deal of time. The work being continuous, the time ordinarily lost in the preparation for work and in the adjustment of the mind to a new

subject is saved. Each of the main subjects can be broken up into a number of closely interdependent minor subjects, so that some variety can be introduced into the work. Thus anatomy can be subdivided into gross descriptive anatomy, embryology, and histology. Physiology is divided into experimental physiology and physiological chemistry, pathology into general pathology and pathological anatomy, with such subdivisions as neuropathology, surgical pathology, animal zoölogy, and into bacteriology. These divisions of the subjects permit of division of the work among the instructors, which is an advantage, for it would not be possible in this intensive method of teaching for an instructor to teach more than four hours daily, and the work of the laboratory must go on in spite of the teaching. The instructors prefer the method because it gives them a part of the year comparatively free to be used for research work. The method has been adopted to some extent by other medical schools, but in none has it been so thoroughly carried out as at Harvard.

The introduction of the system of electives into the Medical School is an innovation as marked as was its introduction into the College. The elective courses, given only in the fourth year, are half-courses of 125 hours, occupying the entire day for one month (the all-day plan) or the forenoons or afternoons for two months (the half-day plan). Eight half-courses are necessary to satisfy the requirement of 1000 hours of work demanded in the fourth year. Electives in certain subjects are offered on the all-day plan, in others on the half-day plan, and in many either plan may be chosen. Students who intend to become general practitioners are advised to elect certain subjects, and those interested in surgery, others, but no student will be allowed to devote his whole year to one subject without the consent of the head of the department concerned, and the Faculty reserves the right to modify the selection of the courses chosen by any student. This is but the second year that the plan has been in operation and it is too early to judge of its success, but there is no reason to believe that it will not prove successful. Medical instruction in this country has undoubtedly been too much on the primary school plan, and the students have been lectured to and given text-book instruction as if they were small children and incapable of exercising any judgment as to the relative value of the instruction they were receiving. With the idea that medical education consists chiefly in training in the use of methods, so that the student possessing the methods and the scientific training can become free and capable of independent thought and action, the power of election in studies was sure to come. It always has seemed rather curious to me that in this country the idea of freedom has so slowly penetrated into student life. The advances in this direction have not come from the demands of students, but have been thrust upon them.

Repeatedly have the students of American universities submitted to actions on the part of governing bodies without a murmur, which would have been resisted to the end, and properly resisted, in European universities. Men between 18 and 26, the period when, if at any time, they can be guided by an ideal and act without thought for the morrow, seem perfectly content to be treated as little children. The electives have had one amusing feature in bringing complaints from some instructors that the students will not elect their courses.

A new movement in the Medical School has been the creation of professorships in comparative medicine. Comparative anatomy, comparative physiology, and comparative pathology have each an endowed chair and some additional endowment for assistants and for expenses. These comparative studies will serve a number of important purposes. In the creation of these chairs there is no attempt and no purpose to duplicate the work of the University in Cambridge. In the study of disease we are carried far afield. Man is but one of the animals and the questions in disease could never be answered by its study in man alone. The cause of certain of the infectious diseases and the rational means of protection against them was ascertained first in diseases in animals, and in part without even reference to analogous diseases in man. The basis of our knowledge of the part which insects play in the transmission of disease was given by the work of Theobald Smith on Texas fever. It is this knowledge which has enabled us successfully to combat such diseases as malaria and yellow fever, and will probably enable us to overcome one of the most dreaded diseases of modern times, the fatal sleeping sickness of Africa which now threatens to render large areas of the continent uninhabitable for man. In the comparative and experimental study of disease observations can be made with greater precision. In man we are able to make thorough studies on the terminal changes only which are produced by the disease, and the development of the changes and their relation to the cause are often a matter of conjecture. Moreover, there may be several factors contributing to the death of the individual, which are set in motion by a single cause and produce a complex interrelation. In the animal the course of the disease can be interrupted at any stage and by experiment the various factors can be studied singly. Up to the present time most of the questions to which answers are sought by the comparative and experimental study of disease have come from disease in man; but of equal importance are the questions which come from the study of the natural diseases of animals. In going over recently the organs of mice derived from a large number of autopsies on these animals, I have been struck by the frequency of natural disease in them, and by the enormous variety of organic changes which are produced. Some of the lesions re-

peat conditions found in man, some are different, but all throw some light on the subject of disease. For this study we need as an essential part of our equipment an animal clinic where the diseases of animals can be studied with the thoroughness which is given to the study of disease in man. Not only will such a clinic serve an important part in the medical and surgical training of students, but it is further justified in that by having the most skilled treatment the lives of valuable animals may be saved.

The descriptive gross anatomy of man is a completed subject. The facts are known. They may be presented in a variety of ways, but there is nothing new to be added. In the broad science of anatomy, however, the ultimate aim is to discover the general principles governing animal form under the operation of which growing parts take definite shape. In such study we must pass from the complex to the simple, from the complex tissues and organs to the cells which compose them, and from these to the forms which are composed of a single cell and which can be studied living and at close range.

Professor Porter says of comparative physiology

that it is the study of function in the living tissues of all forms of animals and of plants. At present the point of view of the comparative physiologists is hardly that of the comparative anatomist. The anatomist establishes an orderly progression in the development of structure. The physiologist has at present little ground for hope that a similar progression can be established for the development of function. The fundamental functions, for example contractility, are singularly alike in forms widely differing in structure. The comparison of the same function in different forms of life is however highly fruitful because such differences as do exist may throw light on the factors that occasion the transformation of energy and on the manner of that transformation. Indeed it is not too much to say that progress in biology and medicine depends most largely upon the study of many different forms.

The comparative studies play an important part in connecting the divisions of medical science. Anatomy, physiology, and pathology as applied to man seem at first glance pretty widely separated from one another, but they meet in the field of comparative work. In the study of the cell it is impossible to separate the problems which concern the anatomist, the physiologist, and the pathologist. The laws governing cell growth and nutrition are of fundamental importance for all three disciplines. In pathology they are at the bottom of the problems of tissue regeneration and the development and growth of tumors. They will serve furthermore in more closely affiliating us with our brethren across the Charles, and we need the touch of their shoulders. They are the larger and the stronger body. Their work does not bring them into such close contact with the world, with men and affairs as does ours. It is more easy for them to preserve their ideals, and between us there must be mutual understanding, sympathy, and help.

In still another way has the Medical School made a wide departure

from the past. It has undertaken to do what it can in teaching the people. Nothing is of so much importance to the people as disease, in whose presence all else is insignificant. The mass of the people have no opportunity of acquiring correct information of the simplest facts concerning it. There has always been considerable hesitation on the part of the medical profession to give to the public information about disease. The best men have not written books so simply expressed and so freed from technicalities that the ordinary person can read understandingly. The public receives its information from inaccurate and often childish popular treatises, from the sensational and totally inaccurate advertisements of patent medicines, or from articles in the public press which are usually equally sensational and inaccurate. People have been led to believe that there is some mystery about disease, and this belief has been carefully fostered by certain systems of pseudo-philosophy. The fact that it is only through disease that we usually become conscious of life has served by thrusting the problem of life before us to increase the mystery. With the essential nature of life we have nothing to do. We can in all ways and by all methods investigate the phenomena of living things, and disease is but the phenomena manifested by living things when these are placed under conditions other than the usual. To this ignorance of disease is due the resistance of the public to the enforcement of sanitary rules. There are few things which do more harm than the much advertised remedies for diseases. The public has no means of judging of the efficacy of the remedies advertised, no means of knowing the harm which they produce. The most elementary acquaintance with the natural history of diseases would show the rarity with which disease can be cured by the administration of drugs. Those guiding the present movement against tuberculosis wisely considered the education of the people as the most important measure. The people have been shown what this disease is, the cause and its mode of action, the changes produced in the body, and the reasonableness of the preventive measures which are based on knowledge. In this movement the people have given efficient assistance, both financially and by wise suggestions.

On Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons during the past winter public lectures have been given in one of the amphitheatres at the Medical School on a variety of medical subjects. The audiences have been large, in some cases exceeding the capacity of the large amphitheatres, and have shown great interest. All classes of the people are represented in them. I have never talked to a more appreciative and attentive audience than in the two lectures I gave on the nature of disease. Next year there will be given, in addition to the lectures, demonstrations of disease very similar in character to the demonstrations of tuberculosis

which have proved so successful. Single diseases will be considered separately, and the causes, the mode of infection, the lesions produced, the geographical distribution, the influences of age, race, and climate will all be considered. We expect in time to have the Warren Museum as much and as intelligently used by the public as is the Agassiz Museum at Cambridge. Such popular instruction, the lifting of the veil of mystery which has so long covered the face of disease, is a radical departure from the traditions of the past.

The matter of post-graduate instruction in medicine is beset with difficulties. We are feeling our way slowly, and as yet no definite plan has been developed. Special courses have been given, chiefly at the hospitals, and some of these have been well attended. The fees received have been paid to the instructor giving the course. Many of the courses offered have not been attended by numbers sufficient to remunerate the instructor giving it. The success of these courses is a matter of gradual development, and an instructor may become dissatisfied with the attendance and cease giving an excellent course before its popularity has been sufficiently tested. The demand is chiefly for low grade instruction. Men dissatisfied with their progress in the profession, and recognizing their deficiencies, wish to come here and learn the new things. Many of these men would not be admitted as regular students, owing to their lack of early training. They wish to obtain knowledge by automobile travel rather than by the painful way on foot; they seek not the training in method, so that they may develop further, but dogmatic instruction in the medical art. There is no doubt that this sort of instruction could be fostered, and that a large post-graduate school could be developed, but we have examples of such success which should serve as warnings. No influence has been more deleterious to the University of Vienna than this sort of post-graduate teaching, the great ideals of the university have been lost, and it is ruled by the commercial spirit. These courses amount to tutoring, and do little real good either to the student or instructor. That instructor is most successful who presents a subject in a well-arranged, dogmatic manner, so that certain points can be easily memorized with but little exercise of the higher mental faculties. Such courses are given chiefly for the money which may be made out of them and do little good for the School except possibly to advertise it to some extent. The School receives no money from the courses, but pays out money to advertise them. Such courses should be tolerated, but not developed. In time they ought to disappear as the poorer medical schools are eliminated, and our own students better trained. It is possible that the best solution would be found in the establishment of the *Privat-docent* system of the German universities. Such *Privat-docents* are men who have opportun-

ities to teach, and who have shown their fitness by the work they have accomplished. Their sole remuneration comes from the fees which they receive. There is also some demand for a higher sort of post-graduate instruction by men who seek training in methods, and to the filling of this demand all of our resources should be applied. Such men can come either into the classes of the undergraduates in the School or into special classes. The present fourth year electives make ideal courses of this sort. The most welcome men are those who are well trained, and who want to do advanced and research work which will fit them to be teachers and investigators or well-trained clinicians. Courses suited to them represent the highest types. They work for the development of the departments in which they are given and train the men from whom the future instructors must be chosen.

We hope to develop in the Medical School post-graduate instruction of another sort. We have splendid laboratories, affording space, material, and apparatus for work. We expect to attract here students who have been trained in other branches of biology than medicine and in other sciences. We are more and more compelled to recognize the intimate relation which exists between medicine and other branches of science. Disease is nothing but life under conditions other than those which we regard as the normal or usual. Its study is brought into intimate relations with zoölogy, embryology, botany, chemistry, and physics. In zoölogy, apart from the fact that abnormal conditions are found in all living things, and must be studied in connection with their life-history, there is a close relation in connection with the parasites which cannot be studied apart from their hosts. The changes which the parasite produces in the host are a part of the life-history of the parasite and must be studied in connection with it. In the laboratories of the Medical School we shall be able to provide material for such study. Moreover, there will be found better opportunities for the study of human embryology, not only the normal but of those abnormal forms represented by monstrosities and malformations. The study of these has been of service in throwing light on normal development, for they represent experiments performed by nature under conditions impossible of artificial imitation. There are few questions in medicine of greater importance than those relating to heredity. In the study of this there should be a closer relation between those who see heredity as it affects man and those who study it experimentally; the loss from the absence of this interrelation is mutual. In all zoölogy and in botany the study of the cell representing the unit of living things is fundamental. Under pathological conditions there are found forms of cells and variations in cell growth which do not occur under ordinary conditions.

The time has happily passed when descriptive botany was considered an essential part of the medical man's equipment, and that he should be able to name and classify a large number of plants producing substances of unpleasant taste or poisonous properties which were used or misused in the treatment of disease. It is chiefly in the cryptogamic division that botany now finds its relation to medicine. With the recognition that certain fungi played an important part in the causation of disease, the study of fungi was taken up by medical men and has become a special field of medical science. In this study there has been very little assistance given by the botanists, who stood off and hooted at our classifications, our methods of study, and the conceptions which were formed. Although our gains in the knowledge of the fungi have come chiefly from the work of medical men, there is every reason to believe that the gain would have been much greater with more perfect coöperation of the cryptogamic botanists. In the Medical School it is probable that better opportunity can be given for the study of the parasitic fungi than can be found elsewhere.

In chemistry a close union must be maintained between theoretical and physiological and pathological chemistry. In pathological chemistry we have had little or no assistance from the chemists except in the way of criticism, which was not usually of the kind that helps. Here again it has been necessary for medical men, often with no special training in chemistry, to go ahead, using new methods which were foreign to those of chemistry and attacking the problems presented to them by disease in an entirely novel manner. They have had to work with substances which were invisible, which could not be separated from a number of substances of very similar properties, and which could be recognized by their effects only. In this new chemistry the study has been of living instead of dead things, and the guinea-pig has been substituted for the test-tube. Many of the hypotheses advanced were no doubt crude from the chemists' point of view, but it is difficult to find in science any hypothesis which has been more fruitful in producing gains to knowledge than the Ehrlich hypothesis of chemical immunity. Progress in medicine is probably more dependent now on chemistry than on any other science, and no men will be more welcome in the Medical School than those who with thorough training in chemistry wish to work on the problems in chemistry coming from normal and abnormal living things. It is probable that greater advance is to be expected from those who combine thorough training in methods and perfectly open minds.

In physics the relation with medicine exists but is not so obvious. Many of the methods used in medicine are those of physics, and are used with little knowledge of their underlying principles. The problems of the

structure of living matter concern the physicist as much as the chemist. We want men trained in the methods of science to attack the problems of disease, and though probably the most is to be gained from the work of those who have gained a wider point of view from medical study, much can be expected from those who bring to the work more open minds and a wider comparison.

I have spoken only incidentally of research; this is because the idea is so dominant in medical science that it hardly seems necessary to express it. Research in the sciences is the investigation of the unknown by the methods of science. In disease, in the phenomena of normal life, we come upon the unknown at every point. Every autopsy which is properly made involves research. If the idea of the autopsy is solely to name and classify certain changes which may be found in the body there is no research. But the true idea of the autopsy is the investigation of the effects produced in that individual by the exciting cause. In an infectious disease this means the organism, its virulence, its mode of entrance, the primary lesion, and the tissue reactions to the organism, the secondary reactions (how and when produced), the presence and the effect of older lesions. It involves careful bacteriological investigation, careful cell study, and the use of a variety of methods. Questions always arise which can be answered only by long investigation, by the formation of hypotheses, by experimentation. The same thing is true of the clinical investigation of disease. There again we have to study the reaction of the individual to the cause of the disease, and this always involves the investigation of the unknown. The greatest progress will be made in medicine when we have the full recognition of this principle, and the greatest success of the practitioner in the care and treatment of disease has been and will continue to be associated with conscious or unconscious research. The chief value to the student of the two years of laboratory work which precedes clinical studies is the constant drill he is given there in study and investigation by scientific methods. It is true he learns in a general way the most common lesions of disease and the general course of disease in the body, and is practised in methods which he must use in studying disease in the living; but if he has not acquired the scientific spirit of research his work will have been largely in vain. I think we must abandon the idea that research is a special discipline. The research which leads to a contribution to knowledge involving new methods of investigation and forming a stepping-stone from which a new advance can be made is rare. There are the few great spirits in the world who have done and who are doing such work, but most of us must be content with patient honest work, being sure that it is in the right direction, glad when we can add even a slight fraction to knowledge or when we can help

others to do so. We may feel a reasonable confidence that the combination of the scientific spirit, opportunity, and material will surely lead to increase of knowledge. It seems to me that we take a lower view of research when we think of it as stimulated by ambition either of the individual or the institution. That produces a feverish sort of research accompanied by the disorders of fever in the individual or institution. I believe that research will advance better in connection with teaching than without. It is no disadvantage for even the greatest investigator to teach; his influence is more extended and his powers are increased through his students. How many examples in the German universities have we of men whose influence has extended chiefly through the students they have taught.

I cannot close without saying that I have perfect faith in our future progress, and that the Harvard Medical School will become possibly the most important branch of the University; that faith is based on the fact that we have now in the Medical School a sense of our responsibility, an enthusiastic spirit, unrivaled opportunities for teaching and research, and also, as I firmly believe, the support and confidence of the people.

W. T. Councilman, h '99.

THE MUSEUM WHICH AGASSIZ FOUNDED.¹

I WELL remember, before entering College, having spent considerable time in a disreputable-looking shanty built on piles near the Brighton Bridge on the "Marsh," where now stands the Weld Boathouse. That building then contained alcoholic specimens, which, with a mass of material stored in the cellar of Harvard Hall and a few outlying specimens occupying every available inch of space at his disposal, formed the Natural History collection of Professor Agassiz.

In 1850 a large part of the collection was transferred to the upper story of a small wooden building which still stands upon Holmes Field, known as Zoölogical Hall; on the same floor were the laboratories, the lecture-room being the large lecture-room of the Lawrence Scientific School.

No building on the College grounds has been put to so many uses or has migrated so often. Originally occupying a part of the site of the Hemenway Gymnasium, it was devoted to zoölogy and engineering — subsequently to zoölogy alone. It next became a club-house for the

¹ The following account of the origin and growth of the Harvard University Museum was given by Mr. Alexander Agassiz, its Director, at the opening of the Geological Section, June 12, 1902. — ED.

assistants of the Museum, having taken a temporary position where the Peabody Museum now stands; moved back to Holmes Field, it served as a hospital; it became the Hasty Pudding Club; it was the Athletic Building; and is now the Astronomical Building of the Undergraduate Department.

In 1852 the care of this modest collection had outgrown the means of Professor Agassiz, and the late Samuel Eliot, then treasurer of Harvard College, raised by private subscription the sum of \$12,000 to purchase the collection for the College. Then began what has been a most unique system of scientific financiering, and one which Professor Agassiz carried on as long as he lived. Each sum obtained was merely the lever by which an additional and usually a larger sum was secured. Those of us who can look back to the early days well remember the disappointment at delays which so frequently seemed to make an end of his hopes of greater progress. His energy and his enthusiasm were unbounded. Regardless of all other claims, his sole aim was to establish at Harvard College a properly equipped Department of Natural History. When outside means failed him, he attempted by lectures, by keeping school, by writing, to earn the necessary funds to carry on his schemes.

These makeshifts came to an end in 1858, when the Corporation made a small monthly allowance for the care of the collection, and in the same year Mr. Francis C. Gray left the sum of \$50,000 to his nephew, Mr. William Gray, to establish a museum in connection with Harvard College or some other institution. But Professor Agassiz had greater plans; accustomed as he had been in his European career to appeal to Government for aid, he desired to make an appeal to the Massachusetts Legislature. Contrary to the expectations of his friends and advisers, he succeeded, in 1859, in obtaining a State grant of \$100,000, and at the same time over \$71,000 was raised by private subscription to construct a fireproof building to receive and exhibit the collections thus far brought together by Professor Agassiz.

The State thus became interested in the Museum, and in April, 1859, incorporated the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy with six ex-officio trustees to represent the State, and nine other trustees representing the interests of Professor Agassiz, of Mr. F. C. Gray, and of the subscribers to the building; the Governor of the Commonwealth, Governor Banks, being the president of the trustees. To Harvard College was given the scientific management of the Museum, and a museum faculty appointed by the President and Fellows has up to this day directed its scientific career.

The College granted to the Museum the land it now occupies, which was rounded out by the purchase of adjoining lots to give it an opening on Oxford Street.

Articles of agreement were drawn up between the Trustees and Harvard College, and in June, 1859, the cornerstone of the eastern part of the north wing of the Museum was laid by Governor Banks, who had taken an active part in obtaining the original grant from the State, and whose interest in the welfare of the Museum never flagged even after he ceased to be officially connected with it. Towards the end of 1859 the greater part of the collections was moved from Zoological Hall, and in May, 1860, the building was completed. In his first report we find Professor Agassiz, then established in the new building, directing the work of 19 pupils and assistants. Among them were Barnard, Clark, Cooke, Hyatt, Lyman, Ordway, Morse, Putnam, Shaler, Scudder, and Verrill. The resources at his command amounted to about \$10,000 a year, and on this he depended to establish a Museum which should rival those of the Old World. Other pupils and assistants gradually joined this devoted band, and none appreciated better than Professor Agassiz the value of the services they rendered to the Museum. In one of his reports he speaks of their devotion to the institution as the principal factor of its rapid growth. Some of his earliest pupils and assistants are still connected with Harvard University as professors; others, scattered throughout the country, occupy important and honorable positions on the educational staffs of other universities or museums. To mention all those of his pupils or assistants to whom the Museum is indebted would be to give the list of all the older of the most prominent specialists in Natural History of the country.

Faithful to his former methods, he looked upon the State grant as available for the purchase of collections, and it was a great disappointment to him to have the trustees vote to fund that grant; the more so as a great part of it had been mortgaged to obtain important collections. It is pathetic and instructive to read the reports of the trustees where they attempt to reconcile the reckless enthusiasm of the Director of the Museum with their careful business methods. Resolution after resolution was passed to protect the trustees and check the expenditures of the curator. But it was a one-sided, friendly contest which invariably ended in the friends of the director helping him in his distress. Each year was but a step towards the execution of his original plan, and to-day there is but a small fraction left to be built of the Museum he had sketched out.

The Legislature did not limit itself to the original grant made to the Museum: in 1861 an additional grant of \$20,000 was made by the State for the benefit of the Museum. In 1864, in the midst of the Civil War, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the publication of catalogues, three numbers of which were issued by the Museum and formed the nucleus of the quarto *Memoirs* of the institution, of which 24 volumes have been printed.

In 1868 a further sum of \$75,000 was granted by the State on condition that the same amount should be raised by private subscription, and finally the appropriation of \$50,000 by the Legislature as a part of the Memorial Fund shows the influence Professor Agassiz had exerted on the officials of the State. A similar instance of the interest taken by the public in his work was the subscription of 2500 persons to his "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," which I venture to say but a limited number ever read.

In his report for 1867 Professor Agassiz sketched out a plan for the arrangement of a part of the northern wing of the Museum, dividing the space at his command into rooms for the systematic collections and for the faunal collections. But up to 1873 he found it impossible to carry out his views. Fresh material poured in from all directions, and all attempts at making an attractive public exhibit proved impracticable. The space was needed for storage, for laboratories, for lecture-rooms, and even the last did not escape encroachment for storage of special collections.

The Museum was from its earliest days an educational institution. It was intended to contain what it now has, the laboratories, libraries, and lecture-rooms of the Natural History Department of the University. For in spite of its unfortunate name, "Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," which seemed to limit its scope, the original intention of the founder of the Museum was to include within its walls the different museums which to-day constitute the University Museum. In his report for 1868 he speaks of \$500,000 as wanted to carry out such a plan. His collections contained, in addition to the zoölogical series, palms from Brazil, archaeological collections from Europe, large collections of fossils, rocks, and minerals, and other material which makes up a general collection in Natural History.

In 1867 the Museum was nothing but a huge storehouse for collections, but the foundation had already been laid in directions in which the Museum has since become preëminent. The collection of fishes and of marine invertebrates had grown to be among the finest, and the assistants in many departments had become well-known naturalists. Professor Agassiz also called to his assistance eminent specialists like Mr. Anthony, Dr. Hagen, Lesquereux, Marcon, Dr. Steindachner, Mr. Wachsmuth, and Count Pourtalès, and the collection in their care soon became most important. Pourtalès was then connected with the Coast Survey in charge of the material brought up in sounding and dredging, and carried on the marine investigations, the foundation of which had been laid by the expeditions of the Bibb and to Florida, made by Professor Agassiz under the auspices of the Coast Survey; expeditions which it has been my good

fortune to continue and extend in connection with the United States Coast Survey and the United States Fish Commission.

Professor Agassiz himself took part in a number of scientific expeditions. Among the first was his trip to Lake Superior, his expeditions to the West, his investigations along the coast of the Southern States, all of which supplied him with important material for the Museum collections. By far the most important of his journeys was the expedition to Brazil sent out by Mr. Nathaniel Thayer in 1865-66.

Professor Agassiz, whose earliest scientific memoirs related to the fishes of Brazil, had been in correspondence with Dom Pedro the Second, from whom the Museum had received a large collection of Brazilian fishes. The Emperor welcomed the expedition most cordially, and placed every possible facility at its disposal. The members of the expedition were guests of the nation during their stay in Brazil. Steamers were ready to take them up the Amazon, and everywhere local authorities supplied the needed transportation, men, and material. The collection sent to the Museum added immensely to its value, especially the collection of fishes from the Amazon, which is unique for the number of specimens and species it contains. The mass of new material was so great that the assistants left at the Museum found it difficult to keep pace with the influx of specimens.

Professor Agassiz, when making his tenth annual report, reviewed the progress of the Museum with great satisfaction. He had just received \$25,000 from the second State grant, and a similar sum from his friends gave him \$50,000 for immediate use. In that report he dwelt upon the necessity of publishing promptly the work of the Museum assistants, and enumerated with satisfaction the number of his pupils who had been named to important positions as teachers in every part of the country. The educational interests of the Museum were constantly kept in view. Professor Agassiz and his assistants gave regular instruction to undergraduates and graduates of the College. Special students were admitted. Public lectures to teachers were introduced at the Museum, and he and his assistants delivered the first University lectures. During 1870 and 1871 little was done beyond the routine work of the Museum. Failing health greatly interfered with his usual activity, and he looked forward on his return from a journey to California through the Straits of Magellan to renewed work in properly housing part of the collections in the addition to the Museum then in progress. In December, 1872, he left in the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, hoping on his way to San Francisco to carry on extensive dredging operations. Thanks to the generosity of his friends, he was able to fit out the vessel for making extensive collections. Unfortunately, the mechanical outfit of the *Hassler*

for deep-sea work proved defective, and dredging operations were limited to shallow depths, — a great disappointment to him and to Pourtales, his chief assistant. On his return from the *Hassler Expedition*, he was overwhelmed with work relating to the Anderson School at Penikese, for which he had received \$50,000 and the island of Penikese, from Mr. John Anderson of New York. This school he considered the Marine Laboratory of the Museum. Financially and geographically a failure, it was short-lived, the second year of its existence being also the last, all attempts to interest the universities of the country in its maintenance having failed. The pioneer of marine laboratories, it came to an end, but it has been succeeded by a number of establishments with similar aims. From one of his friends he received in May, 1873, \$100,000, and in addition to this nearly \$50,000 from other sources, — yet the collections he had purchased and the expenditures he had incurred at the Museum left him \$40,000 in debt before the end of the year.

At the beginning of 1874 the Museum passed into the hands of his successors, and was managed by a committee of the trustees. They found four fifths of the north wing of the Museum finished. Of this the original section was crowded to the utmost, and the Museum had an annual income of about \$10,000. The prospects of the Museum were not flattering, and it seemed as if it would share the fate of so many great enterprises and die with the founder. But the State and citizens of Massachusetts thought otherwise; in less than a year over \$300,000 was collected as a memorial fund to complete the work left unfinished. Two of the subscriptions are of special interest, that of more than 86,000 teachers and pupils from 17 States, amounting to over \$9000, and that of \$1215 from 1233 employees of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company at a time when there were not more than 1400 men at the mine. The addition of the Sturgis-Hooper professorship to the staff of the Museum marked a period of great activity in the Geological Department. Professor Whitney's devotion to the interests of the professorship was unbounded, and he left the highest standard of scientific work as a model to his successor. His library forms the principal part of the geological library of the Museum, the nucleus of which consisted of the Koninek Library and that of Professor Agassiz, and is rapidly increasing.

Fortunately, the Memorial Fund was invested, and from other sources the Museum rapidly expanded, so that in 1882 the northwest corner piece was finished. It then became possible to give the instructors in zoölogy and geology adequate quarters; convenient laboratories, libraries, and lecture-rooms were now available for the instruction in Natural History, and ample room for carrying out the arrangements of the Collection for exhibition. Little by little the vast material was put in order in

the storage-rooms and work-rooms of the assistants, and a goodly part of the Museum projected in 1859 was finished.

From 1886 to the present day the University Museum grew rapidly; thanks to the efforts of Professor Goodale a sum sufficient for the erection of the central section of the façade of the Museum was secured for the Botanical Museum. Already in 1866 the south wing at the Museum had been assigned to the Peabody Museum, for the establishment of which the late George Peabody had given \$150,000, and such archaeological collections as belonged to the Zoölogical Museum were transferred to it.

The gap in the Museum Building, between the zoölogical laboratories and the Botanical Department, was closed, in 1887, by a section devoted mainly to the Geological Department. In 1889 the section devoted to the Mineralogical Department was erected by Professor Cooke in accordance with the general plans of the University Museum, and there the oldest collection of the University is now placed. Finally, in 1901, the south-west corner piece of the Museum, completing the Oxford Street façade, was transferred to the Geological Department of Harvard University. So that 42 years after its foundation a great museum was finally erected, thanks to the persistence and coöperation of the different natural history departments, — a museum in which the claims of the public, of the student, and of the investigator are equally recognized. All it lacks for its completion is the building of a section of the south wing, which has been assigned to the Peabody Museum.

The Natural History Departments are now conveniently housed. Excellent laboratories exist for zoölogy, geology, botany, and archaeology, and a number of professors and assistants give instruction in these subjects, and superintend the laboratories. A closer relationship has existed between the Museum and the University since 1876 (when the State assigned all the rights of its trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College) than could exist when the Museum was considered as a State institution.

But the duties of the Museum to the public were not forgotten. With the completion of the south wing, there will be open to the public interesting collections in zoölogy, geology, mineralogy, botany, and archaeology. One floor and its galleries are devoted to this purpose; in the opinion of the curators the exhibit will contain all that the public cares to see in such collections, and the student will find all he needs in what is accessible to him. The floor space of our public rooms is of course small compared to that of the great museums, yet it covers an area of over one and a half acres. On the upper and lower floors and in the basement are found storage-rooms and work-rooms, occupied by the

assistants of the Museum. These rooms contain our archives, the material used in research, the collections made during the explorations of our professors and assistants. Their scientific activity is best shown by the publications that have been issued since 1873. No less than 35 octavo volumes of the *Bulletin* and 25 quarto volumes of *Memoirs* have been published. This compares favorably with the publications of many scientific societies of first rank. In fact the publications of the Museum have given it a unique position among the institutions of its kind. The usefulness of the Museum would be vastly increased were it possible to allow to our professors and assistants more time to devote to research. To do this the Museum need not expand; on the contrary it should strictly limit its field to its functions of a university museum. It should not go out of its way to accumulate vast collections merely for the sake of owning more material. Its acquisitions should fill some existing gap or provide material for some investigation. It should aim to give its professors and assistants ample facilities for work and publication in their chosen field, and should avoid overwhelming them with routine work.

The University Museum Building, as it stands to-day with its collections and libraries, represents an outlay of more than a million and a quarter, with invested funds of about \$900,000. But to enable the University to continue to hold the position it has reached in its Natural History Departments is not an easy task. Each one of the component museums needs for its ordinary development nearly as great an annual income as is now available for the whole Museum, excepting the salaries paid by the University for instruction by the professors and assistants at the Museum, which amount to a larger sum than the annual income of the Museum proper. An increase in the teaching staff would relieve the professors of much of their drudgery, and, with a larger income, the Museum could send out interesting expeditions and supply facilities for research which are now beyond its means, and which a University should be able to give its professors, if they are to hold their place in the eager scientific competition of to-day.

In all the fields of natural history the problems are endless which can only be settled by an examination of extensive material. While study in the field is an important element in Geology, Paleontology, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology, comparative studies can only be carried on successfully when based on well-selected collections. Questions relating to geographical distribution on land and in the sea, to variation, and to the succession of animal life in geological times, to the structure of rocks, of meteorites, the whole of systematic Botany and Zoology, the past history of the human race, — these are a few of the subjects interesting to the

naturalist, and which require collections intelligently made, and it should be the part of a university museum to gather such materials within its walls. This will naturally develop specialists who easily become extremely learned in their limited fields, often far more than those who have obtained a wide grasp of the whole subject, and whose researches after all form the basis of all sound theories. To show what has been done in that direction, I may state that during the past 17 years \$350,000 has been expended for explorations and expeditions. The growth of the Museum has been slow but regular; it cannot compare, it is true, for rapidity of erection, or for magnificence, with the great national or metropolitan museums of the country, but as a university museum it occupies a field peculiarly its own. To me who have been connected with the Museum since its earliest days, it is a great satisfaction to find myself the Director of the University Museum as it now stands, to-day, even if this honor comes to me at a time when I had hoped to remain Director Emeritus of its oldest Museum. Knowing the immense strides which have taken place in the last 20 years, it is not too much to expect that an institution which has had so healthy a growth as the University Museum should find in the community the support it now needs in its maturity. My only wish is, that during my administration as director, I may see, in these days of colossal undertakings, as great a scientific and material development of the University Museum as I have witnessed up to the present time.

Alexander Agassiz, '55.

LOUIS AGASSIZ, TEACHER.

THE phrase adopted as the title of this article begins his simple Will. Agassiz was likewise an investigator, a director of research, and the founder of a great museum. He really was four men in one. Without detracting from the extent and value of the three other elements of his intense and composite American life, from his first course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1846 to the inauguration of the Anderson Summer School of Natural History at Penikese Island, July 7, 1873, and his address before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, twelve days before his untimely death on Dec. 14, 1873, Agassiz was preëminently a teacher. He taught his assistants; he taught the teachers in the public schools; he taught college students; he taught the public, and the common people heard him gladly. His unparalleled achievements as an instructor are thus chronicled by his wife:

"A teacher in the widest sense, he sought and found his pupils in every class. But in America for the first time did he come into contact with the general mass of the people on this common ground, and it influ-

enced strongly his final resolve to remain in this country. Indeed the secret of his greatest power was to be found in the sympathetic, human side of his character. Out of his broad humanity grew the genial personal influence, by which he awakened the enthusiasm of his audiences for unwonted themes, inspired his students to disinterested services like his own, delighted children in the school-room, and won the cordial interest as well as the coöperation in the higher aims of science, of all classes, whether rich or poor."

As a general statement the foregoing could not be improved. But the invitation to prepare this article contained a suggestion of particularity with which it is possible for me to comply.¹ The courses given by Agassiz on Zoölogy and Geology were attended by me during the three years (1859-62) of my pupilage with Jeffries Wyman, and the two years (1866-68) in which I was the assistant of Agassiz himself. Naturally, and also for special reasons, the deepest impression was made by the first and the last of these courses. With the former the charm of novelty intensified the great, indeed indescribable, charm of the speaker. No topic was to me so important as the general problem of animal life, and no expositor could compare with Agassiz. As an outlet for my enthusiasm each discourse was repeated, to the best of my ability, for the benefit of my companion, James Herbert Morse, '63, on the daily four-mile walk between Cambridge and our Brookline home. So sure was I that all the statements of Agassiz were correct and all his conclusions sound, that any doubts or criticisms upon the part of my acute and unprejudiced friend shocked me as a reprehensible compound of heresy and *dés-majesté*.

The last course that I heard from Agassiz in Cambridge began on Oct. 23, 1867, and closed on Jan. 11, 1868. It was memorable for him and for me. At the outset he announced that some progress had been made in the University toward the adoption of an elective system for the students, and that he proposed to apply the principle to his own instruction and should devote the entire course of 21 lectures to the Selachians (sharks and rays), a group in which he had been deeply interested for many years and upon which he was then preparing a volume. This limitation to a favorite topic inspired him to unusual energy and eloquence. My notes are quite full, but I now wish the lectures had been reported *verbatim*. This course was signalized also by two special innovations, viz. the exhibition of living fish and the free use of museum specimens. That, so far as possible, all biologic instruction should be objective was

¹ Not only have I preserved all the letters from Agassiz, the first dated Sept. 4, 1866, and the last Nov. 25, 1878, but also my diaries in which are recorded all significant incidents and conversations from my first introduction in 1856 to the last interview, Sept. 5, 1878.

with Agassiz an educational dogma, and upon several notable occasions its validity had been demonstrated under very unfavorable conditions. Yet, during the five years of my attendance upon his lectures, they were seldom illustrated otherwise than by his ready and graphic blackboard drawings. The simple fact was that the intervals between his lectures were so crowded with multifarious, pressing, and never-ending demands upon his time and strength that he could seldom determine upon the precise subject long enough in advance for him, or any one else, to bring together the desirable specimens or even charts. The second lecture of the course already mentioned is characterized in my diary as "splendid," and as "for the first time illustrated with many specimens." At one of the later lectures, after speaking about 15 minutes, he invited his hearers to examine living salmon embryos under his direction at one table, and living shark embryos under mine at another.

Like those of Wyman, the courses given by Agassiz were Senior electives. I never heard of any examination upon them; nor is it easy to imagine Agassiz as preparing a syllabus or formulating or correcting an examination-paper. His personality and the invariable attendance of teachers and other adults precluded the necessity of disciplinary measures. But his attitude toward student misconduct was clearly shown in an incident recorded by me elsewhere.¹ The method pursued by Agassiz with his laboratory students has been described by Scudder.² Although I was to prepare specimens at his personal expense, a somewhat similar test was applied. He placed before me a dozen young "acanthi" (dog-fish sharks) telling me to find out what I could about them. After three days he gave me other specimens, saying, "When you go back to the little sharks you will know more about them than if you kept on with them now"; meaning, I suppose, that I should then have gained a better perspective.

Although, as I recall upon several occasions, Agassiz could express his views delightfully and impressively to a single auditor, his eminently social nature and his lifelong habit rendered it easier for him to address a group of interested listeners. The following incident does not seem to have been recorded in my diary, but it is distinctly remembered. During the publication of the "Journey in Brazil," a French translation was made by M. Felix Vogeli. With this the publishers desired to incorporate a chapter giving the latest views of Agassiz upon Classification and Evolution. In vain was he besought to write it. He hated writing, and was too busy. At last, in desperation, M. Vogeli came to the Museum

¹ "Agassiz at Penikese," *American Naturalist*, March, 1898, p. 194.

² *Every Saturday*, vol. 16, pp. 369-370. Reproduced in Marcon's *Life, Letters and Works of Agassiz*, vol. 2, p. 94.

with Mrs. Agassiz, and together they persuaded the Professor to dictate the required matter in the form of a lecture. For this, however, an audience was indispensable. The exigency was explained to the Museum staff; we assembled in the lecture-room and the discourse began. To the dismay of some of us it proved to be in French, but we tried to look as if we comprehended it all.

Agassiz handled all specimens with greatest care and naturally had little patience with clumsiness; the following incident illustrates both his kindly spirit and his self-restraint. At one of the lectures he had handed down for inspection a very rare and costly fossil, from the coal measures I think; including the matrix, it had about the size and shape of the palm of the hand. He cautioned us not to drop it. When it had reached about the middle of the audience a crash was heard. The precious thing had been dropped by a new and somewhat uncouth assistant whom we will call Dr. X. He hastily gathered up the pieces and rushed out of the room. For a few seconds Agassiz stood as if himself petrified; then, without even an "Excuse me," he vanished by the same door. Presently he returned, flushed, gazing ruefully at the fragments in his hand, covered with mucilage or liquid glue. After a pause, during which those who knew him not awaited an explosive denunciation of *gaucherie*, Agassiz said quietly, "In Natural History it is not enough to know how to study specimens; it is also necessary to know how to handle them," and then proceeded with his lecture.

His helpful attitude toward prospective teachers was exhibited in the following incidents. After my appointment to Cornell University in October, 1867, he arranged for me to give a course of six "University Lectures," and warned me to prepare for them carefully because he should give me a "raking down." He attended them all (at what interruption of his own work I realize better now) and discussed them and my methods very frankly with me. Omitting the commendations, the following comments may be useful to other professorial tyros: 1. The main question or thesis should be stated clearly and concisely at the outset, without compelling the hearer to perform all the mental operations that have led the speaker to his own standpoint. 2. In dealing with the history of a subject the value of each successive contribution should be estimated in the light of the knowledge at the period, not of that at the present time.

A year later, while at Ithaca,¹ he attended several of my lectures upon physiology, although they broke up his forenoons and the subject did not interest him particularly. After one he expressed his approval of its

¹ He was one of the first group of non-resident lecturers at Cornell, made an address at the opening, and gave a course of 20 lectures upon Zoölogy.

simplicity and the absence of "hifalutin,"¹ and advised me to counteract the effect of lecturing by investigation. Another lecture dealt with the structure and functions of the heart, for the illustration of which we had excellent charts and models, although not, at that time, any actual specimens. I believed that I had done very well, and accompanied him down the hill toward his hotel in the hope that he would say something complimentary. All he said was, "After lecturing upon a subject I have found it a good plan to go to work and study it some more." Then he began to talk of the glacial scratches upon a big rock that we passed. The justice of his criticism was equal to the delicacy of its conveyance. If I may permit myself to amplify it, he had himself perceived that in teaching there is a kind of intoxication as there is in research; fortunately they are not only unlike but antagonistic and thus mutually corrective. No teacher is safe without occasional return to the earth of rigid and unbiased observation; no instructor of others can afford to abstain permanently from putting himself in the place of a learner from Nature herself.

The following educational aphorisms were uttered upon various occasions and some have been published already. They should be known wherever science is taught. "It is much more important for a naturalist to understand the structure of a few animals than to command the whole field of scientific nomenclature." "Methods may determine the result." "The only true scientific system must be one in which the thought, the intellectual structure, rises out of and is based upon facts." "He is lost, as an observer, who believes that he can, with impunity, affirm that for which he can adduce no evidence." "There should be a little museum in every school-room." "A physical fact is as sacred as a moral principle." "A laboratory of natural history is a sanctuary; sooner than there would I tolerate improprieties in a church." "Study Nature, not books." "Have the courage to say, I do not know."

The fast-diminishing number of those that enjoyed the priceless privilege of gaining instruction direct from Agassiz need not be reminded of the obligation implied in the memorial lines of James Russell Lowell:

"He was a Teacher; why be grieved for him
Whose living word still stimulates the air?
In endless file shall loving scholars come,
The glow of his transmitted touch to share."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Burt G. Wilder, s '62.

¹ This, the only approach to slang that I recall from his lips, doubtless referred to my introduction of a somewhat far-fetched quotation from Shakespeare in an address before the Harvard Natural History Society, reproduced in the *American Naturalist*, vol. i, p. 421; it was my first and last transgression of the kind.

TWENTY YEARS OF THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
ASSOCIATION.

ON July 21, 1886, a self-appointed committee of graduates of the Harvard Law School, consisting of Darwin E. Ware, *l*'53, John C. Ropes, *l*'61, Henry W. Putnam, *l*'72, Joseph B. Warner, *l*'73, Louis D. Brandeis, *l*'77, William Schofield, *l*'83, and Winthrop H. Wade, *l*'84, started a movement for the organization of an Alumni Association of the Law School, and on August 9 of that year issued a printed circular, inviting the coöperation of all graduates and former members of the School in carrying out this object. The circular set forth that the general object of such an Association should be to bring together all those members of the legal profession, who were connected by the common bond of having made their preparation, or some part of their preparation, for the practice of the law, in the Harvard Law School, and to be the means of increasing the influence and usefulness of the School. Responding cordially to this invitation, about one hundred and fifty graduates and former members of the Law School met in Boston on Sept. 23, 1886, and took the preliminary steps for the organization of the Association. They adopted a Constitution, and voted to hold the first general meeting for the election of officers, and the approval of their work of organization, at Cambridge, on Nov. 5, 1886, upon the occasion of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

Thus the Harvard Law School Association was born. It proved a lusty and progressive infant from the hour of its birth. Pursuant to the call of a committee on arrangements, of which Robert M. Morse, L. S. '60, was chairman, about 400 loyal and enthusiastic graduates and former members of the School assembled at the Law School in Cambridge, on Nov. 5, 1886, enrolled themselves as members of the Association, adopted the most democratic constitution possible, and elected the following board of officers: J. C. Carter, *l*'53, pres.; L. D. Brandeis, *l*'77, sec.; W. H. Wade, *l*'84, treas.; council: J. M. Barker, L. S. '63; F. P. Goulding, L. S. '66, J. L. Thorndike, *l*'68, T. H. Tyndale, L. S. '68, P. A. Collins, *l*'71, A. L. Huntington, *l*'74, F. P. Fish, L. S. '76, S. B. Clarke, *l*'76, F. C. S. Bartlett, L. S. '77, A. L. Lowell, *l*'80, William Schofield, *l*'83, Sherman Hoar, L. S. '84. Of this board, President Carter and Councilors Barker, Goulding, Collins, Huntington, Bartlett, and Hoar have since died.

The striking feature of the Constitution is embodied in that article which admits and welcomes to membership "all graduates, all former members, and all present members of the Harvard Law School who have

been such for at least one academic year exclusive of Commencement Week," and imposes only the modest annual due of one dollar upon each member, which may be commuted at any time by the payment of a life membership fee of \$15 (afterwards reduced, with marked success, to \$10). The Constitution declares the objects of the Association to be the advancement of the cause of legal education, the promotion of the interests and usefulness of the Harvard Law School, and the promotion of mutual acquaintance and good fellowship among its members.

At the close of the business meeting, which adopted this Constitution and elected the foregoing officers, the members marched to Sanders Theatre, and listened to an oration by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., *l*'66, then an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and afterwards marched to the Hemenway Gymnasium to dinner, at which Mr. Carter, the newly elected President, presided, and interesting addresses were made by President Carter, *l*'53, President C. W. Eliot, S. E. Sewall, *l*'20, Judge T. M. Cooley, A. R. Lawton, *l*'42, G. O. Shattuck, *l*'54, J. C. Gray, *l*'61, E. R. Hoar, *l*'39, and F. W. Hackett, L. S. '66. Such was the happy christening following the auspicious birth of the Association.

Immediately this vigorous infant began "to do things." On April 1, 1887, it issued a circular announcing a membership of 558, representing 29 states and territories of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, and the preparation of a catalogue, edited by John H. Arnold, the Librarian of the School, of all the students who had ever attended the Harvard Law School. This valuable work was then done for the first time in the history of the School, and has since been regularly issued every five years by the Law School at the same time with the Quinquennial Catalogue of the University. The unique features of this Catalogue are, that the addresses, as well as the names, of all graduates and former students of the Law School are given, and three separate lists are printed, one by classes, one by geographical location, and one in alphabetical order, serving as an index to the other two. The Council of the Association also printed and distributed to members a handsome Memorial Report of its Celebration of Nov. 5, 1886, including the oration of Judge Holmes and the addresses at the dinner.

With a view to encouraging original work among the students of the School, the Association, on Nov. 19, 1887, appropriated from its income the sum of \$100 as a prize for the best essay to be contributed by a member of the Law School on a subject selected by a Special Committee of the Council, and this prize was first awarded to Samuel Williston, *l*'88 (now Weld Professor of Law in the School), for an essay on "The History of the Law of Business Corporations prior to the Year 1800." This

action led two years later to the generous offer of C. C. Beaman, L. S. '65, of New York, to provide the sum of \$100 per year for a term of five years, as an annual prize, under similar conditions to be prescribed by the Council. The winners of this Law School Association prize in subsequent years were E. V. Abbot, l'89, C. E. Shattuck, l'90, E. R. Thayer, l'91, and O. R. Mitchell, l'93.

The Council of the Association next turned its attention to increasing the resources of the Law School itself, and in the first annual report of the Treasurer, issued Jan. 2, 1888, announced a gift of \$1000 to the Law School, subscribed by ten members of the Association for the purpose of increasing the instruction of the School in the subject of Constitutional Law for the academic year of 1888-89. The donors of this gift were President Carter, l'53, W. G. Russell, l'45, G. O. Shattuck, l'54, John Lowell, l'45, George Putnam, l'58, William Minot, l'40, R. M. Morse, L. S. '60, J. J. Storrow, L. S. '59, A. L. Lowell, l'80, and A. L. Huntington, l'74.

On June 26, 1888, the Association met again in fraternal celebration in Cambridge, with Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, l'64, of New York, as the Orator of the day, and President Carter, l'53, President C. W. Eliot, C. C. Beaman, L. S. '65, G. O. Shattuck, l'54, G. G. Crocker, l'66, A. G. Fox, l'71, and Alfred Hemenway, L. S. '63, as speakers at the dinner which followed in Massachusetts Hall. A full stenographic report of the oration and addresses at the dinner was printed in the *Boston Post* of the following day, and mailed to all members of the Association.

The Association had now grown to a membership of 764, representing 41 states and territories, and the Dominion of Canada. A year later (1889) the membership reached 816, and included representatives from the classes of 1830, 1831, 1833, 1835, and every other class from 1838 to 1889, inclusive, while a year later still, on June 15, 1890, the total membership had mounted to 1390 members, representing 49 states and territories, the Dominion of Canada, and four foreign countries, and comprising the names of nearly one half of the entire number of graduates and former students of the Law School then known to be living. By Jan. 1, 1891, the membership increased to 1612; so that in a little more than four years since its birth the membership of the Association rose from 558 to 1612, a growth of 288 per cent. This increase was largely due to the zeal and efforts of corresponding secretaries of the Association in 40 states and territories, and the Dominion of Canada, who had been appointed by the Council to represent and promote the interests of the Association in their respective localities. But this was not all. The third annual report, issued June 15, 1890, announced an anonymous gift of \$600 from a member of the Association to defray the expense of

sending the *Harvard Law Review* for the year 1890-91 to all members of the Association not already subscribers, and to various public and law libraries, with the gratifying result of increasing the number of subscribers to the *Review* from 500 to 820, and its reserve funds from \$250 to \$1250. This gift helped the *Review* forward on a career of success and distinction which it has since uninterruptedly maintained and improved. The report also announced the generous gift from another member of the Association, of \$1000 per year for a period of five years, to defray the expense of a Course of Instruction in Massachusetts Law, beginning with the academic year of 1890-91.

With this record of accomplishment for the Law School, the *Law Review*, and itself, the Association once more met in Cambridge, on June 23, 1891. An oration in Sanders Theatre by George Tucker Bispham, Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the University of Pennsylvania, was followed by a dinner in Massachusetts Hall, attended by several hundred members of the Association, where interesting addresses were made by C. J. Bonaparte, l '74, the presiding officer of the day, President Eliot, Dean C. C. Langdell, l '53, Prof. Jeremiah Smith, L. S. '61, O. D. Baker, l '72, Albert Stickney, l '62, G. O. Shattuck, l '54, and F. W. Hackett, L. S. '66. As before, a full stenographic report of the oration and dinner addresses was printed in the *Boston Post* of the following day, and mailed to all members of the Association.

During this year (1891) the Council completed the publication and distribution of a handsome Catalogue of the members of the Association, containing an alphabetical list of its members, a list by classes, and a list arranged according to the states and cities or towns in which members resided, to which were added the Constitution and list of officers, and pictures of Dane Hall and Austin Hall, the old and new homes of the Harvard Law School.

The Association also contributed from its funds during this year (1891) the sum of \$609.25, towards the expense incurred by the Law School in publishing its second Quinquennial Catalogue, in return for which the names of all members of the Association in the geographical list of the Catalogue were printed in small capitals, a practice followed in all subsequent issues of the Catalogue, whereby the Association was henceforth relieved of the expense of printing and distributing a Catalogue of its own. Thus the Law School made a substantial contribution towards the work of the Association in grateful acknowledgment of the work of the Association on its behalf. And in future issues of the Quinquennial Catalogue the Law School generously assumed the entire expense, including that of a gratuitous distribution of the Catalogue to all members of the Association.

On Jan. 1, 1892, five years after its organization, the Association numbered 1661 members, representing every class from 1829 to 1891, inclusive (except the classes of 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1830), and 44 states and territories, Canada, and five foreign countries. Its life membership roll numbered 86, to be increased before the end of another year to 144. With all its expenses of the past five years paid, including its gifts to the Law School and the *Law Review*, the cost of its celebrations and the printing of its Memorial Reports and Catalogue, there remained in the treasury of the Association a balance of \$1332.84.

In the following year, 1893, the Council raised by voluntary subscriptions from members and from students in the Law School the sum of \$1517 for an oil portrait of Dean Langdell, which was painted by Mr. F. P. Vinton, and presented to the School as the gift of the Association. The portrait proved to be a striking likeness, as well as an artistic portrait, of the Dean, and elicited much approval from the graduates of the School. That all members of the Association might be informed of, and interested in, this gift to the Law School, the portrait was reproduced in photogravure in the *Harvard Law Review*, and a copy sent to each member, at the expense of the Association.

The Council during this year (1893) appropriated from its current income, and paid over to the Law School, the sum of \$1000 to establish a Course in the Conflict of Laws for the academic year of 1893-94, and closed its financial year after these various disbursements with a surplus of \$3461.63, of which the Life Membership Fund, now set apart and accounted for separately, amounted to \$2806.20, and a total membership of 1684 members.

The year 1895 (June 23) was marked by a distinguished event in the life and history of the Law School and the Association. Dean Langdell completed 25 years of service as Dean of the School, and the Association celebrated this memorable anniversary by the greatest meeting in its history. Nearly 600 of its members gathered in Cambridge, to listen to a scholarly oration in Sanders Theatre by Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, and afterwards to dine together at the Hemenway Gymnasium, where addresses were made by President Carter, 1 '53, Dean Langdell, 1 '53, Sir Frederick Pollock, Judge Horace Gray, 1 '49, and Judge H. B. Brown, L. S. '59, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge O. W. Holmes, 1 '66, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, J. H. Choate, 1 '54, Hon. Sinichiro Kurino, 1 '81, the Japanese Minister, President C. W. Eliot, C. J. Bonaparte, 1 '74, Prof. W. A. Keener, 1 '77, of the Columbia Law School of New York, and G. H. Wald, 1 '75. Responding to the toast given in his honor at this dinner, Dean Langdell gave a brief but memorable

account of his work at the School. (This address was printed in full on page 41 of the *Magazine* for September, 1895.)

During this memorable year the prosperity of the Association advanced still further. The membership increased to 1863, the life membership to 432, and this in spite of the fact that during the year the names of 199 members were dropped from the membership roll, who had paid no dues since 1891 or manifested any interest in the Association or its objects. The Treasury balance, even after paying the extraordinary expenses of the year, rose to \$6691.03, of which the Life Membership Fund amounted to \$5633.63. A year later the Life Membership Fund had reached the sum of \$7056.11, while the unappropriated balance in the Treasury was \$404.03.

In 1896 the Association printed and distributed among its members a beautiful memorial Report of the Langdell Celebration, at a cost of \$1361.58. This year (1896) marked the voluntary retirement from the presidency of the Association of J. C. Carter, *l* '53, its first president, after a faithful and loyal service of ten years, and the election in his place of J. H. Choate, *l* '54.

The life of the Association, after its great celebration of 1895, was unmarked by any important or striking event for a period of nine years, but its numbers and vitality steadily increased, and the stream of its good work flowed quietly on. In 1898 it contributed to the Law School the sum of \$600 to provide a course of lectures by Prof. A. V. Dicey of England, which were given at the Law School during the academic year of 1898-99, and it printed and distributed these lectures to all its members through the medium of the *Harvard Law Review* at a cost of \$300.60. In 1902, through a committee of graduates of the Law School, it raised the sum of \$1418.27 for an oil portrait of Prof. James B. Thayer, by Lockwood, which was formally presented to the School on the occasion of the celebration of 1904. As the cost of the portrait with the frame was \$1575, the deficit of \$156.73 was paid from the general funds of the Association.

In 1904 (June 28) came another day of celebration and reunion by the members of the Association. From far and near they gathered in Cambridge to the number of nearly 500, and marching in procession to Sanders Theatre listened to an oration by the Secretary of War, W. H. Taft, on the Problem of the Philippines, and afterwards dined at the Harvard Union and listened to addresses by Chief Justice M. W. Fuller, *L. S.* '55, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the newly elected president of the Association, Secretary Taft, President Eliot, Dean J. B. Ames, *l* '72, Chief Justice M. P. Knowlton of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Richard Olney, *l* '58, Baron Kentaro

Kaneko, l '78, J. D. Long, L. S. '61, Judge F. J. Swayze, L. S. '81, W. H. Rand, l '91, and B. H. Lee, l '88.

A very handsome Report of this great meeting, the second largest and most successful in the history of the Association, containing the oration of Secretary Taft and the addresses at the dinner, was subsequently issued and distributed to members at a cost of \$1404.88. The celebration was accompanied by a very large increase in the membership of the Association, amounting to 480 annual members and 115 life members, thereby enabling the Association to meet without burden the extraordinary expenses of the occasion, without intrenching upon its steadily increasing Life Membership Fund. The Treasurer's Report, presented in June, 1906, and including the expenses of the celebration of 1904, showed that the Association in the 20 years of its life had accumulated a life membership fund, never encroached upon, of \$10,568.81, invested in mortgages and savings banks, with a balance of unappropriated income of \$1282.24, while from a membership of 558 in April, 1887, a few months after its organization, it had grown in its 20th year (Feb. 14, 1906) to a membership of 2158 (of which 737 are life members), representing 40 per cent. of the roll of living graduates and former members of the Harvard Law School. In these 20 years it expended \$7379.60 for the current expenses of maintaining its organization and increasing its membership and prosperity, \$5271.48 for its Memorial Celebrations, \$4725.18 for printing and distributing its Catalogue and Memorial Reports, while out of its surplus income and the generous contributions of its members it was able to give to the Harvard Law School \$7231 for lectures, for prizes, for the portraits of Dean Langdell and Professor Thayer, and \$1649.15 to the *Harvard Law Review* to promote its circulation and success.

On May 10, 1905, an important report was presented to the Council by a committee consisting of C. S. Rackemann, L. S. '81, W. H. Wade, l '84, and R. L. Raymond, l '98, suggesting various uses of the surplus funds of the Association, which had accumulated during the past 19 years, for the benefit of the Law School, and after a full discussion of these various uses, the Council voted to invite Professors J. C. Gray and Jeremiah Smith to sit for their portraits, to be later presented by the Association to the Law School. Subsequently Mr. F. P. Vinton was invited to paint the portraits, and accepted the commission. He has already painted the portrait of Dean Langdell, now in the Law School.

The Council further voted to equip and maintain a handsome and comfortable reading and lounging-room for the use of the students in the Law School, to occupy some part of the new addition to the School when it should be built, but action upon this gift was subsequently suspended

because of changes in the plans of the addition, which for the present would not admit of sufficient space being set aside for the reading-room contemplated.

The following table shows the extraordinary growth of the Harvard Law School during the 20 years of the life of the Law School Association, and furnishes a most interesting commentary on the influence of the Association in "promoting the interests and usefulness of the Harvard Law School."

GROWTH OF THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL IN TWENTY YEARS

Academic Year	Number of Students	Number of Instructors	Hours of Instruction per Week	Number of Courses of Instruction	Income	Expenditures	Surplus
1886-87	188	8	36	24	\$37,918.51	\$34,767.24	\$2,850.38
1887-88	225	6	35	31	45,521.60	36,639.61	8,291.19
1888-89	225	7	35	19	45,714.15	38,851.27	6,525.88
1889-90	282	7	35	19	52,454.55	40,280.62	12,183.93
1890-91	285	9	39	21	57,038.34	45,402.46	11,635.88
1891-92	370	9	41	23	69,392.04	51,077.90	18,314.14
1892-93	405	11	50	23	78,027.42	61,671.69	16,355.73
1893-94	367	11	48	26	73,398.38	59,732.05	13,666.33
1894-95	413	10	50	28	83,534.17	56,487.47	27,046.70
1895-96	475	10	46	26	89,725.97	65,636.00	24,089.97
1896-97	490	11	43	25	94,950.89	84,335.45	10,615.44
1897-98	550	11	46	28	103,381.81	70,273.92	33,107.89
1898-99	564	16	50	30	107,052.77	79,505.10	27,547.67
1899-00	616	13	50	27	117,401.68	94,437.95	22,963.73
1900-01	655	14	49	30	122,737.96	89,206.83	33,529.13
1901-02	632	14	51	31	112,086.03	79,749.27	42,346.76
1902-03	644	14	51	31	1125,519.00	91,968.04	33,550.96
1903-04	743	16	46	29	141,080.23	92,268.63	48,761.60
1904-05	766	16	45	29	146,906.73	102,787.08	44,119.70
1905-06	727	17	45	31	1265,300.24	99,521.62	165,678.62

¹ Includes additions to capital account of \$500 each in 1902-03 and 1904-05, also of \$116,250 in 1905-06. Exclusive of this sum, the receipts in 1905-06 are \$148,970.24, and the surplus \$49,448.62. Expenditures do not include payments on the new building.

The present officers of the Association are: President: Hon. Melville W. Fuller, L. S. '55, District of Columbia. Vice-presidents: Hon. Richard Olney, l '58, Massachusetts; Hon. H. B. Brown, L. S. '59, District of Columbia; Albert Stickney, L. S. '62, New York; Hon. George Gray, L. S. '63, Delaware; Hon. Charles Matteson, L. S. '63, Rhode Island; Hon. S. E. Baldwin, L. S. '63, Connecticut; Hon. R. T. Lincoln, L. S. '65, Illinois; Hon. O. W. Holmes, l '61, Massachusetts; J. S. Duncan, l '70, Indiana; Hon. Samuel Fessenden, l '70, Connecticut; A. E. Willson, L. S. '70, Kentucky; Hon. Jacob Klein, l '71, Missouri; Francis Rawle, L. S. '71, Pennsylvania; Hon. H. C. Simms, L. S. '72, West Virginia; Hon. H. McD. Henry, l '73, Nova Scotia; Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, l '74, Maryland; J. B. Warner, l '74, Massachusetts; Hon. W. A. Keener, l '77, New York; L. D. Brandeis, l '77, Massachusetts; Hon. F. C. Lowell, L. S. '79, Massachusetts. Secretary: Robert L. Raymond, l '98,

82 Devonshire St., Boston. Treasurer: Edmund K. Arnold, l'98, 104 Devonshire Building, Boston. Council: Term expires 1907, H. W. Putnam, l'71, Boston; J. B. Warner, l'73, Cambridge; L. D. Bradeis, l'77, Boston. Term expires 1908: A. G. Fox, l'71, New York; William Rand, Jr., L. S. '91, New York; C. B. Barnes, Jr., L. S. '93, Boston. Term expires 1909: R. S. Gorham, L. S. '88, Newton; W. H. Wade, l'84, Boston; W. G. Thompson, l'91, Cambridge. Term expires 1910: E. Q. Keasbey, l'71, Newark, N. J.; F. W. Hackett, L. S. '66, Washington, D. C.; C. S. Rackemann, L. S. '81, Boston.

Winthrop H. Wade, '81.

SUBFRESHMAN LITERARY STYLISTS.

STEVENSON, in his essay on "A College Magazine," tells how he applied himself to his "own private end," which was how to learn to write. Though the average student of English composition has neither time nor inclination, perhaps, to follow the particular methods by which Stevenson sought this, he can follow the general method: Keep on writing. By this method he may hope, under wise guidance, to attain what Stevenson first attained: the power to express ideas in English which, in the words of the Harvard Catalogue, is not "seriously faulty in spelling, grammar, punctuation, or division into paragraphs." How well the student has attained this power is shown by a volunteer "Report on the Examinations in English for Admission to Harvard College," by C. N. Greenough, F. W. C. Hersey, and C. R. Nutter, Instructors in English at Harvard. Since 1897, when the last of the reports on the examination in English of the Committee on Rhetoric and Composition of the Board of Overseers was issued, there has been no statement on this subject. Several years' experience in reading entrance English examinations has impressed on these instructors the regularity with which candidates repeat certain elementary errors; and the object of this report is to put into the hands of teachers a number of these errors and to make some suggestions for preventing them.

Primarily written for teachers, then, this report should be valuable to them in its suggestiveness. Still further, it will be of hardly less interest to parents who realize the importance of the power of expression in correct English. To every one, moreover, this report will furnish a fund of no little entertainment.

"Some things are of that nature as to make
One's fancy chuckle,
While his heart doth ache."

A short review will sufficiently indicate its purpose.

This purpose is, in brief, to show why many boys fail to pass the examination, and therefore the report lays particular stress on the fact that "ability to write is indispensable and all but completely sufficient." Accordingly there is a systematic presentation of errors in grammar and rhetoric, total ignorance of any one of which is sufficient reason for failure.

In the first place the quotations indicate that the elementary study of grammar is far too often neglected or alighted. The following examples illustrate the point:

"The child who just able to creep was attracted by the fire within whose glow reflected on the snow through the open door."

"Macbeth's bravery is seen in the way he defeated the Danes. And again when we hear Duncan compare Macbeth to Bellona's bridegroom. Then, too, in the respect which the other characters hold him."

"Whereas the shapes of the people in the plays of Shakespeare, never loose their originality."

"Her brothers, who were her companions meet a farmer he knowing where this Comus lives and leads them there."

"Antonio is direct, a little harsh, and yet his friendship for Bassanio and Bassanio's love for him are characters that no one who has read the play cannot help from recommending it with the highest praise."

"I think the way that Antonio stood by his friend and was ready to die if necessary for him, was a higher, nobler and greater man than 'Comus.'"

"He succeeded to keep it secret."

"Macbeth was an able general, and did not have any traits to kill anyone."

"After a while their judgment on a certain book having become known, it would either give unbounded popularity or condemnation to the work."

Such imperfect command of grammar and idiom naturally implies a corresponding weakness in spelling and in the use of capital letters. In the long list of the most commonly misspelled words, the most amusingly original are these: *Gaurdian Angle*, *writter*, *shepard*, *rythum*, *phamp-let*, *interlectual*, *feal*, *coenside*, *carear*, *alright*, *Adderson*, *Banco*, *Bodswel*, *McCauley*, *Sir Josuar Renals*, *Physche*, *Physh*, *Pyche*, *Syche*, *Physyce*, *Psyce*, and *Physic*.

Bad grammar or incorrect spelling or improper punctuation is a sufficient reason for grading a book E. A poor choice of words, on the other hand, which makes a harsh or slovenly style, though it may not result in failure, can hardly produce a C style.

"Now I was enthused by the pleasure I found in 'The Lady of the Lake.'"

"Imagine how severe a blow feels when your only amiability is abducted in a manner as Jessica was taken."

"If any real good apology could be made for this first murder, all the others would fall in line."

"In this way while reading, I came to read merely to notice the grammar."

"Shylock whetted his revenge to the kindling point."

"Shylock was so blinded by his thirst for revenge that he bit off his own nose."

This choice of words may be poor, but when the words are combined into sentences they should not result in such inarticulate masses as the following:

"That day a young lady asked a boon of the king, she desired Lancelot to combat for her and when Gareth asked permission for this undertaking it was willingly granted much to the disgust of the maiden, Laine."

"The bearing of Antonio in the Trial Scene, is so beautiful that it seems rather above human, refusing to fawn and beg mercy of the revengeful Jew, he prefers to take his punishment and take it like a man."

"The Johnson Club was a club composed of such men as Johnson, Steele, Borwell, Goldsmith, Reynolds and others, the purpose of it was to get together at a quite social gathering and discuss literary topics, and this kind of thing was in those days as beneficial as the great libraries of to-day, because the best wits of the day gathered there and talked over the social conditions, that prevailed at that time, and the fact that Johnson was a member ought to be sufficient evidence for any one that it was a success, for nowhere in the history of the world, was there ever a greater conversationalist than he."

"Shylock did not show mercy; but we all know that he was no gentleman, and because he did not, is it any reason why Antonio and Bassanio should make themselves the cause of his destruction and finally death?"

"The maiden wanders in the woods, and is tempted by the surrounding evils, and is led astray from the enchantress Comus, who offers her a drink, which if taken would change her into the form of an animal like unto her many converts whom she had foiled by the deluding liquor."

Besides these faults against unity, the report takes up faults against coherence, less easily eradicated, it is true, than those against unity. Yet if coherence is not well mastered, there may result such sentences as these:

"Comus is about to force some julep which he has in a glass on their sister."

"Godfrey Cass was called away from a nice time where his loved Nancy was together with the doctor by Silas Marner who had found Godfrey's daughter in his home instead of his gold."

"Scott's poems appeal to me, because they are quite probable, good rhythm and sound plot."

"The Club served to make them acquainted with one another also knit them together closely and to punish each other's faults."

In whole compositions there is clear evidence of little attempt to revise or to revise the work. In some cases the faults are inseparably connected with the fact that the writer was defective in his information. Some of the answers are too meagre. It is not too much to expect that in fifteen minutes a boy shall write more than these:

"The characters in *Comus* are very much unlike those in Shakspeare's plays. The mask, *Comus*, is nothing but a beautiful myth, where as Shakspeare has plays which pertain to possible life, and the characters are nearer life than those in *Comus*."

"Some of the Characters in *Comus* are more like real characters than those in Shakspeare's plays. Others are not as real."

"The characters, The Lady and her two brothers are real; because the mask was written so that these real people should be the same characters both in life and the mask."

"As for *Comus* and the Spirit there could not be more unreal characters."

Or that in twenty minutes a boy should not write an answer which, without regard to its other faults, deserves E for its substance.

"Macbeth the villainous king of Scotland had a number of good traits, and often showed through his weak nature a rather tender heart."

"In battle Macbeth was indeed a brave man, and won great distinction for himself."

"Although a murderer he showed great devotion toward his wife and children."

"The good traits of a person who has committed such crimes as Macbeth did, are not likely to have their characters printed in a very pleasing light, although Macbeth no doubt had numerous good traits that we do not know about."

These examples illustrate pretty forcibly certain elementary errors in words and sentences and whole compositions, and further quotations are not necessary. Inaccuracy, however, produces results too striking to omit. Occasional errors of fact must be found in every examination book, and they are not necessarily fatal, but certainly astonishing statements like the following are dangerous:

"I like Shakespeare very well, and have read most of his Waverley Novels."

"Addison's first work was a poem in which he compared Wellington to the Gaurdian Angle, because of his ode on the Battle of Blenheim."

"Johnson's Club was a set of literary men, of which Johnson was the leader. . . . Among those who were members, were Addison, Steele, Swift, Pope, Spenser, and others."

"In Addeson's early life he was a great scholar, and wrote Latin poetry. He was a very smart man, but was easily embarrassed. He was a whig. Being a very able man, the Whig party when they came in Power sent Addeson to france to study french. He stayed abroad about three years, visiting Italy, Germany, Endland. While traveling in Italy, it is supposed that he conceived the Idea to put the play of Cato upon the stage. At this period the plays were very amutty, and Addeson greatly improved them."

"Addeson when talking with his friends could speak eloquently but when he once tried to make a speech in Parliment, he was unable to say one word."

"Pope and Addeson were great friends, but they had a falling out, on account of Popes jealousy. They never became intimate friends again while they lived."

"Addison passed his early life in the place in which he was born. It was situated a little way from Harvard College on what was then called Tory's Row. He was educated by a private tutor, and, at the age of sixteen entered Harvard College. He had no rooms at the College, but lived at his own home. The beauty of the country around his place afforded him many topics for his books."

This brief review has necessarily omitted many things; but any one curious enough to know more can easily obtain a copy of the report by applying to the College Publication Office. It is intended for general distribution. As a last selection, and to offset this mournful collection of mangled ideas, the following answer from among several creditable and well written will afford a welcome relief:

"Whether or not we shall call Antonio and Bassanio gentlemen depends much on the two conceptions of the word — that is — the sixteenth and twentieth century conceptions. In Shakespeare's day the requisites of gentlemanliness were somewhat different than our own. It was held that a day laborer could not possibly be a gentleman — his rough life, low birth, lack of education, want of so-called courtesy were things that could not be passed over. On the other hand unless a man were a sot, an

utterly depraved rake, or an out-and-out criminal, suavity, wealth, and a feeling and show of contempt and disgust for the masses were the outward and visible signs of gentility. At that time too, morals were at a lower ebb. As in the case of D'Artagnan in the 'Three Musketeers' a mistress was a most legitimate and even honorable means of support, and to recoup a lost fortune by marriage not only a common but also the only sensible way. But to-day we feel different about those things. We know well clothes do not make the man, and that courtesy—the true kind—is as often found in cottages as palaces. 'He married for money' is not only a jest but a sneer and term of scorn.

"Antonio was a product of his time. His attitude towards Shylock, even in seeking a favor, was rude and discourteous in the extreme. Furthermore, his attitude towards Bassanio's marriage was much like that of the French syndicate that fiancées an international marriage. Bassanio also makes no bones of saying that tho he loves Portia truly he expects to restore his wasted patrimony by the 'conquest.'

"I suppose, however, those things are non-essentials in this case at least. Antonio is more than generous to Bassanio. Bassanio repays with love, and is acceptable to Portia, a thing which most of us would take as proof enough that he was a gentleman. It is certain that Shakespeare considered them so. He was guided by his time of life. Judged by his standards they were gentlemen. Let us so judge them."

From the contents of this report certain deductions may be drawn, and of these a few are obvious.

In the first place, there are too often evident gaps in the study of English composition between the primary school, the grammar school, and the high school. The teacher in each school assumes—not unreasonably, were the conditions ideal—that he can build on a well-laid foundation. The high-school teacher, for example, feels that he can take for granted a knowledge of English grammar. But he should not take for granted a practical command of it. A considerable part of the first year he should spend in reviewing, supplementing, and enforcing the instruction given in the grammar schools in order that his own advanced instruction may not be in vain. Lack of continuity means inadequacy of education.

"Should a builder build a wall, and in that wall leave frequent gaps,
Other builders, coming after, still would find them there, perhaps.
So the teacher ever teaches what his pupils ought to know,
Wondering why some other teacher did not teach them long ago.
And professors, aeons later, looking backward through the gloom,
Teach the alphabet and digits in the college lecture-room.
Tired teacher! Ever teaching, ever by old lapses vexed,
Pass thou on thy little failings to the failings of the next!
Onward, onward, ever onward! Hand the untaught lesson down,
Thus the unlearned page of childhood stays unlearned of cap and gown.
Yea! the last man on the planet shall not know some simple thing
Just because Old Father Adam did not learn it gardening."

In the second place, too little emphasis seems laid by teachers on the principles of composition. Grammar, punctuation, spelling, are not in themselves the only end. The principles of Unity, Coherence, and Emphasis must be taught to a certain extent if good composition is to follow.

Yet it is a fact that some Freshmen in Harvard have scarcely heard of these principles at school, and many have hardly more than a bowing acquaintance with them. The inadequacy of their elementary training was brought out this year in answer to specific questions on their study of English and of composition in school. It is not expected that a school-boy shall have much more than a correct style, and that can come only by an intelligent and thorough training in the principles of grammar, rhetoric, and composition.

In the third place, teachers spend too much of the school year in teaching the books which are prescribed and too little in teaching the subject which those books illustrate. The result may be an increased ability (?) to appreciate other books, but too often it is a disgraceful, wretched inability to express the simplest ideas in correct English. How to use these prescribed books and to meet the admission requirements quoted from the catalogue is not a difficult problem, if it be remembered that composition is of the first importance and that an idea is of less value if it cannot be properly expressed.

In conclusion, it may be said that criticism of the nature of the prescribed books is not to the point. Dry, repellant, unfruitful they may be, and not cultivating the "love of literature" that a better selection might cultivate, but their value, after all, will depend in no small part upon the personality and the individuality of the teacher. Certainly one conclusion remains: a more interesting list of prescribed books is not necessary to teach a boy when to use a comma or how to write a unified sentence.

Charles R. Nutter, '93.

THE UNIVERSITY: THE SPRING QUARTER.

FOR several months past there has been pending in the Massachusetts Legislature a bill providing for the taxation of college houses and dormitories in which professors and instructors live. Taxation of College Property. In its original form the bill provided that "The exemption from taxation provided by clause third of section five of chapter twelve of the Revised Laws shall not extend to such real estate belonging to any college or university or scientific institution authorized to grant degrees as is occupied as a residence by an officer of instruction, administration or government of such college, university or scientific institution." But on the third reading in the Senate, April 22, an important amendment was adopted to the effect that nothing contained in the bill "shall subject to taxation any building otherwise exempt of which less than one half in extent and value is occupied for any residential use or purpose by

such officer or officers; *and provided, further*, that in no event shall more than the portion of any building so occupied or a sum equal in value to such portion be taxed against the owner of said building under the provisions of this act." On engrossment, moreover, a second amendment was adopted in the Senate to the effect that nothing contained in the bill should "affect the exemption from taxation now enjoyed by Wellesley College," which apparently has a special agreement with the state in regard to its taxes. With these two amendments the bill passed the Senate April 24 by a vote of 17 to 11, and was sent to the House of Representatives.

Under the prompt and effective headship of President Eliot all the leaders of higher education in Massachusetts joined in vigorous protest against this pernicious bill; and during the last two weeks of April, as the crisis was approaching, a very notable and significant outpouring of public opinion, in the daily press, gave this protest support. The first note of warning was sounded by President Eliot in a speech which he delivered Oct. 23, 1906, before the recess committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on taxation; another speech by him, before the joint committee on taxation, followed March 13, 1907, and is printed later in this issue, and finally, on April 17, a conference of the representatives of the principal colleges of the state was held in Boston to consider joint action against the bill. A series of eight reasons why the bill ought not to pass, signed by a committee appointed by this conference, summarize clearly the various arguments against it. They are as follows:

1. The bill proposes to tax education—the property described in the bill being exempted only because its use is indispensable to or closely identified with the educational purposes of the several institutions.
2. The law as it at present exists provides a complete remedy for any abuse of this principle through the exemption of property owned by educational institutions but put to purely private uses.
3. The occupation of dwelling-houses on college grounds by professors and administrative officers promotes the educational purposes of the several institutions. It is universally agreed that it is highly advantageous for any college to have the daily life of its teachers associated as closely as possible with that of its students.
4. A liberal construction of the statute, as regards the educational use of exempt dwellings, has had the repeated sanction of the Supreme Court.
5. The bill violates the tradition and approved policy of Massachusetts particularly, and indeed of the whole nation. One hundred and eighty years ago the Province of Massachusetts paid more than half the cost of building a house for the president of Harvard College. It is now proposed to rescind an exemption from taxation which has been enjoyed in this state for nearly three centuries, to repudiate a

policy established for this commonwealth from its very foundation and cherished as a precious tradition. 6. Such repudiation can only be justified on two grounds: first, that the policy has failed as a means of promoting education, or, second, that it imposes an intolerable burden. Now it has been repeatedly demonstrated that neither of these propositions is true; the educational leadership of Massachusetts is beyond dispute; and the exemption of college property from taxation has placed no burden on the towns and cities in which it is situated. "Every town or city that harbors a college receives a material compensation for the exemption of the college from taxation in the form of higher neighboring valuations," as President Eliot puts it. This is not, then, a mere matter of sentiment; it is a matter of practical, business common sense. 7. The policy of exemption is supported not only by tradition, but also by recent expert judgment and public opinion. Three special committees of the Legislature have reported against bills to tax college property (1874, 1897, 1906); the representatives of institutions of higher education in Massachusetts have solemnly and earnestly protested against it; the leading newspapers of the state, without respect to local or political differences, reflect a strong public opinion against the bill. 8. The bill is a step backward, a reversal of a policy maintained since the founding of the commonwealth, and as such threatens the stability and serviceableness of all endowed institutions of education, religion, and charity, by impairing the confidence of benefactors in the traditional favor and protection of the state. There are but two ways of supporting a college or university: contributions from the state, and private benefactions. The institutions of this state are supported in the latter way, and the stream of private benefactions is threatened by the very introduction of the present bill.

The result of the energy and persistence of the various opponents of this measure was most gratifyingly exhibited on May 2, when the House, by the very decisive vote of 142 to 14, rejected the bill on its first reading. For the present, then, the danger is over; but on the other hand, the frequent recurrence in recent years of efforts to subject college property in one form or another to taxation indicates that the principle of exemption does not at present rest on such secure foundations in this state as to be certain of maintenance without the aid of constant and strenuous efforts on the part of its friends. Such maintenance is a matter of grave importance, not merely to one or two isolated institutions, but to the whole cause of higher education in Massachusetts, and indeed to the entire state. Harvard University would have undeniably had far less to lose from the immediate effects of this recent bill, had it passed, than several other Massachusetts colleges. In his speech of March 13, Presi-

dent Eliot said that the proposed bill, if passed, "would not ruin Harvard University; it would simply divert \$19,000 a year, or four professors' salaries, from educational purposes to the ordinary Cambridge objects of municipal expenditure." And this of course referred to the bill in its original form; by the amendment adopted on the third reading (cited above), providing that no college building should be taxed unless more than half of it was occupied by an officer, and that of any building only the part so occupied, or its value, should be assessed, dormitories were of course exempted, and the application of the bill was practically restricted to houses used solely as residences, but situated on college property. This would have reduced the \$19,000 a year of which the University would have been deprived to less than one fifth of that amount. Harvard, then, would have been only comparatively slightly affected financially, had the proposed measure passed. But though the pecuniary loss to Harvard which would have resulted from the passage of this bill would have been slight, the enunciation of the principle therein involved constituted and constitutes still a really grave danger; and the interests of Harvard are inseparable from those of all the other colleges and universities in the state on the fundamental question (which, unfortunately, still seems to remain a living issue) whether the commonwealth shall abandon its traditional policy in support of higher education. The proposal contained in the recent bill was but an entering wedge. If the principle of taxation of houses occupied by college professors, but owned by the college, were once admitted, there would be no rest on the part of those who advocate the practice of taxing learning until other properties are included, and the whole work of higher education seriously crippled.

The gain in the enrolment of the University over last year, and the inauguration of the new system of tuition fees, by which an extra charge
University is made for every course or half-course taken by each stu-
Finances. dent in excess of the required amount, has resulted in an increase of about \$46,000 in the revenue derived from instruction. This is very gratifying, especially after the report of last year's deficit, and seems to justify the new departure as a financial measure. It is too early, however, to prophesy concerning next year. Several heavy expenses (as for example the payment for the new pavement on Cambridge St.) have been charged to this year's account (that is, the account which will be published in the next Treasurer's Report), and the fact that the Corporation do not hasten to fill the vacancies left by the deaths of last year, nor to provide instruction in several important fields in which the University is really lamentably weak, would seem to indicate that the period of enforced retrenchment will be prolonged.

On March 1 the Corporation received the sum of \$30,500 for the establishment of a Shaler Memorial Fund "in commemoration of the long services of Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, and of the great affection in which he was held by his many students and friends." More than 760 alumni of the University have united in the subscription to this fund. The designation of its use, which was intrusted by the subscribers to a committee consisting of Robert Winsor, '80, Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69, and Edward W. Atkinson, '81, is as follows. First, a sum is set aside to procure a memorial tablet to be put in the Geological Section of the University Museum, or some other suitable place, to be selected by the Corporation; second, the income of the remainder of the fund is to be used for the benefit of the Division of Geology in support of original research and in the publication of the results of research. Any work or journey supported wholly or in part by the income of this fund is to be carried on under the name of "Shaler Memorial Research," or "Shaler Memorial Expedition"; and the publications similarly supported are to have the name of the "Shaler Memorial Series." — James Loeb, '88, has recently given the sum of \$1000, to be applied to the purchase of 17 lead-pencil drawings by J. M. W. Turner for the Fogg Museum. A number of these drawings came from Ruskin's collection. — The Library has recently been enabled, through the generosity of Ernest B. Dana, '92, to make many notable additions to its collections of English Literature. From the Hon. G. v. L. Meyer, '79, recently American Ambassador to Russia, the Library has received the publications of the first official census of Russia (1897) and the statistics of the Russian railways for 1904.

The Faculty of the Harvard Divinity School proposes to issue in January, 1908, the first number of a quarterly publication to be called the *Harvard Theological Review*. The *Review* has been partially endowed by a bequest of the late Miss Mildred Everett, "for the establishment and maintenance of an undenominational theological review, to be edited under the direction of the Faculty of the Divinity School of Harvard University. . . . I make this provision in order to carry out a plan suggested by my late father, the Rev. Charles Carroll Everett." The purpose of the *Review* will be to record and further the progress of learning in the various fields of theological study and also to discuss current problems and methods in such kindred departments as education, economics, sociology, and the history of religions, in so far as these are related to theological interests. Its aim will be to maintain a spirit at once catholic and scientific, in sympathy with the purposes and activities of the Christian Church as well as with

scholarly investigations. The annual volume, containing about 500 pages, will be regarded as the unit of publication. Instead of short reviews and notices of books it will contain comprehensive surveys, by competent scholars, of important contributions to theological literature in books and periodicals, with accounts of discovery and research. Although the contents of the annual volume will thus represent in due proportion the various departments of theology, corresponding to the manifold interests of its readers, a wide diversity of topics in the several numbers will not be deemed a matter of prime concern. There will be no continued articles, though it may be necessary to devote an entire number to a single important contribution. The *Review* will be conducted by a Committee of the Faculty, consisting of Professors G. F. Moore, Fenn, and Ropes, with Prof. Moore as Chairman. It will be published by the Macmillan Company, New York, at a subscription price of \$2 a year.

Since the Sears Pathological Laboratory passed from the possession of the University with the old Medical School building at the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets, to which it was attached, the Corporation voted on March 11 to set aside as a permanent memorial from the fund created by the sale of that building the sum of \$35,000, the income of which shall be applied to the current expenses of the Department of Pathology, and the principal of which shall forever be preserved and recorded as the Henry Francis Sears Fund for Pathology.

A laboratory of surgical research has been recently established by the Division of Surgery at the Harvard Medical School. Its management has been placed for the present in the hands of the Professor of Surgery. Opportunity to work in it may be secured by members of the teaching staff of the University and by other qualified persons registered as special students in the Medical School. Appropriations to meet the expenses of an investigation may be made, on request, in certain cases. Results of research performed in this laboratory may be published only with the approval of the Division of Surgery and shall appear as "From the Laboratory of Surgical Research of Harvard University."

The Visiting Committee of the Division of Geology has generously provided the Geological Department with the funds necessary to erect a seismograph in the University Museum. A Bash-Omori seismograph with two 100-kilogram conical pendulums, one swung in the meridian and the other east and west, will shortly be placed on a suitable foundation in the basement of the Geological Section. This type of instrument records earth vibrations on smoked

Medical
School
Laboratories.

Seismograph in
the University
Museum.

paper carried on revolving drums operated by clock-work. One of the same general type, which has been set up in the State Museum at Albany, N. Y., for more than a year, on a clay foundation like that underlying the Harvard Station, gave complete records of the San Francisco, Valparaiso, and the great Indian earthquakes. The Harvard Station will pay particular attention to New England earthquakes and to the geological examination of the recent fault-lines along which it is suspected many historically recorded small shocks have arisen.

J. D. M. Ford, '94, has been appointed to the Smith Professorship of the French and Spanish languages. Hitherto this Professorship was held jointly with the Professorship of Belles Lettres; but last year the two chairs were separated and Prof. Bliss ^{The new Smith Professor.} Perry chosen to the latter. Both Prof. Perry and Prof. Ford are thus in a way successors to Ticknor, Longfellow, and Lowell, who successively occupied the united professorships from 1817 to 1886. Prof. Ford has taught at the University almost continuously since his graduation, having been Instructor in French from 1895 to 1901, Instructor in Romance Languages from 1901-02, and Assistant Professor of Romance Languages from 1902 to 1907.

Despite a brief vacation of three weeks in Bermuda the last quarter has been particularly busy for President Eliot. In addition to his regular work in the University, and his efforts to organize and direct ^{President Eliot} the opposition to the bill for the taxation of college property, he has delivered several noteworthy speeches; among them an address on the "Advantages of Variety in the Governments" before the Canadian Club at Montreal, and another at the University meeting at the International Peace Conference at New York. He has also found time to address several different bodies of students, and even on one occasion to talk informally to a small audience of graduates and undergraduates concerning the Harvard of the fifties, sixties, and early seventies. The privilege of hearing him was never so deeply appreciated as now.

On Saturday, Feb. 23, President Roosevelt visited Cambridge. The primary purpose of his visit was to see his son, T. Roosevelt, Jr., '09, admitted to the Porcellian Club, but he also accomplished ^{President Roosevelt's Visit.} several other things, and in the afternoon gave an address to the undergraduates at the Union. This address covered a wide range of topics, but the portion that attracted the most attention in Cambridge was that dealing with athletics, especially as at that date the fate of intercollegiate athletics, at the hands of the joint committee,

was not generally known. As was to be expected, President Roosevelt made a strong plea for the retention and improvement of intercollegiate sport. As was to be expected also, certain passages of his speech were sharply criticised, and the sensational newspapers made desperate efforts to build up absurd stories on the fact that President Eliot, whose views on athletics are not altogether in agreement with President Roosevelt's, happened to be absent in Canada at the time of the latter's visit. But on the whole there can be little doubt that President Roosevelt's visit was productive of great good. Harvard is never the worse for the frank expression of an outside point of view, particularly if it comes from one of her most loyal and distinguished sons; and that everybody should agree with Mr. Roosevelt's views was neither to be expected nor desired.

The 300th anniversary of the baptism of John Harvard (the date of his birth is unknown, but was probably only a few days previous) occurs November 29 next. The authorities of the University do not expect to make any formal celebration of this event, but the Memorial Society has recently been discussing the most appropriate method of commemorating it. Mr. Lane moreover expects to have on exhibition in the new addition to the Library several books, photographs, and other objects of interest connected with John Harvard.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, *h* '59, Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures and Professor of Belles Lettres in the University from 1836 to 1854, was fittingly celebrated on Feb. 27 before an audience which crowded Sanders Theatre to overflowing. Prof. Norton, '46, presided and opened the meeting with a brief address; President Eliot and Col. T. W. Higginson, '41, also spoke; a poem, written for the occasion by the late T. B. Aldrich, *h* '96, was read by Mr. Copeland, owing to the illness of the author; and the principal address of the evening by W. D. Howells, *h* '67, was, for a similar reason, read by Prof. Bliss Perry. In addition a short cantata, entitled *The Village Blacksmith*, was rendered by an orchestra and chorus composed of pupils of the Cambridge public schools.

The pamphlet of the Summer School for 1907 announces a total of 76 courses in 28 different subjects. The following courses are given this year for the first time: an introductory course in Hygiene for teachers and students; an introductory course in Anthropology for teachers and students; a course in the applications of Psychology to Teaching; a course in the elements of Drawing and Paint-

**The Founder's
Tercenary.**

**The Longfellow
Centenary.**

**The Summer
School of 1907.**

ing; a course in the History and Principles of the Fine Arts in the Middle Ages; a course in Municipal Government in the United States and principal European countries; an advanced course in Greek for teachers and students; a course in the Appreciation of Music and the Analytic Study of Masterpieces; a course of Nature Study for teachers; a course of Applied Psychology; a course of Oral Reading of English Classics; and an advanced course in Spanish Grammar, Reading, and Translation. A slight increase of the proportion of courses given in the School which may be counted towards a bachelor's degree may be noted: at present a little more than 60 per cent. By vote of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, however, no student in Harvard College will be allowed, after the year 1907, to count towards a degree more than one of the half-courses offered in a single session of the Summer School unless specially authorized in advance by the Dean of Harvard College.

Randall Hall will be closed this summer, but Memorial Hall, which was opened for the first time last year under the auspices of the Summer School Committee, will be opened and managed this year by the Resident Executive Board. For the first time in the history of the Summer School also the Historical Reading-Room in Harvard Hall will be thrown open to students — not only during the daytime but also in the evening; thus affording facilities for students when Gore Hall is shut.

An interesting evidence of Harvard individualism, and of the very difficult and awkward situations which sometimes arise as a result of it, was afforded by the consequences of an undergraduate demonstration at the first public performance of *Brown of Harvard* at the "Brown of Harvard," Majestic Theatre, Boston, on April 8. This play, produced by a company of which the principal was once a Harvard student, and accepted in many places throughout the country as a true representation of Harvard life, gives, as a matter of fact, an inaccurate impression of what it purports to portray, and was held by many undergraduates to deserve the verdict of "dirt cheap." Realizing this, a large body of undergraduates (some of them, unfortunately, specially invited by the management) went to the opening night, with the firm intention of remaining perfectly quiet during the first act, and then of showing their disapproval by hissing in the second. Of course there were some who were not content to leave well enough alone: hoots and yells took the place of hisses, missiles began to fly, a lot of rowdies who were not members of the University joined in, there was a disgraceful scene, and six Harvard men were arrested. The next day, at a hint from a prominent graduate, the four Class Presidents, without consulting the mass of the undergraduates, went in and read from the stage an apology for what had occurred.

The mass of the undergraduates, feeling that, however disgraceful the demonstration, the play was worthy of some condemnation, apparently regretted the apology, or at least regretted that the apology should have been made in that way; graduate opinion in Boston was hopelessly divided; the Office was flooded with letters (mostly anonymous) and the *Crimson* with communications, which advised a multitude of different courses, ranging from "expel the little brutes" who made the demonstration, to "send in a delegation to apologize for the apology." Meantime *Brown of Harvard* obtained an unrivaled advertisement from the whole occurrence. It certainly seems a great pity that the University cannot move unitedly in a matter of this sort, so as to prevent the recurrence of such a miserably confused and self-contradictory situation as that just described, and yet on the other hand, the principle of individuality that underlies this enormous variety of opinion (unfortunately exhibited in the present case) is undeniably sound, and indeed essential to all real progress. As Prof. James once expressed it, "Our irreconcilables are our proudest product"; the University does not and should not desire that all her sons should think or act alike; in their differentiation lies her greatest source of strength.

At meetings held March 11 and March 13 the Corporation and Board of Overseers voted to accept the majority report of the Joint Committee of the Governing Boards on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, which is printed in full in another part of this *Magazine*. That the report as a whole is satisfactory to the large majority of Harvard graduates there is little room to doubt. The University will continue, for the present at least, to be represented in intercollegiate contests, and several much-needed reforms (every one of which, it is but fair to say, had been seriously considered by the Athletic Committee long before the Joint Committee reported) are recommended as soon as it shall be possible to put them in operation. The only part of the report that has aroused much adverse criticism is that which changes the constitution of the Athletic Committee, by placing in it the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College, and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, *ex officio*, instead of the three Faculty members hitherto selected by the Corporation and Overseers. Doubtless it was felt that this change would serve to give the Faculty a fairer and more adequate representation on the Committee than heretofore, as the Faculty members hitherto have been usually selected among that very small minority of the officers of Instruction and Government who as undergraduates either played on University teams or else took great interest in them; probably it was also a move towards lightening

the extremely heavy burden of administrative work which has lately fallen on the teachers of the University. But, on the other hand, it does not seem reasonable to expect every dean to take an active interest in athletic sports, nor, if he does not, to force him to serve on an athletic committee; and it may well be doubted whether the teachers of the University, hard pressed as many of them are with administrative duties, are not on the whole freer than the officers of administration. Much time and labor, however, should be saved through the increased scope of the duties and powers of the Graduate Manager, provided the right man can be found for the place.

The following distinguished foreigners have visited the University during the last quarter: W. H. Mallock, English economist and man of letters; Vicomte Georges d'Avenel, French economist and historian; E. S. Roberts, Master of Caius College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Geh. Ober-Bürgermeister Dr. Reinhold Koser, Director of the Prussian Royal Archives and of the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, and Exz Theodor von Moeller, recently Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Prussian cabinet; Major Leonard Darwin, of London, son of the great naturalist; Paul Vinogradoff, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Oxford; and Gilbert Murray, Professor of Greek at the University of Glasgow. Mr. Mallock, Vicomte d'Avenel, Major Darwin, and Professors Vinogradoff and Murray delivered courses of special lectures at the University. — Prof. E. H. Hall, of the Department of Physics, is slowly recovering from a serious illness which attacked him last February. There is some hope that he may be able to resume his duties at the University at the beginning of the next academic year. — The music, composed by John Ellerton Lodge, '95, for the choral odes and lyric parts of the *Agamemnon*, as presented in the Stadium last June, has recently been published under the auspices of the Department of Classics. — Prof. C. R. Lanman was elected President of the American Oriental Society at the annual meeting held April 4 and 5 at Philadelphia. — In the absence, next year, on a sabbatical, of Prof. Charles Gross of the Department of History, George Walter Prothero, editor of the *Quarterly Review* and sometime Professor of History at the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed Lecturer on History at the University during the second half-year. It is expected that Dr. Prothero will conduct a half-course in English Mediaeval History corresponding to the second half of Prof. Gross's History 9: a half-course corresponding to the first half of History 9 will be given in the first half-year by Prof. Haskins. — The Carnegie Institution has renewed its grant of \$1000 to Prof.

Miscellaneous
and Personal.

Haskins for the exploration of documentary materials for Anglo-Norman History, and Prof. T. W. Richards has received from the same source a fifth grant of \$2500 for the furtherance of his chemical researches. Prof. Richards sailed for Germany March 9 to take up his duties in Berlin as Exchange Professor during the second semester. — Professor W. H. Schofield has been selected as the visiting Harvard Professor to Berlin next year, and will be in Germany during the first semester. The name of the visiting German Professor has not yet been announced. — The first complete public performance of the late Prof. J. K. Paine's *Azara* occurred at Symphony Hall, Boston, on the evening of April 9. It was sung in concert form by the Cecilia Society, under the direction of Mr. B. J. Lang, and was an unqualified success. — Hon. W. J. Bryan gave an address in the Living-Room of the Harvard Union on March 14. — Work has been begun on the new Radcliffe Library, and also on the Grace Hopkinson Eliot Hall, a dormitory, erected out of the fund given by Mrs. David P. Kimball of Boston, and named for Mrs. Eliot. — The Emperor William Fund, which is being raised in honor of the German Emperor by Americans interested in the work done by means of his gift to the Germanic Museum, now amounts to \$26,285.

R. B. Merriman, '96.

CORPORATION RECORDS.

Meeting of Jan. 14, 1907 (additional).

Voted to proceed to the election of a Professor of Plant Morphology to serve from Sept. 1, 1907, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Edward Charles Jeffrey, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of January 28, 1907.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$10,000 in accordance with the following letter:

Boston, Jan. 15, 1907.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Gentlemen, — The undersigned, a committee formed to secure an annuity for James Skillen and for Susan Skillen should she become his widow, herewith forwards its Treasurer's check for ten thousand dol-

lars to establish the James Skillen Memorial Fund.

In accordance with the agreement of the Corporation as expressed in the letter of President Eliot to Dr. R. H. Fitz, dated Dec. 11, 1906, it is understood that James Skillen is to receive an annuity of \$800.00 during his life, and in case of his death, his widow, Susan Skillen, is to be paid an annuity of \$400.00 during the remainder of her life. On the death of both annuitants the fund is to become one of the permanent endowments of the Harvard Medical School.

Mr. Skillen was in the service of the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1864 to 1877 and in that of the Medical School from 1877 to 1906. During these forty-two years of continuous faithful duty in closely allied institutions he has made many friends among patients, physicians, and medical students. These have willingly contributed to the accumulation of this fund and have been aided liberally by generous citizens interested in the welfare of the University, its Medical School, and in humanity.

Very respectfully,

REGINALD H. FITZ,
J. COLLINS WARREN,
HERBERT L. BURRELL,
FRANCIS B. HARRINGTON;
SAM'L J. MIXTER,
G. W. W. BREWSTER.

It was thereupon *Voted* to establish the James Skillen Memorial Fund on the above terms, and that the thanks of the President and Fellows be extended to the Committee and to the donors for their ultimate benefaction to the Medical School.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$50,000 from Mrs. Edward Wigglesworth, Mrs. Henry S. Grew, Mrs. Henry Pickering, Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, Mrs. Alexander S. Porter, Jr., George Wigglesworth, and Edward Wigglesworth, in fulfillment of their generous offer dated Oct. 4, 1906, to establish the Edward Wigglesworth Professorship of Dermatology in the Medical School in memory of the late Edward Wigglesworth, M.D.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received Jan. 25, 1907, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Katherine E. Bullard for her gift of \$500 to be used under the direction of the Department of Neuropathology, with the approval of the President and Fellows, for the benefit and advancement of the Bullard Neuropathological Collection at the Medical School.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of January, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the gift of \$250 from Mr. Alain C. White for the purchase of books for the College Library be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$20 from Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge for the purchase of books for the College Library be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$185.44 from Mrs. Asa Gray for present use at the Gray Herbarium be gratefully accepted.

The resignation of Jared Sparks Moore as Assistant in Philosophy was received and accepted to take effect immediately.

Voted to appoint Jeffrey Richardson Brackett, Ph.D., Instructor in Charity, Public Aid and Correction for three years from July 1, 1907.

Meeting of February 11, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for their first and second quarterly payments, of \$625 each, for the year 1906-1907, on account of their annual gift of \$2500 to the Arnold Arboretum in accordance with their offer of June 30, 1905.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. T. J. Bowler for her gift of \$1000 toward the expenses of certain Chinese students in Harvard University.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Ellen F. Mason for her gift of \$1000 toward the expenses of certain Chinese students in Harvard University.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$500 toward the expenses of the School for Social Workers.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Buffalo for its gift of \$200 for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Buffalo for 1906-07.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of St. Louis for its gift of \$150, the first instalment for the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of St. Louis for 1906-07.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to the Harvard Club of Louisiana for its gift of \$208.51 toward the Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Louisiana for 1906-07.

Voted to grant leave of absence to Professor E. H. Hall for the second half of the current academic year in accordance with the rules established by this Board May 31, 1880.

Voted to appoint Henry Pickering Bowditch, M.D., LL.D., George Higginson Professor of Physiology, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1906. *Voted* to communicate this appointment to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Charles Edward Faxon, S.B., A.M., Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum from March 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Alexander Stoddard Jenney Instructor in Architecture for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for the remainder of the current academic year: Joshua Clapp Hubbard, M.D., in Surgery; Harris Peyton Mosher, M.D., in Otology; David Harold Walker, M.D., in Otology; Cleaveland Floyd, M.D., in Bacteriology.

Meeting of February 25, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Henry L. Higginson for his gift of \$500 toward the expenses of certain Chinese students in Harvard University.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Miss Mary Lee Ware for her gift of \$1127.90 for additional expenses in connection with the Ware Collection of glass models of flowers.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$7279.83 additional on account of the residuary bequest of Edwin A. W. Harlow.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$883.33, received Feb. 23, 1907, towards the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. John C. Phillips for his generous gift of \$5000, to be used by the Shattuck Professor of Pathological Anatomy, under the advice of a committee composed of the Shattuck Professor, the Associate Professor of Pathology and the donor, for work in the Department of Pathology.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$275, his first payment in accordance with his letter of Nov. 22, 1906, offering \$5000 to be added to the unrestricted income of the Observatory.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$350 for the Ricardo Prize Scholarship for 1907-08 be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$50 from Mr. Ellis Loring Dresel, the third of a series of five annual gifts for the purchase of books on German drama, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$50 for the purchase of books on the Dutch East Indies be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$25 for the Division of Anthropology be gratefully accepted.

Voted that those who propose to ask the general contribution of the friends of the University for the erection of a building or for any other purpose are earnestly requested to confer with the Corporation and to obtain its approval, before subscriptions are asked. The generosity of the givers will thus be made most helpful.

The resignation of William James as Professor of Philosophy was received and

accepted to take effect at the end of the current academic year.

The resignation of Frederick Shepherd Converse as Assistant Professor of Music was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907.

The resignation of Joseph Benson Marvin, Jr., as Austin Teaching Fellow in Mining and Metallurgy was received and accepted to take effect Feb. 20, 1907.

Voted to appoint William James, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1907. Voted to communicate this appointment to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to appoint Arthur Atwood Ballantine Assistant in Government for the remainder of the current academic year.

Voted that the anonymous gift of \$6.02 toward the cost of publishing Volume 2 of the *Harvard Psychological Studies* be gratefully accepted

Voted that the gift of \$50, received from Mr. D. L. Pickman, for the purchase of reprints of *Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory*, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25, received from Mr. Arthur A. Carey, for the purchase of reprints of *Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory*, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer presented the following communication specifying the terms governing the Shaler Memorial Fund, the receipt of a part of which was reported at the meeting of Jan. 14, 1907:

Meeting of March 11, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Edward C. Pickering for his gift of \$1225 to complete his first payment of \$1500 in accordance with his letter of Nov. 22, 1906, offering \$5000 to be added to the unrestricted income of the Observatory.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Morrill Wyman for his gift of \$500 for special expenses in the Department of Pathology.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of February, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Reginald C. Robbins for his gift of \$750 toward the cost of Volume 2 of the *Harvard Psychological Studies*.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. Joseph Lee for his gift of \$350 toward the cost of publishing Volume 2 of the *Harvard Psychological Studies*.

Boston, Mass., March 1, 1907.

More than seven hundred and sixty (760) alumni of Harvard University unite in giving to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of thirty thousand five hundred dollars (\$30,500.00) to establish a

"SHALER MEMORIAL FUND"

in commemoration of the long services of Professor Nathaniel Southgate Shaler and of the great affection in which he was held by his many students and friends.

The subscribers to this fund have left the designation of its use to the undersigned committee; and the committee, after consideration of various projects, concludes that the memorial object of the fund will be best attained — first, by setting aside a sum with which the Corporation shall procure a memorial tablet to be put in the Geological Section of the University Museum, or some other suitable place as may be designated by the Corporation; and second, by using the income of the balance of the fund for the benefit of the Division of Geology in support of original research and in the publication of the results of research, under the following conditions:

The researches here contemplated are to be undertaken by persons nominated by the Committee of the Division of Geology and appointed by the Corporation, whether officers or students of Harvard University or not. The subject and the locality or field of research are to be approved by the Division Committee, preference being given to studies of an advanced and original character. The sums of money allotted from the income for

research are to be determined by the Division Committee with the approval of the Corporation. The money appropriated for such work from the income of the fund shall be in addition to the salary that would be otherwise paid to the person or persons undertaking it; and any work or journey thus supported in whole or in part shall be carried on under the name "Shaler Memorial Research" or "Shaler Memorial Expedition."

The publications here contemplated are to include the results of original research carried on with the income of the fund, or independently of such aid; but the results must in all cases receive the approval of the Division Committee as to subject and presentation — though not necessarily as to the conclusions stated — before they are accepted for publication.

All publications thus approved, whether appearing in independent volumes or in some established journal, shall bear the general title, "Shaler Memorial Series." The allotment of money for publication shall be determined in the same way as for research.

Beneficiaries under the fund, either as to research or publication, may be invited by the Division Committee to give one or more public lectures in Cambridge on the results of their studies, under the general title "Shaler Memorial Lectures," but no additional payment is to be made for these lectures.

The income of the fund may be allowed to accumulate in case an investigation, expedition, or publication of considerable magnitude is contemplated by the Division Committee, but it is not desired that such accumulation shall continue beyond a reasonable period of time.

In addition to any future subscriptions that may be added to the fund, such part of the income as shall constitute one per cent of the principal may be annually added to the principal; but action in this regard is left to the discretion of the Corporation.

It is wished that the fund shall be administered in accordance with the conditions indicated above, so long as the objects there stated shall be regarded as desirable by the Committee of the Division of Geology; but if the time should come when such objects are no longer held by them to be desirable, the income may be applied to such other objects as the Corporation may determine; providing only that it shall be administered as a memorial of Nathaniel Southgate Shaler.

ROBERT WINSOR,
W. M. DAVIS,
EDWARD W. ATKINSON.

Whereupon it was *Voted*, That the Shaler Memorial Fund be gratefully accepted upon the terms and for the uses stated in the foregoing communication,

and that the President and Fellows hereby record their satisfaction in the possession of such an enduring and fruitful memorial of Professor Shaler.

Voted that the gift of \$75 received from Messrs. C. G. Osborne and H. E. Widener, toward the purchase of a set of the original numbers of the *Spectator*, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$9503.72 through Mr. F. G. Webster, toward the cost of an exploration of Western China for the purpose of collecting botanical specimens and seeds, and of securing photographs, information about plants, etc. This gift is the balance, not yet applied, of subscriptions, which with interest amounted to \$13,180.42. The Treasurer stated that other gifts would probably be received. It was thereupon *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to each giver toward this exploration.

The Treasurer reported that Professor Harold C. Ernst had deposited in the Library of the Department of Bacteriology, to be under the care of that Department, a collection of several hundred books bearing on the subject of Bacteriology; and that the whole collection of which they were to form a part, accumulated by Professor Ernst largely by his own purchase, now amounted to about 3000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets: whereupon it was *Voted* that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Professor Ernst for his valuable contribution, through these deposits, to the equipment of his Department.

The following communication was presented:

Boston, Mass., March 4, 1907.
To the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Gentlemen. — At a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine, March 2, 1907, it was *Voted* unanimously, Professor Fitts not voting, that the following statement be sent to

the President and Fellows as the opinion of the Faculty of Medicine: "The Faculty so fully appreciates the importance of the Harvard Dental School to the Harvard Medical School and to the whole community that it recommends that the Medical School continue its support and give its full endorsement to the efforts which the Dental School is making to secure funds for a new building and further endowment."

It was thereupon *Voted* that the President and Fellows are of the opinion that the Dental School is in urgent need of a new building.

The resignation of John Collins Warren as Moseley Professor of Surgery was received and accepted to take effect Sept. 1, 1907.

The resignation of Charles Albert Read as Assistant in the Library was received and accepted to take effect March 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint John Collins Warren, M.D., LL.D., Moseley Professor of Surgery, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1907. *Voted* to communicate this appointment to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to proceed to the election of a Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages to serve from Sept. 1, 1907, — whereupon ballots being given in, it appeared that Jeremiah Denis Matthias Ford, Ph.D., was elected. *Voted* to communicate this election to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Voted to reappoint Irving Babbitt, A.M., Assistant Professor of French for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to reappoint William Fenwick Harris, A.M., Assistant Professor of Greek for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint William Richard Castle, Jr., Assistant Dean of Harvard College from May 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint Hyman Askowith Assistant in English for the second half of the current academic year.

Whereas the Sears Pathological Laboratory has passed from the possession of the University with the Medical School building at the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets, to which it was attached, *Voted* that there be set aside as a permanent memorial from the fund created by the sale of that building the sum of \$35,000, the income of which shall be applied to the current expenses of the Department of Pathology, and the principal of which shall forever be preserved and recorded as the Henry Francis Sears Fund for Pathology.

The report of the special Joint Committee of the Governing Boards on the Regulation of Athletic Sports being taken from the table, Dr. Walcott, on behalf of the Committee, presented the following recommendations, and they were adopted:

1. That the method of selecting the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee be changed, and that, instead of three members of the University Faculties, to be appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College, and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School be *ex officio* the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee.

This recommendation is made on the assumption that the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee are to be relieved of the burden which has heretofore been imposed upon the Chairman.

2. That the method of electing the undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee be changed so that these undergraduates be chosen for each college year during the first week of June of the preceding college year by the majority vote of the following students, — the Presidents of the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes, and a representative from each athletic organization which has, during the college year in which the election is held, been permitted by the Athletic Committee to take part in intercollegiate contests.

3. That there be no change in the number or method of selecting the graduate members of the Committee.

4. That intercollegiate contests be permitted as heretofore under the supervision of the Athletic Committee, so constituted.

5. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to secure the services of some

man who can give his entire time to the work, to act as Graduate Manager and as administrative officer of the Athletic Committee, to attend to the details now attended to by the Chairman of the Committee under the direction of the Athletic Committee.

6. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to see that the athletic expenses are reduced, so far as in its judgment they reasonably can be, and that, particularly, the extravagances mentioned above in this report be done away with.

7. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to reduce the number of intercollegiate athletic contests.

8. That the Athletic Committee be strongly recommended to use every effort to get concerted action with other colleges to abolish professional coaches.

9. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to reduce the number, length, and time of trips of athletic teams away from Cambridge.

10. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to see that the expenses of training-tables be reduced and all extravagances connected with the training-tables be done away with.

11. That the Athletic Committee be instructed to apply the entire surplus of athletic receipts beyond the sums needed for current athletic expenses to the extinguishment of the debt on the Stadium until that is paid, and then to reduce gate receipts in such manner as it shall decide, so that there shall only be sufficient surplus each year for the gradual development of the athletic grounds and buildings of the University.

12. That no change be made in the present organization of the Athletic Committee except as herein recommended.

It was thereupon *Voted* that the report of the Committee be accepted as a whole and the Committee discharged.

Voted to rescind the vote establishing a Committee for the Regulation of Athletic Sports passed by the President and Fellows on October 15, 1888, and all amendments thereof.

Voted that the following be adopted as one of the standing rules and orders of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers:

A Committee for the Regulation of Athletic Sports is hereby established, the Committee to consist of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College, and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, *ex officio*, three graduates of the College to be appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers, and

three undergraduates to be chosen for each College year during the first week of June of the preceding College year by the majority vote of the following students, — the Presidents of the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes, and a representative from each athletic organization which has, during the College year in which the election is held, been permitted to take part in intercollegiate contests.

This Committee shall have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, as defined by the Statutes.

Voted to communicate the foregoing votes to the Board of Overseers that they may consent thereto if they see fit.

Meeting of March 25, 1907.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mr. James Loeb for his gift of \$1000 for the purchase of seventeen lead pencil drawings by Turner, for the Fogg Art Museum.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Mrs. Henry Draper of New York for her additional gift of \$833.33, received March 23, 1907, toward the expenses at the Observatory of Harvard University on account of the Draper Memorial.

Voted that the gift of \$50 received from Professor George L. Kittredge, toward the purchase of a set of the original numbers of the *Spectator*, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100 received from Mr. James Loeb, for the publication of a thesis on Railroad Reorganizations, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$25 from Mrs. T. J. Bowlker, for the purchase of books for the Social Service Library of the Phillips Brooks House, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President and Fellows be sent to Messrs. R. L. Agassiz, W. E. C. Eustis, and George P. Gardner for their gifts amounting to

\$460 for the purchase of a Seismograph for the Geological Department.

Voted to appoint William Richard Castle, Jr., a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from May 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint George Walter Prothero Lecturer on History for 1907-08.

Voted to appoint George Plimpton Adams Assistant in Philosophy from Jan. 24, 1907, for the remainder of the current academic year.

Meeting of April 8, 1907.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$857.39 through Dr. F. B. Harrington, Treasurer, the balance of subscriptions, with interest, to the James Skillen Memorial Fund, and the same was gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$600 from Mrs. C. M. Barnard, her twenty-fourth annual payment for the Warren H. Cudworth Scholarships, be gratefully accepted.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$419.58 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, being the payment for the month of March, 1907, under the rules of the Foundation.

Voted that the gift of \$250, from Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, for the publication of a thesis on Railroad Reorganizations, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, for the publication of a thesis on Railroad Reorganizations, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Mr. James Loeb, for the purchase of publications of Labor Unions, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the gift of \$100, from Miss Caroline L. W. French, for present use at the Botanic Garden, be gratefully accepted.

Voted that the thanks of the President

and Fellows be sent to Mr. Edward J. Holmes for his gift of \$100 toward the South End House Fellowship.

Voted that the gift of \$26.50, from Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge, for the purchase of books for the College Library be gratefully accepted.

The resignation of Edgar Huidekoper Wells as Assistant Dean of Harvard College was received and accepted to take effect April 30, 1907.

Voted that Assistant Professor Irving Babbitt have leave of absence during the year 1907-08, the sixth year of his service as Assistant Professor, in accordance, otherwise, with the terms of the vote of May 31, 1880.

Voted that the title of Eugene Abraham Darling be changed from Instructor in Hygiene to Instructor in Physiology.

Voted to reappoint Charles Palache, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mineralogy for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to reappoint Walter Raymond Spalding, A.M., Assistant Professor of Music for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to reappoint Charles Henry Conrad Wright, A.M., Assistant Professor of French for five years from Sept. 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors from Sept. 1, 1907: Harold DeWolf Fuller, Ph.D., in Comparative Literature; Arthur Pope, A.B., in Fine Arts.

Voted to appoint William Richard Castle, Jr., a member of the Administrative Board of Harvard College from May 1, 1907, to the end of the current academic year.

Voted to appoint Edgar Huidekoper Wells Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue from May 1, 1907.

Voted to appoint the following Lecturers for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., on Massachusetts

Practice; William Hultz Walker, on Industrial Chemistry; Edmund Morley Parker, on Comparative Administration.

Voted to appoint the following Instructors for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: William Clifford Heilman, in Music; Arthur Stedman Hills, in Public Speaking; Bertel Glidden Willard, in Public Speaking; William Curtis Farabee, in Anthropology; Alfred Marston Tozzer, in Central American Archaeology; Charles Peabody, in European Archaeology; Latham Clarke, in Chemistry; Harry Louis Frevert, in Physical Chemistry; Lawrence Joseph Henderson, in Biological Chemistry; Earnest Cary, in Greek; Carl Newell Jackson, in Greek; Arthur Stanley Pease, in Greek and Latin; William Morse Cole, in the Principles of Accounting; Stuart Daggett, in Economics; Elmer Irwin Shepard, in Mathematics; Charles William Watkeys, in Mathematics; Burton Howard Camp, in Mechanics; Chester Littlefield Thorndike, in Mechanical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry; Edward Russell Markham, in Shop-Work; Arthur Truman Safford, in Hydraulics; Martin Mower, in Fine Arts; Louis Allard, in French; Alphonse Brun, in French; Philip Hudson Churchman, in Romance Languages; Richmond Laurin Hawkins, in Romance Languages; Chandler Rathfon Post, in Romance Languages; Arthur Fisher Whitem, in Romance Languages; Ernest Hatch Wilkins, in Romance Languages; John George Jack, in Forest Botany; Benton MacKaye, in Forestry; George Rogers Mansfield, in Geology.

Voted to appoint the following Assistants for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Lyman Sawin Hapgood, in Physiology; Newton Samuel Bacon, in Physiology; Paul Hector Provandie, in Physiology; Fred Robert Jouett, in Physiology; Herbert Eugene Merwin, in Mineralogy

and Petrography; Lewis Dana Hill, in Physics; Harvey Cornelius Hayes, in Physics; Harry Clark, in Physics; Arthur Bliss Seymour, in the Cryptogamic Herbarium; Robert Gorham Fuller, in Anthropology; Frank Richardson Mason, in Economics; Chester Arthur Legg, in Economics; Edwin DeTurck Bechtel, in Economics; William Joseph Pelo, in Education; George Albert McKay, in Hydraulics; Horace Upham Ransom, in Engineering; Charles Eliot Nichols, in Mechanics; Sidney Withington, in Engineering; Shirley Robbins Crosse, in Electrical Engineering; Julius Wooster Eggleston, in Geology; Frederick Henry Lahee, in Geology; Burton Merrill Varney, in Physiography and Meteorology; Robert Howard Lord, in History; Frederic Austin Ogg, in History; Nicholas Kelley, in Government; William Chauncey Rice, in Government; Raymond Hansen Oveson, in Government; Charles Wendell Kohler, in the Director of the Chemical Laboratory.

Voted to appoint the following Austin Teaching Fellows for one year from Sept. 1, 1907: Arthur Merle Hurlin, in Music; Edgar Davidson Congdon, in Zoölogy; Herbert Joseph Spinden, in Anthropology; George Leslie Kelley, in Chemistry; Joaquin Enrique Zanetti, in Chemistry; Richard Henry Jesse, Jr., in Chemistry; George Luther Lincoln, in Romance Languages; Alexander Guy Holborn Spiers, in Romance Languages; Conyers Read, in History; Albert Howe Lybyer, in History; Francis Gleason Fitzpatrick, in Fine Arts; Harry Phidias Forté, in Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics; William Robert Parkhouse Davey, in Semitic Languages.

Voted to appoint Cyrus Guernsey Pringle Botanical Collector for one year from Sept. 1, 1907.

OVERSEERS' RECORDS.

Special Meeting of Feb. 27, 1907.

The following 17 members were present: The President of the Board; the President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Delano, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Gordon, Hemenway, Lawrence, Noble, Seaver, Shattuck, Storey, Williams.

The appointments of Henry Pickering Bowditch, M.D., LL.D., George Higginson Professor of Physiology, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1906, and of William James, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1907, were concurred in.

Mr. C. F. Adams communicated to the Board the resignations of Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, from the Committee on Fine Arts and Architecture; Mr. Arthur S. Johnson, from the Committee to visit the Divinity School; Mr. James Loeb, from the Committees to visit the Library, the Fogg Museum, and the Department of Classics, and they were placed on file.

Mr. C. F. Adams presented the report of the Committee to visit the Peabody Museum, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Reports and Resolutions it was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Stated Meeting and a Special Meeting of March 13, 1907.

Convened upon application made to the Secretary in writing by the President of the Board, to act upon the proposal to extend the right to vote for Overseers. The following 21 members were present: The President of the University; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. Appleton, Delano, Fairchild, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Frothingham, Goodwin, Grant, Hemenway, Higginson, Lawrence, Newcomb, Noble, Norton, Sea-

ver, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, Williams.

In the absence of the President of the Board, Mr. L. A. Frothingham was elected by ballot President *pro tempore*.

The appointment of John Collins Warren, M.D., LL.D., Moseley Professor of Surgery, *Emeritus*, from Sept. 1, 1907, was consented to.

The President of the University presented sundry votes of the President and Fellows of March 11, 1907, in relation to the report of the Special Joint Committee of the Governing Boards on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, and upon the motion of Mr. Williams, these votes were laid upon the table to be taken up for consideration and action later in the meeting.

The election of Edward Charles Jeffrey, Ph.D., Professor of Plant Morphology, to serve from Sept. 1, 1907, was consented to.

Mr. Williams presented the report of the Committee to visit the Gray Herbarium, and it was referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

Upon the motion of Mr. Williams, the Report of the Special Joint Committee of the Governing Boards on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, together with the votes of the President and Fellows of March 11, 1907, in relation thereto, were taken from the table, and after debate thereon, and upon the minority report, submitted by Mr. Storey, the Board voted to accept the report of the majority and to adopt the recommendations therein. [See Corporation Records.]

Stated Meeting and Special Meeting of April 10, 1907.

The following 19 members were present: The President of the Board; the Treasurer of the University; Messrs. C. F. Adams, Appleton, Cheever, Fairchild, Fish, L. A. Frothingham, P. R. Froth-

ingham, Goodwin, Grant, Higginson, Huidekoper, Lawrence, Shattuck, Storey, Storrow, Weld, Williams.

The Treasurer of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of March 25, 1907, that, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the degrees of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Landscape Architecture, Master of Science in Forestry be changed to Master in Mechanical Engineering, Master in Civil Engineering, Master in Electrical Engineering, Master in Architecture, Master in Landscape Architecture, and Master in Forestry respectively, and the Board voted to consent to this vote.

The election of Jeremiah Denis Matthias Ford, Ph.D., Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, to serve from Sept. 1, 1907, was consented to.

The Treasurer of the University presented the vote of the President and Fellows of March 25, 1907, that, as it appeared that the votes of the Board at its meeting of March 13, 1907, extending the right to vote for Overseers, made no provision for recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred in Harvard College, this omission be brought to the attention of the Board of Overseers for such action thereon as they may see fit to take:

Whereupon, upon the motion of Mr. Storey, the Board voted to amend said vote of March 13, 1907, by adding after the words "Applied Science" the following "and the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred after residence in Harvard College," so that said vote shall read as follows:

"That this Board hereby determines that the degrees conferred by the Gov-

erning Boards of the University, upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, upon the graduates of the Lawrence Scientific School, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and of the Graduate School of Applied Science, and the degree of Bachelor of Science, conferred after residence in Harvard College, shall entitle the recipients thereof to vote for Overseers to the same extent and under the same restrictions to and under which recipients of the degree of Bachelor of Arts of said College may now so vote."

The Board further voted that said vote as above amended be transmitted to the Corporation that they may concur therein if they see fit.

Mr. C. F. Adams, for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported back the report of the Committee to visit the Gray Herbarium, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fish presented the report of the Committee on German, and it was referred to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

Mr. C. F. Adams, for the Committee on Reports and Resolutions, reported that Mr. F. T. Calkins had been added to the Committee on Forestry, and this communication was placed on file.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE REGULATION OF ATHLETIC SPORTS

To the President and Fellows and Board of Overseers of Harvard College:

The Joint Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports has held a number of meetings, at which have appeared the Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, of Harvard College and of the Scientific School, a number of Professors, present and past members of the Athletic Committee, undergraduates, and

the last two Graduate Managers. The Committee has agreed on the following statement and recommendations:

Control of athletic sports, both within the College and intercollegiate, is at present vested in the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, established by the following vote of the Corporation passed October 15, 1888, to which the Overseers consented October 17, 1888:

Voted, That the following be adopted as one of the standing rules and orders of the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers:

A Committee for the Regulation of Athletic Sports shall hereafter be annually appointed and chosen as follows: three members of the University Faculties, and three graduates of the College — these six to be appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers; and also three undergraduates to be chosen for each College year, during the first week in June of the preceding College year, by the majority vote of the following students: the Presidents of the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes, and a representative from each of the following athletic organizations, the Boat Club, the Cricket Club, and the Athletic, Baseball, Football, Lacrosse, and Tennis Associations, who shall be called together for the purpose of making this choice by the President of the University.

This Committee shall have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises within and without the precincts of the University, subject to the authority of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, as defined by the Statutes.

Prior to the passage of this vote, there had not been any serious attempt to regulate athletics, which had been practically entirely in the hands of the undergraduates.

The Committee constituted in accordance with the foregoing vote — hereinafter spoken of as the "Athletic Committee" — has exercised a general supervision over all the athletics of the University and has had charge of the athletic grounds and buildings.

By agreement made in November, 1889, between the then existing athletic organizations, each of which up to that

time had managed its own finances as well as all other matters connected with its particular branch of athletics, the office of Graduate Treasurer was established for all athletic associations, including Freshman teams, which used the grounds or buildings of the University, for the purpose of pooling the surpluses of the various organizations and securing a systematic handling of accounts. The office so established has been continued up to the present time. The Graduate Treasurer by the terms of the agreement was to be elected by the Athletic Committee, and, gradually, as the Committee has assumed more and more control over the athletic finances, he has in effect become, instead of merely an adviser of the different Managers as he was at first, the agent of that Committee in charge of the finances. At the time that the Athletic Committee was formed and the office of Graduate Treasurer established, no branch of athletics except baseball had gate receipts sufficient to meet its expenses, and even baseball did not always have a surplus. The expenses of all other branches of athletics, or, in the cases where there were some gate receipts, the excess of expenses over gate receipts, were met by subscriptions from undergraduates and graduates — chiefly undergraduates — and membership dues in the athletic organizations. Since 1888 the work of the Athletic Committee has increased greatly and the problems to be dealt with have grown much more complicated. Soldier's Field has been given to the College; a new and much better boathouse has been given; there has been a marked increase in the number of men who take some form of athletic exercise, and the great growth in the popularity of the football games with the graduates and the public and the corresponding increase of attendance have resulted in an enormous increase

in the funds at the disposal of the athletic managements.

The Athletic Committee has dealt with the care, management, and development of the athletic grounds; it has provided facilities for the increased number of men who take part in some branch of athletics and facilities for the many new branches of athletics that have grown up, as in the building of tennis-courts, hockey-rinks, new baseball diamonds, etc., etc.; it has dealt with the question of eligibility of candidates for various teams from the points of view both of standing at the College Office and of athletic standing; it has made sure that each candidate has passed the required physical examination by the Director of the Gymnasium; it has overseen a large part of the negotiations with other colleges, conducted the negotiations for the dual agreements with Yale, and dealt with all questions of schedules of games and races and, in many cases, has had to deal with questions several times, owing to the inability of the undergraduate managements to follow the rules laid down. It has also gradually taken control of the athletic finances. The Athletic Committee has accomplished a very great deal by its efforts to eliminate all professionals and so-called semi-professionals from the teams, and there can be no doubt that college athletics, in spite of occasional cases of abuse, are much cleaner to-day than they were when the Committee began its work. There has also been a great improvement in the more general participation of the student body in some form of athletics. In dealing with all the questions which have come before it, the Athletic Committee has endeavored to interfere as little with the actual conduct of athletics as has been consistent with carrying out the necessary reforms. This policy grew partly out of a deliberate desire to put on the undergraduates

as much responsibility as possible, thus giving them the benefit of the training that resulted, and partly out of the system in vogue when the Athletic Committee began its work. The policy has been on the whole wise, in spite of the delay in accomplishing some reforms which has resulted. In general, in spite of the criticisms of the present system contained later in this report, the Athletic Committee has done its work well, has accomplished needed reforms and prevented the growth of many evils, for which great credit should be given to the several Chairmen and members of the Committee.

The administrative detail of all the work done by the Committee has been done by the Chairman of the Committee, who has always been a Faculty member, with the result that his college work as a member of the teaching force has necessarily been interfered with. This is a serious defect in the present system.

There exists among certain members of the Faculty a feeling that the Athletic Committee as at present constituted fails to represent the Faculty point of view sufficiently, and that athletics are too strongly represented. There is ground for this feeling, arising from the fact that the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee often have not been closely enough in touch with the actual administration of the College.

There exists among the undergraduates a feeling that their representation on the Athletic Committee is too small, and that the proportion of undergraduates on the Committee should be increased. There is also dissatisfaction with the present method of selecting the undergraduates, because the electoral body does not include representatives of certain minor sports which have grown up since the establishment of the Athletic Committee. The dissatisfaction with

the present method of selecting the undergraduate members of the Committee is justified, and, in the opinion of this Committee, the method of choosing undergraduate members should be changed in accordance with the recommendation hereinafter contained, and, while the technical management of the teams should be left as much as possible in the hands of the undergraduates, the Athletic Committee would not, in the opinion of this Committee, be made more efficient or sounder in judgment by an increase in the undergraduate representation.

It has been the custom to select for the position of Graduate Manager a man who has some other occupation and who has been able to give only part of his time to the affairs of the Athletic Office. The term of office of the Graduate Managers has invariably been short. From this it has resulted that the Graduate Managers have not made a sufficient comparative study of the athletic expenses covering a period of years, and, as the Athletic Committee has obtained its information as to figures from the Graduate Manager, there has been a consequent lack of comprehensive knowledge of the figures on their part. This is a serious defect in the present system and one of the principal reasons why extravagance has not been checked. The present Chairman of the Athletic Committee has this year caused to be prepared and submitted to the Athletic Committee certain comparative tables of figures for the purpose of doing away with this difficulty. No action was taken by the Athletic Committee owing to the appointment of this Committee and the consequent uncertainty as to the future of athletics.

The total expenses of athletics under the control of the Graduate Manager have probably shown an almost constant increase. The figures at the Athletic

Office for the years prior to 1901 are not sufficiently complete to make an accurate comparison possible up to that time. The figures for the five years, 1901 to 1906, have been carefully analyzed and show for those years a steady increase in the total expenditure. The causes for this increase may be classed under the following general heads:

1. Increase in the number of athletic teams under the jurisdiction of the Graduate Manager.
2. The enlargement of the plant under the control of the Graduate Manager and consequent increase in the number of employees.
3. Matters of general athletic policy —
 - (a) Paid coaches.
 - (b) Increased amount of travel.
 - (c) Training-tables¹ at Harvard Union.
4. Extravagances:
 - (a) In supplies.
 - (b) In number of men taken on trips and length of time of such trips.
 - (c) In number of men taken to training-table and length of training-table season.

Intercollegiate athletics promote a general interest in athletic exercise, increase the number of men who take part in various forms of such exercise, furnish an active interest of a healthy sort to a number of men who but for them would be without any such interest, and are, on the whole, beneficial to the student body at large as well as to the men who actually take part in them. Football, of which there has been more criticism than of any other branch of athletics, has been sufficiently improved, partly owing to the active efforts of the Athletic Committee, to justify its further continuance.

At the present time, the greater part

¹ Some years ago the Athletic Committee decided that it would be a good plan to have the training-tables all together at the Harvard Union. This has proved to be expensive because the price of board at the Harvard Union has been higher than at outside boarding-places.

of the athletic expenses are met from gate receipts and only a small part from subscriptions from the students. The students' subscriptions to athletics are less to-day than they were when the Athletic Committee first began its work, and, in spite of this decrease, there is a large surplus every year in the hands of the Graduate Manager. The result is a lack of public sentiment among the students against extravagance in athletic management and a lack of effort on the part of the undergraduate managers to keep expenses down, due in part to the lack of public sentiment and in part to the ease with which the money is obtained. This is a defect in the present system. It is wiser, in the opinion of this Committee, that a more substantial part of the expense of the intercollegiate contests should be borne by the students, thus encouraging a sound interest in their proper management and avoiding the demoralizing effect of the present system.

There was due on February 1, 1907, an unpaid balance of the cost of the Stadium of \$49,881.95. There are about 27 acres of Soldier's Field still undeveloped, all of which can well be used for athletic grounds for the students in the University. The surplus of athletic expenses has amounted:

In 1901 to	\$15,990.02
In 1902 to	24,654.65
In 1903 to	23,601.69
In 1904 to	33,057.51
In 1905 to	27,672.01
In 1906 to	27,816.12

In the opinion of this Committee the expenses of athletics can be materially reduced, and, in the interest of athletics and all connected with them, should be so reduced. Such a reduction will make possible a reduction in the receipts. The debt on the Stadium should be paid as soon as possible. When the debt on the Stadium is paid, Soldier's Field should

be developed gradually, a section every year, and when the debt on the Stadium is paid, steps should be taken to reduce athletic receipts so that the surplus of receipts over necessary expenditures would be little, if any, more than is needed for one year's development of Soldier's Field. When Soldier's Field is completely developed, steps should be taken to reduce receipts so that the surplus may be entirely done away with.

It is impossible for any committee made up as this Committee is to pass upon the details of the way in which the athletic receipts should be reduced without an amount of study which the members are unable to give. Such reduction, however, should be made in gate receipts and not in subscriptions from the student body.

Under the present system of athletics there is so much responsibility placed on the coaches that the students themselves lose a very material part of the benefit that can be derived from athletics, and while it may be necessary to employ professional coaches to enable our teams to compete on an equality with the teams of other colleges, professional coaching should be done away with as soon as is possible without placing our teams at an undue disadvantage.

The number of athletic contests has grown too large.

Recommendations.

1. That the method of selecting the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee be changed and that, instead of three members of the University Faculties, to be appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the Dean of Harvard College, and the Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School be *ex officio* the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee. This recommenda-

tion is made on the assumption that the Faculty members of the Athletic Committee are to be relieved of the burden which has heretofore been imposed upon the Chairman.

2. That the method of electing the undergraduate members of the Athletic Committee be changed so that these undergraduates be chosen for each college year during the first week of June of the preceding college year by the majority vote of the following students, — the Presidents of the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes and a representative from each athletic organization which has, during the college year in which the election is held, been permitted by the Athletic Committee to take part in intercollegiate contests.

3. That there be no change in the number or method of selecting the graduate members of the Committee.

4. That intercollegiate contests be permitted as heretofore under the supervision of the Athletic Committee, so constituted.

5. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to secure the services of some man who can give his entire time to the work, to act as Graduate Manager and as administrative officer of the Athletic Committee, to attend to the details now attended to by the Chairman of the Committee under the direction of the Athletic Committee.

6. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to see that the athletic expenses are reduced, as far as in its judgment they reasonably can be, and that, particularly, the extravagances mentioned above in this report be done away with.

7. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to reduce the number of intercollegiate athletic contests.

8. That the Athletic Committee be strongly recommended to use every ef-

fort to get concerted action with other colleges to abolish professional coaches.

9. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to reduce the number, length, and time of trips of athletic teams away from Cambridge.

10. That the Athletic Committee be recommended to see that the expenses of training-tables be reduced and all extravagances connected with the training-tables be done away with.

11. That the Athletic Committee be instructed to apply the entire surplus of athletic receipts beyond the sums needed for current athletic expenses to the extinguishment of the debt on the Stadium until that is paid, and then to reduce gate receipts in such manner as it shall decide, so that there shall only be sufficient surplus each year for the gradual development of the athletic grounds and buildings of the University.

12. That no change be made in the present organization of the Athletic Committee except as herein recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. WALCOTT,
HENRY L. HIGGINSON,
GEORGE B. SHATTUCK,
MOSES WILLIAMS,
THOMAS N. PERKINS.

Feb. 6, 1907.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Committee, while agreeing with his associates that the measures which they recommend are steps in the right direction, does not concur in their opinion that these measures are adequate, and therefore submits the following report, which may at least serve to present the views at present entertained by many friends of education and of Harvard.

The growth of the interest in athletic sports and the nature of the attempts

heretofore made to regulate them may be gathered from a brief historical sketch, as a preface to which certain dates may be convenient. The first boat-race with Yale was in 1852, the first regatta in 1859, the first class-races in 1865, the first baseball match was in 1863. The Football Association was founded in 1873, and the Athletic Association in 1874.

Before the year 1882 the Faculty, under its general authority "as defined in the Statutes," exercised without question the power to regulate athletic sports, but had imposed no restriction on them save the rule that no match game should be played in Cambridge on Saturday till after the last recitation, nor on other days till after 4 P. M. In the spring of 1882 the fact that the baseball nine had adopted a schedule which provided for 28 games, of which 19 were to be played out of Cambridge, led the Faculty to investigate, with the result that it appointed a "Standing Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports." This Committee forbade games with professional clubs, and the employment of any instructor or trainer without its permission. It made a rule that no student should engage in competitive athletics without the permission of the Director of the Gymnasium, and it further directed that all match games played out of Cambridge should be played on Saturday.

In 1883 this Committee became satisfied that "the game of football as then played in intercollegiate games had become brutal and dangerous, and that it involved not only danger to life and limb, but, what was much more serious, danger to the manly spirit and to the disposition for fair play of the contestants." Changes in the rules were made, but in 1885 the Faculty prohibited the intercollegiate games of football, and this prohibition remained in force for one year. Three years later this Committee

proposed a new committee to be appointed by the President which should consist of the Director of the Gymnasium, a physician resident in Boston, or Cambridge, a recent graduate interested in athletic sports, and two undergraduates chosen from the leaders in such sports, which should report to the Faculty, and on all important questions involving general principles should consult the Faculty before communicating its decision to the students. This proposition was adopted, and the Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1886.

Meanwhile the interest in athletic sports continued to increase, and abuses of various sorts grew up until in 1888 the Board of Overseers appointed a committee to investigate "the subject of athletic exercises and alleged abuses, excesses, and accidents incident thereto." This Committee reported in April, 1888, that in 25 years the intercollegiate contests had increased so that instead of having only the annual races with Yale there were in the year 1886-87 94 athletic contests, of which 50 were intercollegiate, 26 with amateur organizations not collegiate, and only 18 among the students themselves, and these last were of small importance. These contests then cost about \$25,000, partly raised by contributions from the students, partly from gate money, and partly by theatrical exhibitions and concerts given by various college societies.

The majority of the Committee reported that these numerous contests materially disturbed the serious work of the students, taking them away from Cambridge at times in considerable numbers, and creating an atmosphere "distinctly unfavorable to regular work"; that a desire for victory was stimulated which led to dishonorable practices and ill-feeling between the rival colleges, and that of the various games football was

especially undesirable, though the claim of its friends was then as it has been ever since that the "modifications of the rules" then recently made had improved the game, and that it was "becoming every year more a game of skill and less of violence." The majority therefore recommended the prohibition of intercollegiate contests, and that the supervision of athletic exercise in the University itself should be placed under the control of a committee, in which the Faculty should "have a stronger influence."

The Chairman of the present Committee, Dr. Walcott, presented a minority report in which he expressed the opinion that the "excesses and abuses in athletic sports" were exaggerated, and that the remedy for such as did exist lay "in intelligent control, not in prohibition." He agreed with the majority in recommending a change in the Athletic Committee whereby it should be increased from five to seven by adding one member of the Faculty, and one undergraduate, and that this Committee should be given the entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises, "subject to the authority of the Faculty." He further recommended :

1. That the formal intercollegiate contests be limited to Yale, and that University teams be alone permitted to take part in them.

2. That these contests take place only at New Haven, Cambridge, or such other New England city or town as the Athletic Committee may from time to time designate.

Upon this report the Overseers on May 2, 1888, adopted a vote with the following preamble: "Whereas, in the opinion of this Board an undue prominence is now given to athletic contests in the college, and excesses and abuses attending the same and mainly incidental

to intercollegiate contests should be checked and guarded against."

The vote was in accordance with the recommendation of the minority report that intercollegiate contests should take place only in New England and on Saturdays or holidays, that university teams alone should participate, and that the Athletic Committee should be increased as recommended by the whole Committee and should "have entire supervision and control of all athletic exercises . . . *subject to the authority of the Faculty.*"

This vote of the Overseers was referred by the Corporation to the Faculty, which referred it to a Committee consisting of Profs. J. W. White, W. S. Chaplin, and A. B. Hart, and this Committee after investigation made a very full report. This report among other things stated that the Committee on Athletics had "dealt resolutely with the evils attaching to football, securing finally such changes of the rules under which the game is played as will probably rid it of its most objectionable features." It grouped the alleged objections to athletic contests under three heads and dealt with them *seriatim*.

Dealing with the objection that such contests "discourage general exercise among the students" and have mischievous physical effects on those who practise them, they gave the results of printed inquiries addressed to the undergraduate and special students, 1086 in all, of whom 1081 replied. The tabulation of these replies showed out of 1021, whose replies were tabulated, that only 16 took no exercise, that 610 exercised in the Gymnasium, 635 took exercise by walking, and 600 played lawn tennis, most of these taking other forms of exercise. 100 might be considered athletes, that is, members of teams, and about 300 more trained with the teams and competed in college contests. The Committee expressed

their belief "that athletic contests directly contribute to this favorable condition of physical exercise," while admitting that "the effect of competitive athletics upon students who do not play on the teams is less easy to define."

Without going too much into detail this Committee reported that athletic contests did not "interfere with study except in the Freshman year," that they did not create "an unfriendly spirit between students of different colleges," that their moral effect was good, and that they could not discover the precise amount expended for the support of athletics, but estimated the contributions by the students at about \$15,000, and the indirect amount raised from alumni and friends at \$10,000, which they did not consider unreasonable. They admitted as an existing evil "the disproportionate space which athletics occupies in the conversation and thought of the students," and that there was ground to criticise "the expensive management of athletic sports," "the effect of training and of athletic contests upon Freshmen," "the character of some of the sports," "the time expended in discussing unimportant matters relating to athletics," "the traces of a professional spirit, and the desire to win at any cost."

They recommended the creation of a committee consisting of three members of the Faculty, three graduates, and three undergraduates, with full power to control all matters relating to athletics, and finally that this Committee, though containing one Overseer, should "exist by the authority of the Corporation" and "be responsible to that body alone." As the Chairman of the Committee has stated of this recommendation, "if it had been adopted the control of athletics would have been entirely removed from the hands of the College Faculty." The Faculty refused to accept it, but recom-

mended the appointment of a committee made up of three members of the Faculty, three graduates, and three undergraduates, who should control athletics, "subject to such general regulations as the College Faculty may from time to time adopt," and should make two reports to the Faculty each year.

As a result the Governing Boards in October, 1888, appointed the committee recommended, but made it "subject to the authority of the Faculty of the College as defined in the Statutes," and passed a vote expressing their "opinion that further restriction should be placed on intercollegiate contests in regard to the places where and the days when they should be played therein." The Committee appointed asked for instructions as to the meaning of this vote, and was informed in 1889 by the Corporation that it meant that contests should not take place out of New England, or on any day but Saturdays or holidays, and that no Freshman intercollegiate contests should be permitted. This was in accordance with the vote of the Overseers passed the previous May and already quoted. Prof. J. W. White, the first chairman of the new committee, said with great propriety: "No person could honorably accept membership on the Committee who was not ready to attempt to discharge the spirit of these instructions in good faith."

In 1888 we have, therefore, the Overseers expressing their opinion that undue prominence was then given to athletic contests, and that the excesses and abuses incident to intercollegiate contests should be checked. We have a committee of the Faculty certainly not hostile to athletics admitting as evils "the disproportionate space" given to athletics "in the thought and conversation of the students," "the expensive management of athletic sports," the bad effects of athletic

contests on Freshmen, and the existence of "the desire to win at any cost." We have the Governing Boards in substance instructing the Committee to restrict intercollegiate contests by not permitting them outside of New England or on any days but Saturdays and holidays, and by not allowing Freshman teams to participate, and further we have a committee appointed, recognizing the obligation to carry out these views, admitting the existence of evils and the importance of remedying them.

It may be well to add a little testimony from the students. Thus the *Advocate* in an editorial on January 30, 1890: "There is no doubt that athletics have occupied too much of the Harvard undergraduates' time and we are not going to quarrel with any reasonable attempt to remedy this evil." And again on February 21, 1890: "There is an element of the ridiculous, to speak as charitably as possible, in the fact that over thirty thousand dollars were spent by us in one year to maintain a few athletic teams with positive benefit to only a few men. None of us want to see intercollegiate contests abolished altogether, but we do want to see them conducted on a basis which will do away with the evils at present connected with them, and this expenditure is not the least of these evils."

The Governing Boards, in creating this Committee, beyond a doubt intended to create a body which should restrain rather than permit the continuance of excesses and abuses, — which should hold the scales at least even between the serious work of the college and the sports. Taken altogether, the action of the Corporation, the Overseers, and the Faculty was the first deliberate effort to check athletic excesses whose existence all admitted.

It is important next to consider how far this effort has succeeded and how far the Committee then created has realized

the expectations of those who established it. The spirit in which the Committee undertook its work may be gathered from the words of its first Chairman, who said in 1893 that the Committee believed that "it had a larger function than merely that of control." "It therefore determined that its policy should be to foster the true interests of the sports committed to its charge."

In pursuance of this policy, to quote again from Prof. J. W. White, it "adopted and enforced the principle of the limitation of the range of athletic contests, but when the enforcement of that principle meant harm to what it believed to be the larger interests of the sports, it has not hesitated to set the principle aside." In these sentences lie the root of much evil. The Corporation, Overseers, and Faculty were considering the larger interests of the University and of education. The Committee was looking at the larger interests of the sports.

To deal with subjects in their order, the Committee was instructed that the Governing Boards wished no intercollegiate contests out of New England, and after allowing, in 1889, games already arranged for at Philadelphia and Princeton, on January 14, 1890, the Committee made the rule that "Harvard athletic organizations hereafter shall engage in intercollegiate contests only in New England," thus carrying out this instruction, but the rule was soon ignored, for on February 17, 1891, the Committee allowed the track athletes to compete in New York, and in 1892 it allowed two games of baseball at Princeton. Since then the rule has become substantially a dead letter, for the football team has been allowed to play outside of New England regularly at West Point and elsewhere, the crews have gone to Philadelphia and have taken part in regattas

there, the baseball team has made a tour of the Southern States in the spring, lasting ten days or a fortnight, if not more, and in other respects the rule against playing intercollegiate games out of New England has been ignored. In 1890 the traveling expenses of the Football Association, Lawn Tennis Association, and the Boat Club, the only organizations then having such expenses, aggregated \$2690.95. In 1897 the aggregate had reached \$10,025.94, while in the year 1901-02 the aggregate was \$13,842.71 (Report of Messrs. Thompson and Ernst, p. 2). In his report for the year 1902-03 the President took notice of the abuse in his annual report, saying: "The breaking up of College work for the individual student by frequent absences to play games at a distance from Cambridge is an evil which ought to be checked. It is a greater evil than formerly, now that intercollegiate games take place all the year round, — that is, in winter as well as in spring and autumn." As Messrs. Thompson and Ernst in a report to this Committee say, "The increase in expense of travel is due chiefly to a change of policy by the Athletic Committee, they having authorized more frequent and longer trips by all of the teams, both major and minor," thus disregarding entirely the instructions under which they were appointed and the suggestions of the President. Notwithstanding his suggestions, traveling expenses in the year 1904 reached \$18,195.76, of which the Baseball Association alone spent \$5060.57. For the year ending September 30, 1905, the traveling expenses reached \$20,624.28, and for the year ending September 30, 1906, the traveling expenses aggregated \$18,393.71.¹ These sums are many times

¹ All the figures on this page include the expenses of the crews at New London except in 1897, when there were no races at New London.

the total when the Committee on Athletic Sports was appointed and instructed not to permit games out of New England.

Dealing next with the instruction that the Freshman teams should not be permitted to participate in intercollegiate contests, it is to be observed that this rule has never been enforced, and that Freshman teams ever since have taken part in these contests. In 1890 there was a Freshman football team, a Freshman baseball team, and Freshman crew, and these have existed ever since. In 1901 the Freshman basketball team was added. In 1904 a Freshman hockey team, in 1905 a Freshman lacrosse team came upon the stage, but to what extent these teams have contested with other college teams was not made to appear.

From these facts it is apparent how little the Committee on Athletic Sports has considered itself bound by the instructions of the Governing Boards, and this has happened although Prof. White, the first Chairman, in his report to the Faculty recognized "the bad effects of athletic contests on Freshmen."

It is to be borne in mind next that the same committee of the Faculty in 1890 recognized as another existing evil "the expensive management of athletic sports." At that time the amount raised was supposed to be about \$25,000, but in the year 1889-90 the amount received for athletic purposes was \$37,697.42. In 1892-93 it was \$64,099.68. For a few years after that it was less, but in the year ending September 30, 1900, it was \$93,242.33. In the year ending September 30, 1904, it was \$112,262.39; for the year ending September 30, 1905, it was \$111,680.85, and for the year ending September 30, 1906, it was \$127,559.40.

On the other hand, the expenses for the year ending September 30, 1890, deducting the amounts retained by the clubs or added to the surplus, were

\$33,040.90. With like deductions for the year 1891 they were \$34,173.89. For 1892, \$52,083.17; for 1893, \$57,782.94; for 1900, \$48,647.79; for 1902, \$54,867.71; for 1904, \$61,338.55; for 1905, \$63,488.52. In these totals there is apparently nothing included for the care of the grounds at Cambridge or permanent improvements in the way of buildings.

Perhaps a more instructive comparison may be made by taking the expenses of the various competitive teams during the year ending September 30, 1890, which was the year after the Committee was appointed, and the expense in the last years of which we have record. In 1890 the expenses of the Football Association were (deducting amounts retained by the Club or added to the surplus fund) \$9060.10; of the Baseball Association, \$7823.49, and of the Boat Club, \$6953.20. For the year ending September 30, 1905, the expenses of the Baseball Association, not including Freshman baseball, were \$11,692.19; the expenses of the Football Association, not including Freshman football, were \$17,424.78; the expenses of the University Crew, not including the Freshman Crew, were \$10,147.97. For the year ending September 30, 1906, the expenses of the Baseball Association were \$10,356.19; the expenses of the Football Association were \$29,627.87; the expenses of the University Boat Club, not including the Freshman Crew, were \$11,266.51. An examination made of the items which went to swell these great totals satisfied the Committee that there was much absurd extravagance and apparently no effective scrutiny or control of the expenses. This comparison of figures tends to show how little the Committee on Athletic Sports which was appointed to remedy evils has been able to control "the expensive management of athletic sports," which was an admitted evil.

In the next place, when that Committee was appointed, intercollegiate football games had once been prohibited on the ground that the game was brutal and dangerous. Its abuses were recognized by the new Committee, though they did not consider them sufficient to make the game undesirable. Changes in the rules had been made at least twice which it was thought would remedy the evils. What has been the result? On February 19, 1895, the Faculty voted to adopt the following resolution: "*Resolved, That the Faculty desire the Committee on Athletic Sports to put a stop to all intercollegiate football contests,*" and after receiving a report from that Committee voted on March 19, by a vote of 41 to 25, that "The Faculty having received and considered a communication from the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, dated February 25, 1895, remain of the opinion that no student under their charge should be permitted to take part in intercollegiate football contests." This wish and opinion of the Faculty was not regarded by the Committee, which took the ground that it was not subject to the authority of the Faculty.

In 1902 the question was again raised in the Faculty by Prof. Shaler, and on February 3, 1903, a resolution was passed (32 to 7) referring the question of discontinuing intercollegiate football to the Committee on Athletic Sports for consideration and advice. The Committee replied on October 17, 1903, that "the present situation in intercollegiate athletics does not appear to render advisable the discontinuance of intercollegiate football at Harvard."

On February 6, 1906, the Faculty, by a vote of 31 to 3, again expressed its opinion "that intercollegiate football should be prohibited to Harvard students in 1906, and until a reasonable game of

football shall have been formulated and fully exemplified in the practice of individual colleges." The action of the Governing Boards superseded any further action by the Faculty.

Meanwhile the game of football had been steadily increasing in brutality, and its objectionable features had become more apparent. The report of the Committee on Athletic Sports for the year ending September 30, 1903, contains this statement: "There is one phase of football, however, which should engage the attention of all college men, — that is, the promotion of honor and fairness upon the field and in the preparation of teams. In the main the players are disposed to keep within the rules in their games, and if left to themselves or if brought into contact only with the best advisers, would probably in the end make football a game wholly unobjectionable. It is unfortunate that the game should be *regulated and directed so entirely by coaches whose point of view is strategy.*"

In his report for the year 1903-04 the President of the University said: "The game of football has become seriously injurious to rational academic life in American schools and colleges, and it is time that the public, especially the educated public, should understand and take into earnest consideration the objections to this game," and went on to state the strong objections to it, intellectual, moral and physical. He pointed out "its extreme publicity," "the absorption of the undergraduate mind in the subject for two months," "the large proportion of injuries among the players," "the distraction from proper collegiate pursuits of multitudes of undergraduates during the football season," "the enfeebling theory that no team can do its best except in the presence of hosts of applauding friends," of which he said, "Worse

preparation for the real struggles and contests of life can hardly be imagined," and then stated as its greatest objection "its moral quality," concluding as follows: "There ought not to be more than one opinion on the question whether a game, played under the actual conditions of football, and with the barbarous ethics of warfare, can be a useful element in the training of young men for such high service. The essential thing for University youth to learn is the difference between practising generously a liberal art and driving a trade or winning a fight, no matter how."

The Committee on Athletics had little sympathy with these views, as we find in their reply to the Faculty the following statements: "Having examined the question submitted, the Committee would respectfully reply that in its opinion the present situation in intercollegiate athletics does not appear to render advisable the discontinuance of intercollegiate football at Harvard." The Committee ventures also to express the opinion that the game of football is only one of many distractions in college life, and that there is no evidence that its abolition would necessarily turn the attention of students to more serious pursuits.

In his report for 1904-05 the President said: "The American game of football as now played is wholly unfit for colleges and schools," pointing out in brief the unreasonable number of serious injuries which are suffered to such an extent that "not one in five of the men that play football several seasons escape without injury properly called serious, and of the twenty to thirty picked players who play hard throughout a season hardly a man escapes serious injury." He dwelt also upon the violations of the rules by coaches, trainers, and players, saying that "there is no such thing as generos-

ity between combatants, any more than there is in war," that "acts of brutality are constantly committed," and that "the game sets up a wrong kind of hero." He further pointed out that "all these evils of football have now descended from the colleges into the secondary schools, where they are working great moral mischief," and said, "It is clearly the duty of the colleges which have permitted these monstrous evils to grow up and to become intense, to purge themselves of such immoralities, and to do what they can to help the secondary schools to purge themselves also," and he added with great force, "It is childish to suppose that the athletic authorities which have permitted football to become a brutal, cheating, demoralizing game can be trusted to reform it."

The report of the Committee on Athletic Sports for the same year confirmed the statement that sharp practices existed in the sport, and stated their resolution to permit the employment of regularly paid coaches for the crew and the football team on account of the severe defeats, or, to use the Committee's phrase, on account of the "disastrous" defeats sustained by the representatives of Harvard. The Committee admitted in their report that they "were abandoning a standard which we have always tried to maintain," and said, "It is also true there is no prospect of an improvement in the immediate future." They concluded by saying: "It is impossible to foresee the end of this or to predict when the reaction will come. Perhaps some day it will be found that the sole way to reform intercollegiate athletics is to change them root and branch, to dispense not only with the services of hired professionals, but also with outside assistance. If coaches as well as players had to be undergraduates, would not our student games be more truly their own?

Are skilful strategy and technical perfection more important than true sport?"

It is interesting to know that while in 1903 this Committee regretted the employment of coaches and said that if left to themselves the students would probably make the game "wholly unobjectionable," they lacked the strength to act upon that opinion, and two years later sanctioned professional coaches. The expense of trainers and coaches in 1901-02 was \$6164.69; in 1904-05, \$26,921.37; in 1905-06, \$13,184.14.

The Board of Overseers having before it these reports and the report of the surgeons, received early in January, 1906, a report from its own Committee on Physical Training, which began, "Your Committee considers the game of football as at present played essentially bad in every respect," pointing out that it encouraged "trickery and foul play" and was very dangerous. The Board therefore voted "that the Committee on Athletic Sports be requested to report to this Board what changes they propose in the game of football, and until said report has been acted upon and approved by the Governing Boards to permit no further games of intercollegiate football."

This recital of facts shows that in the 18 years during which the Committee on Athletics had been charged with the duty of checking the abuses and excesses in athletic sports, the situation had become so much worse that the President, the Faculty, and the Overseers united in demanding that the game of football be stopped. This body of adverse opinion would have seemed controlling, but some two months later the Committee on Athletics passed the following vote: "The Harvard Athletic Committee, by virtue of the authority delegated to it by the Corporation and the Board of Overseers, hereby votes to sanction the game of foot-

ball at Harvard as an intercollegiate sport for the season of 1906."

They voted further to transmit this resolution to the Corporation and Overseers, and it was also communicated at once to the newspapers. The Committee was satisfied, as it had been on previous occasions, that changes had been made in the rules which removed the evils of the game, but until public sentiment had become overwhelming these changes had not been made.

It is difficult to see why the facts which have been recited do not justify the words of the President, "It is childish to suppose that the athletic authorities which have permitted football to become a brutal, cheating, demoralizing game can be trusted to reform it."

This review makes it apparent that the Committee on Athletic Sports has not realized the hopes with which it was created. Instead of carrying out the wishes of the Governing Boards of which its first chairman said, "No person could honorably accept membership on the Committee who was not ready to discharge the spirit of these instructions in good faith," it has seemed to regard itself as charged with the duty, not of restraining, but of fostering athletic sports. It has not limited games to New England. It has not prohibited Freshman teams from taking part in intercollegiate contests. It has not reduced expenses, but on the contrary has permitted them to increase steadily and enormously. It has not restrained and prevented the abuses which have made fatal and dangerous a discreditable game, but on the contrary all these abuses have increased enormously during the years that it has had the charge and supervision of athletic sports. It has not reduced the evils which were admitted when it was first appointed.

It should be said, however, in all fair-

ness, that this historical presentation of the results reflects rather upon the system than upon the members of the Committee. They have regarded themselves from the beginning evidently as the persons charged with the duty of fostering athletics. The Committee has been made up of persons selected largely from their interest in athletics. So far as the undergraduate members were concerned they were chosen as the representatives of those students who were actively interested in intercollegiate contests. The graduate members have been busy men, and it has been practically impossible for them to give all the time that was needed to the careful inspection of details, whether of practices in the games or of expenditures. The members of the Faculty have been numerically in the minority, and in so far as they did not sympathize with the desire for intercollegiate sports they have been overborne by the majority. Moreover, the members of the Committee have been steadily exposed to the influences of the men most actively engaged in or friendly to intercollegiate contests. The demands of these men and their wishes have been steadily presented, while those who have been opposed to athletic excesses have been disregarded and apathetic. When pressure is steadily exerted from one side it is impossible that the resultant force should not be deflected. This result has happened with this Committee, and must always happen with any committee so constituted. It is impossible that we should have better members in future than we have had in the past, and it is impossible that any committee so selected shall ever hold the balance equally between the intellectual and the physical requirements of the student.

Proceeding now to consider the steps which should be taken to remedy the existing situation, it seems to me in the

first place important that the Committee on Athletics should be subject to the control of the Faculty. This was undoubtedly the original intention of the Governing Boards when that Committee was created, as becomes apparent upon a slight examination of the record. Until this Committee was appointed the authority of the Faculty over the whole matter was unquestioned. The majority of the Overseers' Committee in its report made in April, 1888, distinctly recommended that the supervision of athletic exercises in the University should be placed under the control of a Committee in which "the Faculty should have a stronger influence." The Overseers themselves voted on May 2, 1888, that the Committee should be appointed but should be "subject to the authority of the Faculty." The minority, Dr. Walcott, agreed with the majority in recommending a change in the Athletic Committee, and advised that this Committee should be given the supervision and control of all athletic exercises "subject to the authority of the Faculty." The Committee appointed by the Faculty to consider this report recommended that a Committee be appointed which should be responsible only to the Corporation, but the Faculty declined to accept this recommendation, and, on the contrary, while agreeing that the new committee should be created, recommended that it should "be subject to such general regulations as the College Faculty may from time to time adopt," and that it should make two reports to the Faculty each year. The vote of the Governing Boards under which the Committee on Athletics was appointed made its authority expressly "subject to the authority of the Faculty of the College as defined in the Statutes."

In brief, the Faculty desired and both the Governing Boards expressly pro-

vided that the Committee should be subject to the authority of the Faculty, and the movement took its origin in the recommendation of the Committee of the Overseers that the influence of the Faculty in the field of athletic sports should be increased.

The influence of the athletic forces upon the government of the University is made very clearly apparent when it is considered that by the action of the Committee on Athletics, with the acquiescence of the Corporation and without any vote by the Overseers, the authority of the Faculty over the Committee has been taken away. This seems to result from a mistaken interpretation of the words "as defined in the Statutes," as if these negated the preceding words "subject to the authority of the Faculty of the College."

Such a construction imputes to the Corporation and the Overseers an almost inconceivable piece of folly, since it assumes that while they intended that the Committee should not be subject to the Faculty they expressed that intention by expressly making it so subject. It is not to be supposed that the limitation upon the authority of the Committee would have been inserted if the Boards had intended that no such limitation should exist. It is a sound rule of construction that effect must be given to all the words of an instrument, and it is absurd to suppose that the Governing Boards by the words "subject to the authority of the Faculty of the College as defined in the Statutes" meant that the Committee should not be subject to the authority of the Faculty at all.

It goes without saying that the authority of the Faculty over any part of the college life must be "defined in the Statutes," as it is from these that all their authority is derived. If we turn to these Statutes we find that the sixth is as fol-

lows: Harvard College and the several schools of the University are each "under the immediate charge of the Faculty." In Article 12 the language is: "The several Faculties have authority to impose fines and levy assessments for damage done to property; to inflict, at their discretion, the penalties of admonition, suspension, dismissal, and expulsion; and to use all other appropriate means of discipline."

Under this general and somewhat loose language the Faculty has always exercised full control over the students while in college. It has prescribed their studies, their hours, and the rules which they must observe in their daily life. It has defined the standard of scholarship which must be reached in order to retain connection with the University. It has also determined what attendance at the college exercises is essential, what absence from Cambridge should be permitted, and what forbidden. In all matters of study and discipline subject to the authority of the Governing Boards it has controlled the action of the students. Until 1889 it had retained the control of athletic sports, and there was certainly nothing in the vote of the two boards, under which the Committee on Athletic Sports was created, which takes from the Faculty its entire authority over sports.

The change which was made in the Statutes when the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was appointed in 1890 in no way changes the rule. The authority of that Faculty is defined in almost the same language in Article 6, and its powers in matters of discipline in Article 12, of the existing Statutes. These Statutes contain the further clause which throws some light on the power of the Faculty. "A Faculty may, at its discretion, delegate any of its powers relating to ordinary matters of administration and dis-

cipline, except the power to inflict the penalties of dismissal and expulsion, to Administrative Boards, nominated by the President, and appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers. Every such Board shall be subject to the authority of the Faculty from which it is appointed." There can be little question that upon any proper construction of the Statutes the Committee on Athletic Sports is subject to the authority of the Faculty.

But since the action of the Committee on Athletics has practically resulted in the assumption that it is not so subject, this should be made entirely clear. If the question were a new one it would be a singular anomaly, if the Faculty that is charged with the duty of educating students and preparing them to receive their degrees, which controls their movements in every other matter during term time, should in a matter of such supreme importance to the students as athletic sports be itself subject to the control of an anomalous body consisting partly of undergraduates, partly of its own members, and partly of recent graduates. The relation of superior and subordinate is reversed when students and members of the Faculty combined can dominate the Faculty itself. The members of the Faculty, more than is possible for either the Corporation or the Overseers, are in a position to tell precisely what the effect of athletic sports is upon the daily life of the student. They are in constant touch with the students, they see them at their work and in their play, they can feel even better than they can tell what the effect of excessive interest in athletics is upon the attention to studies, and upon the intellectual life of the University. Many of the students, as has appeared from the articles written to the *Harvard Bulletin*, think that the great interest of life is found in intercollegiate contests, and

they are unable to imagine what would happen to the College if these contests were to any serious extent restricted. It is difficult to see how the Faculty can adequately discharge its duties if this important part of college life and college interest is withdrawn from its control. Whatever other action the Overseers may take, it is necessary that the Committee on Athletics should be made expressly subject to the control of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, for in no other way can the proper balance be maintained between the intellectual and the physical life of the students. It is an unseemly thing when the well-considered opinions of the President and the Faculty are ignored by a committee largely composed of students and recent graduates, even if the action of the Board of Overseers is not intentionally disregarded. Such an "*imperium in imperio*" has been proved to be dangerous.

As has been stated the measures recommended by the majority of the Committee seem entirely inadequate to meet the admitted evils. Take first what a professor long interested in athletics has called the "distortion" of the student's standards. Harvard University exists to educate young men, to fit them for their work in life by training their minds and helping them to acquire knowledge. For this purpose it was founded and has been richly endowed, and this should be always present as its main purpose to the minds of those who are charged with its administration. In the words of President Eliot: "It is a wholesome thing to enjoy for a time, or for a time each day all through life, sports and active bodily exercise. These are legitimate enjoyments, but if made the main object of life, they tire. They cease to be a source of durable satisfaction. Play must be incidental in a satisfactory life."

In 1888 both parties recognized as an

evil the disproportionate time and thought given by the students to intercollegiate contests. The Overseers, the Committee of the Faculty, the students, all admitted it. That evil has only been intensified since that time. Intercollegiate athletic contests are now regarded with superstitious reverence by a large part of the community. Their friends seem to consider them as the rock upon which the health and the morality of the college rest. What the President has said of football, that "all these evils of football have now descended from the colleges into the secondary schools, where they are working great moral mischief," is true to a less extent of other intercollegiate games. A boy as soon as he enters a preparatory school now is taught by his comrades and too often by his teachers that the road to success lies through athletic prowess. The lesson is enforced by the publication of his portrait in the newspapers whenever some school game occurs, and by the full accounts which are given of the games in which he has taken part. If he, under the instructions of his parents or from any other reason, desires not to join some team, he finds himself exposed to a degree of social pressure which it is very hard for an immature person to resist. Parents and sons alike privately complain that the latter are forced to play in order to retain their standing among their fellows. As a leading professor informed your Committee, the ambitious boy who goes to college finds only three avenues of distinction open, — one the presidency of his class, another a place on the editorial board of the *Crimson*, and lastly a place on one of the teams. He added that the members of a team lead a disagreeable life, and that no one would play were it not for the "lime-light." Of late years the successful athlete has eclipsed all other college heroes, and it is difficult for stu-

dents in these conditions not to get a very distorted view of what life is really worth. The intellectual side of college life cannot fail to suffer when success in athletics is regarded of so much importance.

As an educator, who speaks from Bowdoin College, has put it: Intercollegiate athletics "work injury 'in the degradation of scholarship standards for the whole college; this is a factor which all but the blind can see. Not that the athletes as a whole stand conspicuously lower in scholarship than the other students as a whole. . . . The danger lies in the influence of excessive interest in intercollegiate games on the *whole* student body; and in the influence on the minimum entrance and college requirements of the desire to win at any cost.' . . . Intense rivalry in athletics, the all-absorbing interest of the whole student body, particularly of those who can least afford the time and the interest, the almost fanatic enthusiasm of the public, the timidity of school and college authorities," are all factors in the result which he condemns.

Nothing, perhaps, can illustrate the strength of this influence better than the fact that a class 25 years out of college, and therefore removed from the immediate effect of boyish opinion, desiring to benefit the College by a large pecuniary gift, found in the Stadium the object which most excited their interest. The College Library is absolutely too small for its accumulations, the Chemical Laboratory needs very much enlarged space, there is not a department of the College which is not crying for funds, and not one single need of the College would have drawn from this class of mature men a contribution of \$100,000 except the Stadium, which has cost not only the \$100,000 which this class was willing to contribute, but the sum of \$320,961.68 in all. Moreover, this enor-

mous expenditure was not its worst effect, but in a sense it has placed the University under bonds to continue athletic sports until the structure is paid for. There is still due upon it a debt of \$49,881.95; it is estimated that it will take \$50,000 more to finish it, and after it is done it is a structure which can be used only a comparatively few days in the year. Said the *Harvard Bulletin*, the organ of the athletic interest, on December 12, 1906: "It is a rather striking commentary on the American system that during the recent football season in Cambridge not only was all the attention of trainers and coaches devoted to some 60 or 70 men (out of certainly some thousands of students), but the great Stadium, which was constructed for Harvard athletes, was closed to the great majority of the undergraduates." It is a setting for the "lime-light."

Its enormous expense was justified by the claim that some perfectly safe accommodation should be provided for the great crowds which attend the games of football, and it was pointed out that there was always danger of fire when the spectators are crowded upon wooden stands. During the autumn, when persons are clad in heavy woollen garments, this danger is much less than it is in the spring and summer, when numbers of young girls in light summer dresses witness the games of baseball, but the Stadium makes no provision for these games, and those who attend them are still exposed to all the risks which come from wooden seats. How long the Stadium may endure is an open question, but while it stands it will remain a conspicuous evidence of the fact that 25 years ago Harvard College taught its students to care for nothing so much as for athletic sports, and that the lesson then taught has endured during a quarter of a century of life in the outside world.

A change in the rules of football is no adequate remedy for this situation. The only way of checking the unhealthy interest in intercollegiate sports with all its evil concomitants to school and college is to take away the occasions which excite this interest. The only way of teaching the students that such contests are not of supreme importance is to let them see how easily they can live without them. So long as the contests continue they will excite the same interest that they do now; the desire to win will be just as great and lead to the same results. If we really wish to stop the abuses we must stop for a time at least the "intercollegiate combats," as one witness properly called them.

But it is urged by the champions of athletics that intercollegiate contests are necessary in order to make the great body of the students exercise, and that if they were abandoned the young men would turn to idleness and dissipation with worse results upon the college morals than excessive interest in athletics produces. Neither of these claims can be sustained. For example, by the report of the Athletic Committee for the year ending September 30, 1903, it appears that the number of people who played lawn tennis was 1392, those who took gymnasium practice 1622, those who played golf 540, and in the President's report he says "that the exercises in which the public is most interested, namely, football, baseball, and rowing, were serviceable to much smaller numbers of students." It is probable that interest in lawn tennis, gymnasium exercise, rowing, and golf would continue notwithstanding that all intercollegiate contests were abolished, and it is in fact probable that the attention of the students would be directed more to sports of this character and to competitions among themselves, with effects upon their physical

and moral characters at least as beneficial as those which have come from the undue stimulus of intercollegiate contests.

Said Dr. Sargent, Director of the Gymnasium, on March 6, 1906: "The crying need of our colleges to-day is not for the highly specialized and over-strenuous games that only a few men can play, but for more simple games in which a greater number may take part." Said the *Harvard Bulletin* of December 12, 1906: "In this country we devote enough attention to athletics; the trouble is that very few men are benefited by these sports. Something should be done to arouse more general interest in athletics; not merely the kind of interest which draws men to the football field to see others play, but the kind of interest which will lead every student to take interest in some form of exercise."

Said the Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton, as reported in the *Harvard Bulletin* of November 14, 1906: "During the past ten years — or more — we have lost sight of the fact that sports are fun. A successful Freshman football player was asked if he enjoyed playing on his Freshman eleven. He replied that he was glad to make the team, but there was no fun in it. A result of our entering sports in order to win and not to get recreation from them is that we have concentrated all our energy upon one or, at the most, two teams. The rest of the college have been neglected in coaching. Everything has been done to make the 'Varsity team successful. We have lavished money upon them, and they have lavished it upon themselves; we have wasted hours loafing upon the side-lines in order to 'encourage the team'; we have shouted ourselves hoarse in order to rattle the other side; we have been persuading our-

selves that it is all right for men to do in football, baseball, and in other branches of athletics, what gentlemen would not do in a few of our games. What we need to-day in our colleges and schools, and in those institutions in which young men are living a common life, is the development of a spirit of amateur sport, a spirit of love for the game itself, of delight in activity and health, and physical development, a spirit that cares for success, as every right-minded man enjoys success, as a result of vigorous effort, but which can take defeat in a simple, manly way, and would rather give up any game than attempt to win it through means unworthy of a Christian gentleman."

The surgeons in charge of the football squad, in their report published on January 3, 1906, in the *Harvard Bulletin*, say: "There were 150 men altogether in the football squad, of whom 50 at least played but a very short time, varying from a few days to a week or two. Of the remaining 100 only 70 can be said to represent the real playing strength of the football squad." This measures the effect of intercollegiate football upon the physical exercise of the students at large. The statements which have been quoted come from the conspicuous friends of athletic sports, and they tend to show that so far from stimulating general exercise among the students intercollegiate contests have no such effect and that the crying need is something that shall "arouse more general interest in athletics."

The charge that the students would lead less healthful and less moral lives seems to be a libel upon the young men who constitute the student body. They are in no way different from the students who graduated from the College during the centuries which preceded athletic contests. The temptations which beset

youth were just as great then as they are now, but the graduates of Harvard College during the years before 1850, who had no intercollegiate sports to stimulate their interest in bodily exercise, were certainly just as creditable a body of men, were as eminent and as useful citizens as those who have left the College under the more recent dispensation. If for no other purpose a suspension of intercollegiate sports for a few years would be useful for the purpose of showing how false these charges against the students are, and for the purpose of demonstrating that they can lead healthy and moral lives without the hysterical interest in athletic contests which now make such draughts upon their time and their attention. In the words of Prof. Ames, "It would enable us to determine by actual experiment whether domestic athletics are more valuable than intercollegiate athletics in promoting a general participation by students in open-air sports."

No young man can be prevented from taking an interest in athletic exercise, and it is a taste which does not need undue stimulation. The athletic grounds of the College, its Gymnasium, the river, the tennis-courts, and the country which lies behind Cambridge, offer the same and more than the same opportunities which their fathers enjoyed, and friendly contests among themselves will give them all the needed stimulus.

But if these contests are to continue there are certain evils which at least should be stopped, and one is the present waste of money. As the College and community grow, and as interest in gladiatorial shows increases, the receipts from gate money will increase, and where money comes easily it goes easily. Men will always spend freely the money which they control, when economy does not help them, and expenditure costs them nothing.

If the money which is spent on athletics were raised by contributions from the students or the friends of athletics, extravagance would be unpopular, and economy would be enforced. Students can learn at least one profitable lesson in college if they are taught the value of money and the uses of economy, and they will never practise this virtue while their coffers overflow with gate money. Athletic sports got on without it for many years, and can do so more easily now with a larger constituency to draw from. The following report of Lorin F. Deland, who was one of the Committee that revised the football rules, may be commended to the attention of the Board. It was published in the *Bulletin* on January 10, 1906: "While agreeing with the above recommendations as far as they go, I do not think they go far enough to remedy the present demoralization in football. I feel that the game has lost its just proportions by the introduction of mercantile standards, and as a corrective, I advocate the abolition of gate receipts. I do not see why a match game between students of competing colleges should not be played before invited guests as in the Army-Navy contest. When a single game between Harvard and Yale brings in gate receipts of \$80,000, I think that commercialism has found good soil for propagating serious evils."

There is enough money now in the hands of the Committee on Athletic Sports to pay the debt on the Stadium, and a large part of this at least should have been applied to the payment of this debt some months ago. This payment will leave the University free from the embarrassment caused by the debt. But even if this were not so, it is beneath the dignity of Harvard College to pursue a policy which it believes detrimental to the students because it is pro-

fitable pecuniarily, and to permit the young men in its charge to take part in the gladiatorial shows for the sake of the money which is made thereby. Our policy in the matter of athletics should be in no way influenced by such considerations.

It would seem also as if the Governing Boards might help the Committee on Athletics "to reform intercollegiate athletics" by dispensing "not only with the services of hired professionals, but also with all outside assistance." It would certainly seem as if the charge of professionalism were better founded when the charge of an athletic team is given to a "hired professional" than when one of its members has accepted pay for instruction in athletics from a casual pupil. To quote again from Prof. Ames, whose interest in athletics has never failed: "First of all, the employment of paid coaches should be abandoned. I do not see why any Harvard man should take any interest in the so-called Harvard-Yale boat-race. What matters it to us whether Mr. Wray or Mr. Kennedy wins that race? Every one knows that if we had Mr. Courtney as coach we should win nineteen out of twenty races. So in football. The game this year was won, not by the Yale eleven, but by Mr. Camp. If Harvard and Yale had exchanged coaches, we should have won by a larger margin than that to Yale's credit in the actual game. I wish it were possible to do away with all coaching except by the undergraduates themselves. The contests would then be genuine tests of the athletic skill and generalship of the students of the competing colleges. The competition would be sport instead of business."

Finally, it seems idle to expect that the evils of intercollegiate football will be remedied by any change in the rules. They may reduce the chances of phys-

ical injury, long disregarded but at last admitted to be excessive; they may make it more difficult for the players to cheat. While the game is on probation, as it was last year, an improvement is noted. When it has again weathered the storm, its old features will reappear. The rules have been changed several times before, and each time we have been told that its bad features were cured, only to learn in a very short time that it was worse than before. History will probably repeat itself, and certainly no change in the rules can affect in the least the injury which is done to education by the entirely excessive interest which it excites among boys at school and students in college.

Of the changes in the rules themselves, Mr. W. T. Reid, Jr., is quoted in the *Bulletin* of April 25, 1906, as saying that "the changes in the football rules would make no essential difference in the roughness of the game, but that the improvement in this particular would depend on the spirit of the players."

Their probable effect may be guessed from the rule suggested by Mr. Dibblee, the eminent football player, in the *Bulletin* of March 7, 1906: "(6) Provide that time may be taken out for injuries only a certain number of times during each half, *say eleven*, and after it has been taken out for the maximum number of injuries, should another injury occur, compel the game to go on without the services of the injured player unless a substitute is called to take his place."

Dr. Sargent, in the *Bulletin* of March 6, 1906, said: "No sport has long thriven among gentlemen that admits of violent personal contact. This is the factor in sport that has killed boxing and wrestling as athletic contests in the colleges, and it is the fundamental objection to football as at present played. The only

way to prevent injuries from objectionable personal contact and violent collisions in football is to stop trying to advance the ball toward the opponent's goal by running with it." The rules are not changed in this respect. The well-known player on the Harvard team, Karl Brill, in a published interview, says of the mass play as compared with the open play: "As a matter of fact, there is very little choice, if any, between these two styles of play so far as the player's physical safety is concerned. Within the last three years it has been the privilege of the writer [Brill] to have 'heart to heart' talks with 31 prominent football players in the East. (These players were interviewed at random. 17 of them have made their university team. They represent five universities and have been active on the gridiron as early as 1891 to the present time.) In the course of these interviews only one man, a Freshman, was in favor of the game. The others, after close questioning, became quite frank in condemning it. . . . If we can have the football problem investigated . . . perhaps then we shall not hesitate to have a unanimous opinion of the game . . . the opinion that football is wrong . . . From its very conception football is wrong."

Let me quote again from the headmaster of Groton, as published in the *Harvard Bulletin*, November 14, 1906: "But, as a former university coach once remarked, 'It is difficult to frame rules which eleven men, lying awake nights to circumvent, cannot find a way out of.' The alterations in the rules seem to promise improvement, and yet the rules can still be evaded. The danger of pulling muscles and sinews, which was the result of mass plays, is certainly reduced; but there will be breaking of bones and serious accidents from tackling in the open field, and men who are bent upon injur-

ing others will always find a chance in such a game as this. Umpires and referees, even though there be dozens of them, cannot see everything; and the very fact that the punishments are more drastic may make the officials a little less ready to inflict them."

The increase of the detective force, the heavier punishments, the diminished chances for concealment which the changed rules insure, do not really touch the deep-rooted evil which Prof. Lowell thus described in September, 1906: "Every one at all familiar with the game knows perfectly well that football elevens do not play absolutely upon honor; that every team does things which the umpire could not sanction if he knew them; things done not merely in hot blood, but deliberately, because they will help to win the game. The extent of such infractions of the ostensible rules varies, of course; but whether great or small they are justified by the players themselves on the grounds that their opponents, as is well known, do the same and worse; for there is, perhaps, no team that does not honestly believe the opponent's lapses from virtue to be greater than its own. So far as our colleges are fostering on a small scale among their undergraduates this very spirit of lack of confidence, they are doing just what they ought not to do. They should stand not merely for education, in the sense of imparting knowledge and training the intellectual powers; they should stand also and it ought to be their chief glory to stand, as places where character is moulded and citizens of the finest type are made. They ought to counteract the defects of our civilization, and, as one of the chief weaknesses of our time, this spirit of distrust."¹

If we want a voice from the under-

¹ *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Sept., 1906, pp. 9, 10.

graduates, this is what the Class Orator of 1906 said in his oration: "It is not to be wondered that, under the present circumstances, men when playing on college teams make use of tricks and underhand devices they would be ashamed to use in an individual match. There is great desire in the college at large to win. The college does not care particularly about the game itself; it is willing to win by cheering, if the team can't win by skill."

A game which has produced such effects should be stopped now.

Experience has shown that the mere expression of their opinions and wishes by the Governing Boards has had little weight with the Committee on Athletics, and a more distinct direction seems needed.

In order to formulate the conclusions of this report the following votes are recommended:

Voted, That the Committee on Athletic Sports be directed not to permit any further intercollegiate games until the further action of the Corporation and Board of Overseers.

If this vote does not pass,

Voted, That the Committee on Athletic Sports be directed not to permit any intercollegiate games out of New England or on any days except Saturdays and holidays, and that no student be permitted on this account to be absent from Cambridge more than two consecutive days.

Voted, That the Committee on Athletic Sports be directed to reduce materially the number of intercollegiate contests and to report to the Governing Boards the schedules of games which they recommend before adopting the same for any year after 1907.

Voted, That the Committee on Athletic Sports be directed to permit no further intercollegiate games of football.

Voted, That the Committee on Athletic Sports be directed not to permit the employment of any paid coach or trainer by any athletic organization, crew or team.

Voted, That the Committee on Athletic Sports be directed not to permit the collection of any entrance fee or other charge from persons wishing to witness college games, but that they may take such other steps to regulate admission thereto as seem to them proper.

Voted, That the Committee on Athletic Sports be subject to the authority of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

MOORFIELD STOREY.

February 27, 1907.

OVERSEERS' COMMITTEES, 1907.

Elections. Moorfield Storey, J. J. Storrow, S. M. Weld, W. C. Loring, Edmund Wetmore.
Reports and Resolutions. C. F. Adams, E. P. Seaver, Winslow Warren, C. E. Norton, F. L. Higginson, Moses Williams, L. A. Frothingham.

ON DEPARTMENTS.

Divinity School. P. R. Frothingham, James DeNormandie, Daniel Merriman, H. S. Sears, A. S. Johnson, F. H. Rowley, J. A. Bellows, A. M. Lord.

Law School. William C. Loring, James T. Mitchell, Edmund Wetmore, Louis D. Brandeis, Joseph B. Warner, George Putnam.

Medical and Dental Schools. D. W. Cheever, G. B. Shattuck, C. F. Folsom, Alexander Cochrane, E. D. Codman, W. S. Bigelow, H. H. Sprague, L. D. Shepard, H. S. Howe, G. F. Fabyan, H. P. Bowditch.

Bussey Institution. Carroll Dunham, Moorfield Storey, J. A. Beebe, W. C. Baylies, John Lowell, A. H. Parker, W. H. Ruddick, W. S. Appleton, I. S. Whiting.

Library. F. R. Appleton, S. A. Green, C. G. Smith, Francis Shaw, G. M. Lane, W. R. Thayer, G. Lee Peabody, C. W. Andrews, James Loeb.

Observatory. E. P. Seaver, H. S. Huidekoper, C. S. Fairchild, Simon Newcomb, R. T. Paine, C. P. Bowditch, G. I. Alden, Anna P. Draper (Mrs. Henry Draper), G. R. Agassiz, Elihu Thomson.

Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum. F. A. Delano, David Pingree, N. C. Nash, Oliver Ames, E. C. Lee, Mary Lee Ware (Miss), E. F. Atkins, A. F. Estabrook, Walter Hunnewell, W. P. Wilson, T. E. Proctor.

Gray Herbarium. Moses Williams, G. G.

Kennedy, N. T. Kidder, E. F. Williams, Walter Deane, G. W. Hammond, G. R. White, J. E. Thayer, J. R. Leeson.

University Museum. D. W. Cheever, Augustus Hemenway, C. F. Folsom, G. P. Gardner, R. L. Agassiz, F. N. Balch, H. S. Hunnewell.

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. D. W. Cheever, C. F. Folsom, Louis Cabot, D. L. Pickman, William Brewster, J. E. Thayer.

Peabody Museum. Augustus Hemenway, C. P. Bowditch, H. W. Haynes, J. W. Fewkes, C. J. Blake, C. B. Moore, E. C. Lee.

Germanic Museum. H. W. Putnam, A. A. Lawrence, Louis Prang, C. S. Houghton, Heinrich Conried, G. A. Bartlett, O. H. Kahn.

Arnold Arboretum. S. M. Weld, Augustus Hemenway, Walter Hunnewell, C. E. Stratton, Mary S. Ames (Miss), Abby A. Bradley (Miss), Nathan Matthews, Jr., J. E. Thayer, F. G. Webster, F. S. Moseley.

Semitic Museum and Division of Semitic Languages and History. J. H. Schiff, W. C. Loring, Isidor Straus, George Wigglesworth, W. C. Endicott, J. W. Morse, H. W. Peabody, David A. Ellis, H. E. Davidson.

Fogg Museum. C. E. Norton, J. R. Coolidge, Francis Bartlett, F. D. Millet, Francis Bullard, James Loeb, E. W. Emerson.

Lawrence Scientific School and the Graduate School of Applied Science. F. P. Fish, H. S. Huidekoper, E. D. Leavitt, John Lawrence, A. L. Rotch, C. H. Manning, J. J. Myers, Philip Stockton, H. V. Hayes.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. W. W. Goodwin, S. D. Brooks, G. M. Lane, Edward Forbes, A. L. Rotch, C. P. Bowditch, Owen Wister, Edward Robinson.

Jefferson Physical Laboratory and Department of Physics. A. L. Rotch, F. P. Fish, T. J. Coolidge, Elihu Thomson, E. D. Leavitt, E. C. Lee, Samuel Hill, H. V. Hayes.

Chemical Laboratory. D. W. Cheever, E. D. Pearce, C. F. Folsom, Wolcott Gibbs, Edward Mallinckrodt, Clifford Richardson, J. M. Crafts, Joseph Wharton.

Stillman Infirmary. C. J. Blake, D. W. Cheever, Augustus Hemenway, G. B. Shattuck, C. F. Folsom, J. A. Stillman, P. B. Howard, J. T. G. Nichols.

Physical Training, Athletic Sports, and Sanitary Condition of all Buildings. F. L. Higginson, Moses Williams, L. A. Frothingham, E. D. Brandegee, R. F. Clark, Edwin Farnham, M. H. Richardson, William Hooper, C. J. Blake, S. H. Durgin.

University Chapel. George Wigglesworth, G. A. Gordon, William Lawrence, P. R. Frothingham, S. M. Crothers, R. W. Boyden, W. DeW. Hyde.

Relation of the University to Secondary Schools. E. P. Seaver, A. A. Lawrence, J. J. Storrow, J. G. Hart, W. C. Sabine, E. H. Wells, E. J. Goodwin, A. E. Stearns, W. C. Bates.

Treasurer's Accounts. Moses Williams,

S. M. Weld, Samuel Hill, W. C. Endicott, Gordon Abbott, G. St. L. Abbott, Allan Forbes, Arthur Lyman, R. C. Storey, J. L. Saltonstall.

FOR THE COLLEGE.

On Government. Moorfield Storey, William Lawrence, Robert Grant, E. P. Seaver, Winalow Warren, G. M. Lane, C. C. Jackson.

FOR THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Indic Philology. E. H. Hall, A. V. W. Jackson, W. S. Bigelow.

Classics. G. M. Lane, W. W. Goodwin, W. A. Gardner, B. S. Ladd, James Loeb, H. B. Chapin, Prentiss Cummings, W. K. Richardson.

English Literature. Robert Grant, S. M. Crothers, Hammond Lamont, W. R. Thayer.

Composition and Rhetoric. C. F. Adams, G. R. Nutter, E. S. Martin, Hammond Lamont.

German. F. P. Fish, G. F. Arnold, M. W. Davis.

French. J. T. Coolidge, Jr., T. R. Sullivan, Gordon Abbott, Francis McLennan.

Italian, Spanish, and Romance Philology. G. B. Shattuck, W. R. Thayer, J. R. Coolidge, James Geddes, Jr., W. B. de las Casas.

History. J. F. Rhodes, John Noble, W. F. Wharton, W. R. Thayer.

Government. F. P. Fish, J. T. Mitchell, C. S. Hamlin, S. W. McCall.

Political Economy. A. T. Lyman, C. S. Fairchild, F. A. Delano, J. F. Moors, J. W. Farley.

Philosophy. G. B. Dorr, R. C. Cabot, R. H. Dana, R. C. Robbins, W. R. Warren, Joseph Lee.

Education. J. J. Storror, E. P. Seaver, J. F. Moors, W. T. Piper, G. D. Cushing, F. P. Cabot.

Fine Arts and Architecture. C. H. Walker, F. P. Vinton, R. C. Sturgis, D. H. Burnham, E. C. Tarbell, Holker Abbott.

Music. Arthur Foote, E. B. Hill, P. L. Atherton, G. A. Burdett.

Mathematics. W. L. Putnam, Simon Newcomb, Philip Stockton.

Engineering. J. R. Worcester, J. J. Storror, C. H. Manning, F. P. Fish, C. C. Schneider, E. W. Rice, Jr., E. A. Clark.

Botany. N. C. Nash, G. G. Kennedy, Walter Deane, E. L. Rand.

Zoology. D. W. Cheever, William Brewster, C. F. Folsom, Walter Faxon, J. E. Thayer, J. C. Phillips.

Geology, Mineralogy, and Petrography. R. L. Agassiz, W. S. Bigelow, G. P. Gardner, W. E. C. Eustis, Raphael Gumpelly, B. K. Emerson, H. E. Gregory.

Mining and Metallurgy. J. H. Hammond, C. P. Perin, R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., Q. A. Shaw, Jr., F. H. Taylor, E. C. Felton, Hennen Jennings, B. B. Thayer, A. F. Holden.

Forestry. C. F. Adams, J. W. Brooks, J. S. Russell, Henry James, 2d.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT,

1905-06.

The Annual Statement for last year of the Treasurer, C. F. Adams, 2d, '88, shows that the principal on July 31, 1906, amounted to \$19,977,911.71 as against \$18,036,025.71, the preceding year. The net income on investments was 4.74 per cent., a decrease of 0.18 per cent.; the total income from investments was \$862,809.25; total receipts, \$2,360,618.49, including gifts amounting to \$358,819.98 for immediate use. Gifts for capital account, \$1,859,298.23. Total amount of income, excluding gifts, \$1,686,428.08. Among the large items of investments are mortgages, notes, etc., \$1,130,000; railroad bonds, \$5,147,001.67; traction bonds, \$1,584,641.14; sundry bonds, \$2,340,487.61; railroad stocks, \$1,121,817.18; manufacturing and telephone stocks, \$473,062.77; real estate trust stocks, \$695,421.60; real estate, \$2,424,720.45.

Balanced Summary of the Tables.

	Receipts.	Payments.
University....	\$ 203,696.01	\$129,962.84
College.....	2,360,618.49	904,998.53
Library.....	67,141.24	78,447.70
Div. School...	40,843.96	43,812.48
Law School...	265,200.24	99,521.62
Med. School...	314,580.74	152,660.29
Dental School.	31,311.27	23,718.28
Bussey Inst...	18,920.55	17,237.90
Arnold Arboretum.....	47,359.18	29,166.53
Botan. Garden and Botan. Museum....	10,296.48	10,720.34
Gray Herbarium.....	12,177.51	11,325.20
Observatory..	57,175.97	58,622.20
Mus. of Comparative Zoology.....	40,948.55	38,313.10
Peabody Mus.	11,007.99	10,600.00
Semitic Mus...	11,884.03	8,281.6
Germanic Mus.	20,338.39	518.24
Fogg Art Mus.	5,724.04	5,386.83
Jefferson Physical Laboratory.....	7,360.29	5,943.19
Appleton Chapel.....	2,419.01	2,419.01

Phillips Brooks House.....	1,627.90	1,455.22
Hemenway Gymnasium	3,127.12	3,127.12
Stillman Infirmary.....	23,192.13	20,257.31
Sundry Funds for Special Purposes....	23,789.59	21,837.52
Construction Accounts...	827,833.90	735,180.11
Sundry Accounts.....	926,407.15	479,582.55
	<u>\$4,834,981.73</u>	<u>\$2,893,095.73</u>
Total amount of receipts..	\$4,834,981.73	
Less gifts for capital account.....	<u>1,859,298.23</u>	<u>\$2,975,683.50</u>
Total amount of payments		<u>2,893,095.73</u>
Balance, which is the net increase of Funds and balances, excluding gifts for capital.....		\$82,587.77

The Statement this year has a complete and valuable index, which enables one to turn readily to any item in the 130 pages.

DEPARTMENTS, SCHOOLS, MUSEUMS.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The Director of the Observatory called attention, in his report for the year 1900, to the amount of unpublished material which was awaiting publication at that time. This material covered a wide field of astronomical research. It embraced photometric studies of the satellites of Jupiter, which had been carried on since 1878; the determination of the magnitudes of large numbers of stars in both the northern and southern heavens; extensive discoveries, and investigations concerning variable stars; researches in regard to the spectra of the brighter stars; studies of new stars; photographic studies of clusters and variables; lunar and planetary studies; meteorological observations at Blue Hill and at different stations in Peru; and various miscella-

neous investigations. Altogether, they would fill 28 quarto volumes of 200 or 300 pages each. Some of these volumes still needed a large amount of work in the way of computation and reduction, but about half of them were ready for prompt publication, provided sufficient funds for this purpose were available.

Since that time a number of these investigations have been published, making in all somewhat more than eleven volumes of the *Annals*. The present year, also, will probably see a greater output in publication than any previous year in the history of the Observatory. Through gifts for the purpose by friends of the institution, additional funds have been available for publication. Even thus the publishing department of the University, through want of available room, was unable to put more than the usual number of compositors on the work of the Observatory. In this emergency, Mr. Williams, the Publication Agent, suggested the employment of a monotype for the exclusive use of the Observatory. This has been obtained. By means of this remarkable machine, which is capable of doing the work of three or four compositors, rapid progress has been made, and it is probable that as many as four volumes of the *Annals* may be issued during the present year.

More than half of the work outlined above has thus been provided for up to the present time. The labor of reduction for some of the remaining volumes, however, is large; meanwhile, each year sees the accumulation of many additional data, which must be prepared for publication before they can be of use to the scientific world. The value to the public of any institution devoted to research must be judged by the quality and quantity of its published work. Even delay in publication often lessens the

value of an investigation. It may be unfortunate, but it is none the less necessary, that such an institution should devote a large part of its resources and energies to making known to the public, and to making safe for the future, the results of its investigations.

S. I. Bailey, p '88.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

In the last four months eight applications have been made to the Pathological Department for men more or less trained in laboratory methods. Six men were wanted in pathology and one each in biological chemistry and in clinical laboratory work. The salaries offered ranged from \$1000 to \$1800 a year. It was impossible to fill any one of the positions. All available well-trained men were wanted for positions in our own School.

It is difficult to understand why so few men who go through the Harvard Medical School become interested in laboratory work. The same state of affairs is not true of Johns Hopkins and of some of the other medical schools to which we have to look for many of our laboratory assistants.

One reason assigned for the lack of interest in laboratory subjects shown by our students is that after the middle of the second year they have had in the past practically no laboratory instruction and in their clinical work have not been led to appreciate the value of the application of their laboratory training to the clinical problems they were studying. The establishment, during the last year, of a clinical laboratory course by the department of medicine will probably help to improve this condition in the future. For a number of years there has been a laboratory course in surgery, but unfortunately it comes too early in the scheme of instruction for the student fully to appreciate

its bearing on surgical problems. It would be much more effective if given during the third year. In addition there should be a certain amount of laboratory work planned in connection with the instruction in all the clinical specialties.

The important point which students need to have called to their attention is that there is a constant and steadily increasing demand for men well trained in laboratory methods. Such men are wanted as teachers in schools and as laboratory assistants in hospitals. The salaries offered are rarely below \$1000 a year and often are \$1500 to \$1800. Even if a man does not intend to devote all his life to teaching or to laboratory work, the training he will have received will be of the greatest value to him, and the ability to fill one of these positions gives a man a living salary at once and opens positions for him in medical schools and hospitals which he otherwise could not obtain for many years.

The libraries of the Harvard Medical School received their first endowment in 1800 through the gift of the Boylston Fund for Medical Books, \$550. The income of the Fund was to be applied "to the purchase of any new publications on medical anatomy and physiological and chemical subjects, that the professors of those Branches shall from time to time find necessary; and towards printing for the use of the College." This fund was augmented in 1872 by the Medical Library Fund of \$1422.13, of which the income according to the gift "is to be annually placed at the disposal of the Medical Faculty of Boston, for the purchase of books for the Professors' Library." But the need of periodicals and books far outran the income derived from these modest endowments, which now amount to \$1477.86 and \$2026.12 respectively, and they were supple-

mented in various ways. A considerable sum was expended by the Dean's Office for the benefit of the libraries, and departmental appropriations were frequently employed for the same purpose. From time to time special gifts were received for immediate use in the purchase of books and periodicals, and frequently the books and bound periodicals themselves were contributed by professors and instructors.

These collections grew to be of considerable value. In the Boylston Street Building they were gathered on a few shelves, either in the little offices of the Heads of the various Departments, or in adjoining rooms, which were devoted, however, to more than one purpose. The use of the libraries increased far more rapidly than their value, but on account of their situation in semi-private rooms they were far from being available to the many instructors, assistants, research workers and students who daily required them. The books were to a considerable extent uncatalogued, and indices to the periodical literature were seldom complete.

The need for better library facilities was appreciated and adequately met in the new buildings. In three of the group provision was made for a large library to be used in common by all working in the building, whether in one or more departments. The library so used by the Departments of Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy in Building B is now known as the Anatomical Library, and the Departments of Physiology, Comparative Physiology, Biological Chemistry, and Theory and Practice have united upon the name of Bowditch Library for the library in Building C. Pathology and Bacteriology use a common library, though each department still employs a distinctive book-plate. In the remaining building the Depart-

ments of Hygiene, Comparative Pathology, Pharmacology, and Surgery have so little in common that the libraries remain distinct. This is an economical disadvantage and greatly curtails their accessibility. The three large libraries in Buildings B, C, and D are admirably arranged, and most attractive. Fifty individuals could comfortably work in them. In addition to a common reading-room there are one or more extra rooms for current periodicals, pamphlets, catalogues, and special books. The growth of the libraries led to the appointment of a Standing Committee on Library on Dec. 15, 1906. To this Committee the Corporation has appropriated two Funds, one of \$2000 yearly for the purchase of books, periodicals, and bindings, and the other of \$1500 yearly for the services of librarians. This new arrangement has led to the introduction of modern library methods. Mr. David Heald, long connected with the College Library, has been temporarily put in charge, and through his skill, and that of his assistants, the various libraries are rapidly assuming an orderly appearance. Within a few months the author and subject catalogues will be completed and the re-arrangement of books accomplished. Through the courtesy of Prof. Bowditch, Mr. Heald has had a special librarian to help him in the Bowditch Library, and the Committee has appointed two other librarians for the remaining buildings. It is hoped that early in the fall the work of organization will have progressed so far that Mr. Heald can leave the libraries in charge of one librarian who shall supervise the general work. In accordance with the suggestion of the Corporation, assistant librarians may be employed who will at the same time act for a part of the day as secretaries for the professors in the various buildings. The advantages of a common management

of all the libraries have already become apparent from two points of view, economy and uniformity; it is hoped another year will show greater accessibility.

The Department of Comparative Anatomy has taken the first steps towards the fulfilment of the new aims, to accomplish which the department was established. It includes both the old work of the former Department of Histology and Embryology, and the new work in cytology and in comparative anatomy proper. In these two subjects new courses will be offered during the coming year, which will be available both as fourth-year electives and as graduate studies. Dr. Leonard W. Williams, lately Assistant Professor of Anatomy at Brown University, has been added to the regular staff, and is occupied with the making of dissections for permanent anatomical preparations, which will be specially correlated with the large and growing embryological collection. The latter consists of nearly 1900 series of microscopical sections of embryos of 20 species, which have been carefully selected as typical vertebrates. It is proposed to make dissections of the same 20 species, to serve as the basis of the permanent anatomical collection, thus rendering possible a comprehensive morphological study of the type selected. An Anatomical Library has been started and contains a considerable number of text-books in Anatomy, Embryology, Histology, and allied subjects, complete files of the more important special journals, American, English, French, German and Italian, and over 8000 anatomical and morphological pamphlets. The greater part of the library does not belong to the School, but consists of books deposited by Prof. Minot.

Work in comparative anatomy is an indispensable preliminary to most, or,

perhaps it should rather be said to all, branches of medical science. As the new buildings were secured partly to afford greater opportunity for the advancement of medical knowledge, the development of comparative anatomy must be regarded as a duty implied by the acceptance of the new obligations, but it will be the work of many years to accumulate the resources, develop the organization, and evolve the schemes of instruction, which will render it possible for this important new scientific undertaking to justify itself. The establishment of a Department of Comparative Anatomy is really the declaration of a higher ideal in medical education.

F. B. Mallory, '86.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

In his annual report of Radcliffe College for the year 1905-06 Pres. Briggs says: "It is noteworthy that, whereas the receipts from tuition-fees came to about \$72,000, expenditures for salaries came to \$68,000, and the total income from general funds and from rents to \$21,000. Salaries, especially those of full professors, are disproportionately small; yet after paying them, the College finds its resources for the year too slender to be looked at by any but the courageous. It pays as it goes, saves where it can without meanness, and hopes for better things. What it needs, constantly and peremptorily, is a large unrestricted endowment, and toward this need gifts or bequests may be wisely directed. . . . The new dormitory given by Mrs. Kimball and named in honor of Mrs. Eliot will do away with what many girls and their parents have regarded as a drawback to Radcliffe College. Bertram Hall, also the gift of Mrs. Kimball, is a dormitory in which under present management it is an educational

privilege to live; but Bertram Hall accommodates a small number only. The second hall will not need to duplicate the large reception-rooms of the first; it will, therefore, contain more bedrooms; and it will provide excellent quarters at a moderate price. A moderate price is characteristic of the lunch furnished in Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House, a building which does no greater service than in the assurance of a good midday meal at low cost to the scores of students who come from distant parts of Cambridge, or from neighboring towns, and spend the best hours of the day at the College. Thus the comforts and pleasures of our students are constantly increased till no one can say with truth that social life, or even social convenience, is lacking. Instruction holds its own as the best and most characteristic part of the College; but the difficulty of maintaining its high standard without larger endowment is as serious to-day as it has ever been. That the time will come when Radcliffe teaching is in no sense extra work, and that the coming of such a time will benefit both Radcliffe College and Harvard College, I firmly believe. All friends of both colleges may well use their energies to hasten its coming."

The Dean's Report gives the number of the students for the year 1905-06 as 436. After naming the degrees and honors conferred at Commencement, 1906, announcing the award of scholarships for 1906-07, and reporting on the management of Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House in 1905-06, the Dean continues: "The completion of the Library Endowment Fund, on which Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$75,000 for a Library building depended, was the great — sometimes it seemed the only — work undertaken last winter by any one belonging to Radcliffe. . . . The building will be of necessity simple, but it must be dignified and in

keeping with the Gymnasium and Agassiz House, and it must serve the real needs of a library where hundreds of students gather daily to study, and where thousands of books must be constantly and easily accessible. Two years ago the Alumnae undertook to raise \$20,000, the sum required for the furnishings, and they put aside that object to help to raise the Endowment Fund; it is their brave intention to raise the \$14,500 required by their own efforts and without a public appeal. The Dean trusts that they may be largely helped by the friends of the College, and that their zeal and energy may meet a speedy recompense. . . . In October, 1905, Mr. Henry L. Higginson resigned from the Board of Associates, to the very great regret of his colleagues. It would be an irreparable loss to us, if we had not still his friendship and his interest. His latest gift to Radcliffe, — a fountain in happy memory of Josephine Shaw Lowell, the wife of Charles Russell Lowell, will always stand alone in the list of gifts to the College. No one who heard it will ever forget the story of Mrs. Lowell's life as Mr. Higginson told it last June to the Radcliffe students and graduates. At the memorial meeting in New York, after Mrs. Lowell's death, Mr. de Forest said of her 'It was hers not merely to do, but to inspire others to do. She was pre-eminently a quickening spirit. She breathed the breath of life into others.' These words are as true of the giver of the fountain as of her whom the fountain commemorates."

The Treasurer's Report shows \$106,324.08 as the total receipts from gifts and bequests, as against \$123,896.46 in 1904-05. The net receipts from interest, dividends and rentals, on the other hand, show an increase of nearly \$6900 over the corresponding figures for 1904-05, and the receipts were also increased by



A. W. Longfellow, Jr., architect.

AGASSIZ HOUSE,
Radcliffe College.

a Bertram Hall surplus of \$2000. The income from tuition-fees, as shown by the report of the Cambridge Office, was greater by about \$1000 than in 1904-05; but the total expenses increased by \$4000. This excess of expenses over receipts, about \$22,000, was met by the income from the scholarship funds and other investments.

The Librarian reports that 580 volumes have been borrowed by 98 Radcliffe students from the Harvard Library during the college year. 11,408 reserved books have been taken home overnight, and 3627 volumes have been borrowed on cards for a month by 334 students from the Radcliffe Library, and 192 books were lent to students for summer use.

The Director of the Gymnasium says in her report: "In connection with attendance, it is interesting to note that out of the 149 students who continued in classes throughout the entire year, 68 exceeded the number of periods of required work, 26 kept a perfect record, and 55 fell short. Of the 38 students who either registered late or dropped gymnastics in the second half-year, 2 exceeded the number of periods of required work, 17 kept a perfect record, and 19 fell short. This record leaves much to be desired, but considering that gymnasium work is not compulsory and does not count toward a degree, it cannot be regarded as discouraging."

The total number of Radcliffe graduates is 800. Of these only 11 are not living. Of these 180 are married, 92 have married men belonging to the professions of teaching, law, ministry, and medicine; 75 have married business men, under whom are included chemists, electricians, civil, mining, and mechanical engineers, and draughtsmen; the remainder have married men of leisure, and of various occupations.

About 150 graduates are women of

leisure, but inasmuch as Radcliffe graduates, in common with other college women, have had an opportunity to learn that there is no such foe to moral fibre as idleness or triviality of interest, it is probable that a considerable number of the 150 who are not counted as having definite employment are working as volunteers, as hard as those who are wage-earners. Until recently by far the larger proportion of Radcliffe graduates who were earning their living were teachers. Even now, two thirds of the graduates who are self-supporting are teaching in some capacity: in public schools, including normal, high, Latin, and grammar schools, and kindergartens; 84 in private schools; 14 as tutors; one as assistant to a superintendent of drawing in public schools, and 10 as professors or instructors in colleges. In addition to the teachers, 4 are administrative officers in colleges. Several of the Radcliffe graduates who have recently turned to philanthropic or sociological work were originally teachers. Radcliffe graduates have learned, some of them at least, that the sole object of their education is not personal salvation, and the girl who has taught successfully after leaving college has had ample occasion to practise as much altruism as she possesses. In later years women have found more variety of occupation than heretofore, especially in connection with social reforms and philanthropic enterprises. Some 30 Radcliffe graduates are in active service in philanthropic and religious work, covering a fairly wide field: Associated Charities, Children's Aid, College and other Settlements, and the more specialized work of visitor for the Industrial School for Girls in Lancaster, probation officer in Cambridge, agent for the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, deaconess, pastor's assistant in a New York church, and

missionary in India. This shows that in these occupations the carefully trained worker is as much in demand as in the teaching profession. 26 graduates are engaged in secretarial work of widely differing kinds: for instance, one is private secretary to a public official in the Philippines, several are secretaries to the principals of private schools, one is secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, and one in the Trade School for girls in Boston. 15 are employed in libraries of many kinds, from the library of a college to that of the North Bennet Street Industrial School in Boston. 3 graduates are occupied as assistants in the Harvard Observatory and the Gray Herbarium, 3 are physicians, at least one is a nurse, two are on the stage, one is in a law office. As far as pure business is concerned, one is interior decorator, two are market gardeners, and several have business as well as professional interest in private schools. It is always a question whether the tide of productive work is rising or falling. If we may judge by one graduate at least, who is an increasingly good writer of stories, and especially of plays, it seems to be rising. Certain other graduates are successful writers both of books and of short stories, and some are engaged in research work and in pieces of investigation.

The annual meeting of the Radcliffe Auxiliary was held at the house of Miss Mason, on Thursday, April 25. Mrs. R. C. Cabot was re-elected chairman, and Mrs. Henry Parkman secretary, in addition to the present members of the executive committee. Mrs. F. O. Barton, Mrs. A. W. Blake, Mr. Joseph Lee, and Mr. G. M. Lane were elected new members of the Auxiliary. Mr. A. A. Shurtleff exhibited a plan of the Radcliffe property on the Garden St. enclosure, and described the present buildings and the proposed location of buildings to be

erected in the future. Mr. F. P. Cabot described the gradual growth of Radcliffe College, particularly since the purchase of Fay House in 1885, and pointed out that all these buildings had been bought or built to meet a real need of the College at each stage of its development. First the provision for lecture halls and laboratories and library emphasized the intellectual needs of the College; then the gymnasium was provided to give every opportunity for the best physical development of the students; this was followed by dormitories and Agassiz House, which have proved invaluable in the domestic and social life of the College.

On account of other engagements, Mrs. R. C. Cabot has resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Grace Eliot Hall, and Miss Yerxa has been appointed chairman in her place. The vacancy on the Committee has been filled by Mrs. Mary Lowell Barton.

Miss Irwin, the Dean, as representative of Radcliffe College attended the annual meeting of the Association for Maintaining the Women's Table at the Zoölogical Station at Naples, held at Mount Holyoke College on April 20.

The swimming-pool was opened on April 23 for a term of six weeks. As in previous years the College has appropriated \$100 toward the expenses of running it. The annual spring athletic meet was held on April 6, and was won by the Class of 1909.

At the meeting of the Council on April 1, it was voted to re-enact the vote passed on June 4, 1906, that each student registered in Radcliffe College in 1907-08 be required to pay \$5 for the use of Agassiz House.

A photograph of Mr. Arthur Gilman has been presented to Radcliffe by Mrs. Gilman. It is to hang in the new Library when completed, and to be put until

then in an appropriate place in Fay House.

The contract for building the new library has been awarded to Messrs. J. E. Warren & Co., of Marlborough, and the building is promised for the first of November. The ground was broken on March 4. For the benefit of the Library Equipment Fund several lectures and entertainments have been given in Agassiz House: Col. Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff repeated his lecture on the Indian Mutiny, given in the Lowell Institute Course; an amateur concert was given by several graduates and former students; Miss Florence Farr gave a lecture on the Music of the Spoken Word, which she illustrated by readings from the Bible, Murray's translation of the "Odyssey" etc, accompanied by music on the psaltery, an instrument made for Miss Farr by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch; two plays, *The Three Strangers*, an adaptation from the story of Thomas Hardy, by Leonard Hatch, Harvard, '06, and *The Geneva Consul*, an original play in three acts by Winifred Meyer, graduate student in Radcliffe College, '04-06, were given by a distinguished cast. A Japanese fête was held on two afternoons and evenings on the grounds of Mrs. Kennedy in Readville.

The Library Equipment Fund is to be used to furnish certain of the bookstacks, the catalogue cases, librarian's delivery desk, readers' tables and chairs, the electric light fixtures, window shades, etc. For all of these it was originally estimated that about \$20,000 was needed. The fund has been effectively increased recently by the gift of \$1000 from Mrs. George W. Collard of New York, but even now it amounts to only \$8500. As it is necessary to order the furnishings during the summer, the Committee are very eager to receive as many contributions as possible before Commence-

ment. The treasurer of the fund is Miss Esther F. Hallowell, West Medford.

ALUMNAE.

The following former students have accepted positions for 1907-08: Marguerite Barton, '98, and Dorothy Kendall, '07, are to teach in the Gilman School, Cambridge; Elizabeth Church, '98-99, '00-04, '05-06, and Elizabeth Pousland, '03, in Miss Winsor's School, Boston; Mabel L. Merriman, '00-02, in the Normal College, New York; Anna B. Eisenhower, '00, in the Friends Central School, Philadelphia; Ethel M. Howard, '05, in the Berkeley St. School, Cambridge; Gertrude E. Homans, '06, in the Kent Place School, Summit, N. J.; Amey L. Willson, '06, in the Lincoln School, Providence, R. I.; Alice Adams, '07, in the Walnut Hill School, Natick; Haida N. Parker, '07, in the Buckingham School, Cambridge; Margaret Harwood, '07, is to be employed in the Harvard Observatory; Lucia C. Witherby, '07, is to be Secretary of the Young People's Work of the Woman's Board, in the Congregational House, Boston; Sarah Wambaugh, '02, is Acting Superintendent of the Business Agency of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston; Mabel F. Weeks, '94, is appointed Associate Professor of English and Assistant Dean at Barnard College; Mabel E. Hodder, '03-04, '06-07, instructor of History at Wellesley College; Bertha M. Pillsbury, '96-98, '06-07, and Helen A. Ward, '00, are to be readers in English at Bryn Mawr College; Margaret Sweeney, '99, is to be Assistant Professor of English and Dean of Women at Adelphi College; Sarah E. Chandler, '98, is to teach in the Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Marriages.

1881-82, 1887-90, 1891-92. Lucy

Maria Stone to John Stetson Edmonds, at Somerville, April 19, 1907.

1889-93. Mabel Henderson to the Rev. Wilson Ezra Vandermark, at Cambridge, April 29, 1907.

1898-02. Elita Caswell Roberts to George Phillips Dike, at Cambridge, April 30, 1907.

1905. Lilian Mitchell Barbour to Harold Whitman Bennett, at Cambridge, May 18, 1907.

1905. Alice Burt Berry to John Robert Nichols.

Mary Coes, '87.

STUDENT LIFE.

The event of most interest to undergraduates during the past quarter was the adoption by the Governing Boards of the report of the joint committee appointed to investigate athletics. The decision to allow intercollegiate contests to continue was of course a cause of general satisfaction. Few were surprised at this decision, however, and although the report in general seemed rather trivial, the important recommendations were directly against undergraduate sentiment. To make the three Faculty members of the Athletic Committee the three Deans *ex officio*, without regard to their knowledge of or interest in athletics is looked upon as a very ill-advised move, and it is probable that there are no stronger opponents of this scheme than the Deans themselves. Furthermore it is recommended that as soon as the Stadium debt is canceled, gate receipts shall be reduced to a minimum, but that subscriptions shall continue as heretofore. This is absolutely contrary to the sentiments of practically every undergraduate. With such a crying need of funds to continue the work of reclaiming Soldier's Field and of improved gymnasium facilities it seems little short of folly to

cut off the surest source of income. There seems to be no good reason why outsiders should not be allowed to witness our athletic contests, and if gate receipts were abolished it would be difficult to devise a fair method of regulating admission, which would exclude only the undesirable element. Undergraduates are willing to pay a liberal price for H. A. A. tickets, and do not consider that gate receipts are detrimental to the amateur spirit. As to subscriptions, which the Committee favors, these are looked upon as an unnecessary nuisance and as an unfair way of supporting the minor teams, since the heaviest burden always falls upon the Freshmen, who are afraid to refuse. Their only advantage seems to be as a means of trying out candidates for managerships, and many do not consider that this furnishes a fair basis of choice, since it gives a man with most friends a decided advantage from the start.

Meanwhile the haste to pay off the Stadium debt has begun to produce results. The Leiter Cup baseball series, which last year gave nearly 200 men a chance to take part in competitive exercise, has been abandoned on account of lack of fields; and the cricket team has been given up for the same reason. This is partly explained by the fact that one end of the already reclaimed portion of Soldier's Field has been given up to new tennis-courts, thus spoiling two scrub baseball diamonds and shortening the second nine diamond. While the new courts may have been needed, it is generally felt that this need did not justify using so much of Soldier's Field, unless the authorities were willing to provide other accommodations for the sports which they drove out.

The annual business meeting and election of officers of the Union was held on April 4. After the meeting Major

Higginson made an address in which he touched upon many matters both of undergraduate and of public interest. In particular he dealt with the trade-unions and with the question of railroad management, making a strong plea for a fairer judgment of railroad presidents. In speaking of athletics Major Higginson urged the necessity of preserving the amateur spirit, and in this connection advised that as soon as the Stadium debt is canceled gate receipts should be materially reduced.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Major H. L. Higginson, '85; vice-pres., G. G. Ball, '08; sec., G. G. Bacon, '08; Governing Board, J. D. White, '07 (1L.), R. H. Oveson, 2L. (3L.), F. H. Burr, '09, G. G. Glass, '08, L. K. Lunt, '09, J. Richardson, Jr., '08; Library Committee, C. T. Copeland, '82, W. R. Castle, Jr., '00, C. Apollonio, '08, E. H. Wells, '97, K. G. Carpenter, '08, W. C. Lane, '81, F. S. Montgomery, '08. J. D. White was later chosen chairman of the Governing Board and G. G. Glass, secretary. Mr. Lane was elected chairman of the Library Committee.

The Union has had a very successful year, socially as well as financially. The entertainments have been of an unusually high order, many of the speakers being men of world-wide prominence. Among these have been President Eliot, who spoke at the reception to Freshmen; President Roosevelt, who gave a forceful address upon a multitude of timely subjects; Secretary Shaw, Hon. W. J. Bryan, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Dr. Grenfell, Jacob Riis, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Booker T. Washington. These lectures have for the most part been very largely attended. Mass meetings, class smokers, the successful Junior dance, and the improved service of the restaurant have all con-

tributed to the increased popularity of the Union. This is reflected in the steady growth of the membership list. On March 1 the total number of active members was 2166 as compared with 2093 at the close of last year. It is interesting to note that 1957 of these members have taken advantage of the privilege of charging Union dues on the term bills, granted by the Corporation last year.

The most encouraging feature of the treasurer's report is the decreased deficit in the restaurant account. The figures for this item are \$538.89 as against a loss of \$2302.65 last year. This report is for the first half-year. The total expenses were \$16,167.54 with an apparent deficit of \$484.32. The treasurer explained, however, that this deficit was due to the fact that certain interest on investments had not yet come due.

The debating interests have been unusually active during the past few weeks. With trials going on for the University, Freshman, and club teams the new quarters in Dane Hall have been in frequent use. On March 22 Harvard was defeated by Princeton at Princeton by a unanimous decision of the judges. Harvard defended the negative of the following subject, submitted by Princeton: "Resolved, That the present distribution of power between the federal and state governments is not adapted to modern conditions, and calls for re-adjustment in the direction of further centralization." The Harvard speakers were E. R. Lewis, '08, B. M. Nussbaum, '08, and I. L. Sharfman, '07; and Princeton was represented by R. J. Sterret, '07, M. F. Fry, '09, and R. S. Sidebotham, '07. In the debate Harvard showed a more complete knowledge of the question, but proved inferior in delivery and in the plan of debate. While Princeton

clearly had the advantage on the main speeches, the Harvard speakers displayed exceptional ability in the rebuttals. Princeton must have had a wealth of good debating material, for another team defeated Yale at New Haven on the same night.

An innovation this year was the Harvard-Yale Freshman debate, which took the place of the former Freshman-Exeter debate. This was held in the New Lecture Hall on April 26, before a reasonably large audience. It was won by the Yale Freshmen by a unanimous decision. The question for debate was: "Resolved, That, if constitutional, the United States shipping engaged in South American trade should be subsidized." The Harvard speakers presented strong evidence on the affirmative, but their opponents excelled in delivery, and in their superior presentation of their arguments. Harvard 1910 was represented by C. H. Raymond, S. E. Munyer, and T. M. Gregory; Yale, by S. E. Keeler, Jr., D. Mungall, Jr., and E. D. Snyder.

On May 3 the final interclub debate between the newly organized Agora and Forum took place in the New Lecture Hall. This debate was for the Pasteur medal which has formerly been awarded in the final debate of the interclass series which these interclub contests have replaced. It was on the following subject, chosen, according to the conditions of the prize, from contemporary French politics: "Resolved, That the French Government should substitute a general income tax for the direct taxes (*contributions directes*) now levied for national purposes." The Agora team, supporting the affirmative, was composed of S. Feingold, '07, A. Prussian, '08, and B. S. Pouzzner, '08; the Forum team of K. Costikyan, '09, R. T. Mack, '08, and I. Dimond, '09. The decision was unanimously in favor of the Agora,

which had decidedly the better case, but the Pasteur medal was awarded to I. Dimond, '09, of the Forum team.

The opening night of the play *Brown of Harvard* was the occasion of a somewhat over-demonstrative expression of disapproval on the part of a few undergraduates. A large number of lemons were thrown at the performers, chiefly at those who were wearing the University "H." As usual the whole College had to bear the blame, and at the suggestion of certain graduates the four class presidents made a public apology before the footlights at the next performance. This unauthorized apology caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the undergraduates, who objected to a sweeping apology for the acts committed by a few men.

Practically all of the undergraduate plays have taken place during the past few weeks. The first of these was *Der Strickbrief*, presented by the Deutscher Verein on March 15. The play, an amusing farce by Roderick Benedix, was very well acted and proved a decided success. Following is the cast:

Derendorf,	W. T. Pickering, '09
Strenge,	G. A. Schneider '07
Dorothea,	A. B. Kuttner, '08
Fransiaka,	T. W. Knauth, '07
Brinkmann,	W. H. Pollak, '07
Bastelmeier,	P. N. Crusius, '09
Dicke,	C. A. Neymann, sC.
Nippard,	H. von Kaltenborn, sC.
Flaschner,	P. M. Piel, sC.
Christoph,	M. T. Ackerland, '09
Matthes,	D. West, '07

Next in order was the musical comedy, *The Lotos-Eaters*, presented by the Hasty Pudding Club during the third week in March. The libretto was by D. W. Streeter, '07, and the greater part of the music by E. Ballantine, '07. The music inclined toward the Spanish, and was more original than the average music written by undergraduates. Much of the acting was of a high standard and

made the most of the opportunities offered by the play. The cast was as follows:

Percival Winterbottom, a Harvard student (?), C. L. Hay, '08
 Professor Domehead Winterbottom, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, F. M. Gunther, '07
 Ethel Adams Winterbottom, his daughter, W. P. Blodgett, '07
 Mrs. Jane Abadiah Butterworth, a masterful woman from Chicopee Falls near Springfield Mass., C. G. Osborne, '07
 Mr. Abadiah Burdock Butterworth, her husband, H. E. Widener, '07
 Amelia Barrymore Butterworth, their daughter, G. G. Bacon '08
 Angela de Casonetta, a Castilian with a past, W. Robbins, '08
 Don Juan de Pistado de Gorgonsola, a very bad man, B. Moore, '08
 King Alphonso of Spain, S. P. Henshaw, '07
 Carambo, Lord Chamberlain, S. Ervin, '08
 Henry Lacklustre, a philosophical waiter, J. J. Rowe, '07
 Hottatamale, chief anarchist, H. W. Nichols, '07
 Jujube, S. T. Hubbard, '07
 Spanish men, king's guards, peasant girls, Spanish dancers and vaudeville performers.

The Delta Upsilon Fraternity continued its custom of presenting annually an Elizabethan play. The piece selected for this year was Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*. Two public performances were given in Cambridge during the first week in April, and in the spring vacation the play was taken to New Haven and Wellesley. The cast:

The Speaker of the Prologue, L. R. Martineau, '09
 A Citizen, I. W. Bailey, '07
 His Wife, C. B. Wetherell, '08
 Ralph, his apprentice, O. L. M. H. Lyding, '09
 Two boys, { P. N. Garland, '08
 { R. F. Kimball, '08
 Venturewell, a merchant, R. L. Niles, '09
 Humphrey, A. M. Hurlin, '10
 Merrythought, W. J. McCormick, '07
 Jasper, his son, R. M. Middlemass, '09
 Michael, his son, J. E. Garnsey, '09
 Tim, an apprentice, F. S. Howe, '08
 George, an apprentice, C. W. Burton, '08
 A Host, G. W. Bricks, '07
 A Tapster, H. P. Breed, '08
 A Barber, R. G. Partridge, '08
 Two Captives, { L. R. Martineau, '09
 { G. W. Bricks, '07

A Sergeant, T. Eaton, '08
 William Hammerton, apprentice, H. P. Forte, '07
 George Greengoose, apprentice, H. P. Breed, '08
 Luce, daughter of Venturewell, T. W. Knauth, '07
 Mistress Merrythought, D. H. Howie, '07
 Pompomia, daughter of the King of Moldavia, L. R. Martineau, '09
 Apprentices and attendants.

The public performances of the annual Pi Eta play came immediately after the April recess. It consisted of a two-act comic opera entitled *The Financier*. The words were written by H. H. Hemingway, '08, and L. W. Pritchett, '08, and the music by R. J. DeGolyer, '08. The singing of R. D. Murphy and H. L. Murphy was one of the pleasantest features of the performance. The cast:

James Percival Brown, a recent graduate of Harvard, commonly known as "Jimmy," G. L. Yocum, '07
 Joshua Phineas Brown, who has just made a "million," F. Taft, '07
 Knight Byrd, a sport, also an old college chum of Jimmy's, J. T. Houghton, '08
 Wright Moran Moore, reporter for the "Howl," C. N. Eaton, '08
 Vandeventer Parks, a stock manipulator, S. Crowell, '09
 Selum Short, a broker, H. B. Sheahan, '09
 Frances Parks, daughter of Vandeventer Parks, R. D. Murphy, '08
 Stungin Stocks, H. L. Murphy, '08
 Estrella Flushing, hotel clerk and stenographer, L. M. Potter, '08
 Bell-boys at Hotel St. Reckless, { J. R. Benton, '08
 { S. T. Bittenbender, '09
 P. C. Haske, '08

Another play of less general interest, a two-act play by Vital Aza, entitled *Llovido del Cielo*, was given by the Sociedad Española on April 4.

The *Monthly* has elected the following officers: Pres., J. H. Wheelock, '08; sec., R. Altrocchi, '08; business manager, H. M. Pitman, '09. — The officers of the Phillips Brooks House Association for the ensuing year are: Pres., G. Emerson, '08; vice-pres., G. G. Ball, '08; sec., L. K. Lunt, '09; treas., J. S. Whitney, '08.

Dwight S. Brigham, '08.

ATHLETICS.

Baseball.

The Baseball squad began indoor work in the Cage on Feb. 12, under the direction of Coach L. P. Pieper, '04. As a result of the batting and fielding ability shown in the Cage, the squad was weeded down to about 25 men by the time the weather moderated sufficiently to allow outdoor practice. Owing to the large number of Freshmen on last year's team nearly every position was well filled from the start. This gave the coach a chance to confine practically all his efforts to developing a hard-hitting team, and one which could bat and run bases intelligently as well as field their positions. With Currier behind the plate, Leonard on third, McCall at second and Simons at shortstop, the infield was well provided for with the exception of first base. Briggs soon proved to be the man to fill this place. In the outfield Captain Dexter at left and Harvey at centre were fixtures. Pounds of last year's team proved unsatisfactory at right, and experiments were tried with Waters, Dana, and Ware. The Nine is weakest in pitchers. Hartford has excellent form, but last year in big games showed lack of confidence. Slater, Brennan, and Bush are the other members of the pitching staff.

This year the team will play a third game with Princeton in case of a tie, and it is probable that this arrangement will be continued in future years. The squad went to Annapolis for a week during the Southern trip. Two regular games with the Naval Academy were played and won and on the return trip the Nine defeated West Point by a splendid rally in the ninth inning. The results of games played up to the time of going to press are as follows:

- | | | |
|-------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| April | 6. | H., 11; University of Vermont, 6. |
| | 17. | H., 8; Annapolis, 1. |
| | 18. | H., 4; Annapolis, 0. |
| | 20. | H., 10; West Point, 4. |
| | 27. | H., 3; Dartmouth, 4. |
| | 29. | H., 3; University of Maine, 1. |
| May | 1. | H., 2; Amherst, 0. |
| | 4. | H., 1; Holy Cross, 0. |
| | 8. | H., 8; Williams, 2. |
| | 11. | H., 0; Cornell, 1. |
| | 15. | H., 16; Exeter, 0. |

The Freshman team is strong this year and has won all of its early games. Lanigan and Brown of Andover form a strong battery, and there is much other good material. The coaches are H. Foster, Jr., '07, and M. L. Newhall, '08.

Rowing.

Spring rowing for both University and Freshman crew squads began immediately after the midyear examination period, under the direction of Coach Wray. Work was confined to the machines until the river opened on March 11, and it was several days after this before all the ice was carried away. Owing to the abundance of good material experiments were tried with many different combinations, and it was not until well into May that the University Eight began to assume its final form. Six of last year's winning crew were eligible, and there were numerous other strong candidates from Freshman and four-oared crews. The most difficult problem was obviously to fill Filley's place at stroke. A trial of Morgan, Farley and Tappan resulted in the choice of the latter. After becoming accustomed to his new position he proved far superior to any of the other possibilities. At present writing it seems probable that Richardson will stay at 5, but daily changes are being made in the other positions. Capt. Bacon at 6 and Glass at 4 have been shifted, and Severance, who was apparently a fixture at 7, has been replaced by Amberg, a member of the winning 1906 Freshman crew. Sev-

erance has been moved to 3, which with 2 and bow are the most doubtful positions. In these three positions Coach Wray has tried Fish, Lunt, Farley, Burchar, Swain, Macdonald and several others from the squad. In making changes at so late a date it is evident that the Columbia and Cornell races are subordinated to the process of obtaining the best possible combination to row against Yale.

Secondary rowing is being conducted on practically the same lines as last year. The three upper classes have organized one or more crews each, and the first crews will compete in the Beacon Cup Regatta for the upper-class championship. The Athletic Committee authorized the Senior crew to row Stone's School and the Freshman eight to row the Worcester High School, both on the Charles. The second University crew and the winning upper-class crew were allowed to enter the Philadelphia regatta on May 25, and the crew finishing second in the Beacon Cup races to row the Worcester High School on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, on the same date. The Freshman crew is progressing in an encouraging fashion, and is rowing in fine form. It is at present made up as follows: Stroke, Forster; 7, Marvin; 6, Bacon; 5, Wyman; 4, Buxton; 3, Waid; 2, Deming; bow, Coit; cox., King. The Carroll Cup race for single sculls was scheduled for May 17.

The May Races. On May 11, a stormy day, with unfavorable conditions, three races were rowed on the Back Bay course. The first, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., was between the Harvard and Columbia 'Varsity. This race was won by the Columbia crew by half a length in the fast time of 9 m. 16 s., one second faster than the record for this course. Shortly after the start Harvard dropped behind and only by a continued spurt was the University boat able to cut

down Columbia's lead. At one time the visiting crew was over a length and a half ahead. The Harvard crew kept well together, but did not get the most out of their stroke. As a result of this showing several changes are expected. The crews rowed in the following order: Harvard — Stroke, Tappan; 7, Amberg; 6, Glass; 5, Richardson; 4, Bacon; 3, Faulkner; 2, Fish; bow, Burchar; cox., Blagden. Columbia — Stroke, Cerussi; 7, Boyle; 6, Mackenzie; 5, Von Saltza; 4, Gillies; 3, Spalding; 2, Jordan; bow, Snevily; cox., Winslow.

Before this race the Freshman crew defeated the Worcester High School by seven lengths over the $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. course; and the Senior crew defeated Stone's School by more than a length over the same course.

The Boston papers complained "of the inefficient management. The finish of the course being at mid-stream it was impossible for the spectators to recognize the crews, and thus no one could pick the winners. To enhance the confusion the scheduled order of the races of the Freshman and Senior crews was reversed and all were mistaken in the results of these races. No arrangement was made to announce the results at the finish. Thus there was no cheering because no one knew who won."

Crack.

Several new departures have been made in track athletics during the spring. A Freshman team has been organized which has scheduled meets with the Boston Preparatory Schools, with the graduates (who are also ineligible for the University team this year), and with the Yale Freshmen. A consolation meet has also been arranged for those who failed to win places in the class or handicap games. An indoor carnival was held in the Gymnasium on

March 9. In the B. A. A. indoor meet Harvard lost the University relay race to Yale, but won the Freshman race. The Seniors won the upper-class race. In the individual events Harvard was not very successful. The good financial showing made last year made it possible for the management to bring the Intercollegiate meet to the Stadium again this year. The dual meet with Yale is held at New Haven this year, and judging from a comparison of the Yale and Harvard class games, Harvard should win another victory. In the handicap games the events were won as follows:

120-yd. hurdles, W. M. Rand, '09.
100-yd. dash, L. J. Freedman, '07.
Mile run, H. F. Miller, Jr., '09.
880-yd. run, M. B. VanBrunt, '08.
Two mile run, J. M. Groves, '08.
220-yd. hurdles, W. M. Rand, '09.
220-yd. dash, E. V. B. Parke, '08.
440 yd. run, H. Watson, '10.
High jump, R. G. Harwood, '09.
Broad jump, E. H. Ruch, '10.
Pole-vault, L. C. Seaverns, '10.
Shot-put, B. T. Stephenson, Jr., '08.
Hammer-throw, W. Peirce, '07.

The interclass games were held the following week. They were won by the Juniors with a total of 44 points. The other classes scored as follows: Freshmen, 28; Seniors, 23; Sophomores, 22. The best time under the rather poor conditions was made in the 220-yard dash by L. P. Dodge, '08, who covered the distance in 22½ seconds. W. M. Rand won both hurdles by easy margins. VanBrunt, Stephenson, and Harwood again won first places in the half-mile, shot-put, and high jump respectively. The most exciting race was the mile run, won by F. Hadden, Jr., '09, who passed Minot and Miller in a splendid spurt.

The track meet with Dartmouth, held on May 4, was easily won by Harvard with a score of 83 to 34 points. A hard rain in the morning left the track in very

poor condition and prevented fast time. Harvard's showing, however, boded well for the Dual Meet. The lack of second string men was evident in the field events in which Dartmouth scored 20½ points. First places were won by the following men:

120-yd. hurdles, A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth.
100 yd. dash, L. P. Dodge, '08.
Mile run, W. Minot, '07.
440-yd. run, B. L. Young, Jr., '07.
880-yd. run, M. B. VanBrunt, '08.
220-yd. hurdles, W. M. Rand, '09.
220-yd. dash, L. P. Dodge, '08.
Two mile run, M. S. Crosby, '08.
High jump, R. E. Somers, '08.
Broad jump, B. T. Stephenson, Jr., '08.
Pole-vault, J. Bredemus, Dartmouth.
Shot-put, B. T. Stephenson, Jr., '08.
Hammer-throw, H. E. Kersburg, '07.

Football.

Captain Parker has selected as coach of the football team for next fall Joshua Crane, Jr., '90. It is noteworthy that Mr. Crane did not make the Eleven while he was in College, but he was an active all-round athlete. He was one of Coach Reid's assistants last fall, having charge of the drop-kickers. This association with Coach Reid has brought him into close touch with the football situation in the University. With many of Mr. Reid's lieutenants to aid him next fall, including J. W. Farley, '99, coach in 1902, as advisory coach, the result of Mr. Crane's efforts is awaited with confidence.

The schedule, announced late in April, contains only one important change. In place of the game with West Point the team will play the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This change was due to a conflict of dates with West Point, and also to a desire on the part of the cadets to reduce the number of their hard games. The game with Amherst A. C. is omitted. The schedule follows:

- Oct. 2. Bowdoin.
5. University of Maine.

- Oct. 9. Bates.
 12. Williams.
 19. Annapolis, at Annapolis.
 26. Springfield Manual Training School.
 Nov. 2. Brown.
 9. Carlisle.
 16. Dartmouth.
 23. Yale.

Hockey.

The Hockey Team ended the season with its usual victory over Yale, the score being 3 to 2. The record of four years without a defeat was broken, however, for games were lost to Princeton and to McGill University of Canada. Princeton finished in first place in the League, Harvard being second. The men who played in the Yale game were: l. e., Pell; l. c., Townsend, Leonard; r. c., Rumsey; r. e., Newhall; c. p., Foster, Briggs; p., Sampson; g., Washburn. Two of the regular players, Carpenter at goal and Willetts at point, were unable to play on account of illness and injuries.

Basketball.

Harvard had rather an unsuccessful season in this branch of sport, being twice beaten by Yale and breaking even with Princeton. The team finished fourth in the League, of which Yale was champion and Columbia second. The management has been obliged to withdraw the team from the League next year because the Athletic Committee will not authorize the necessary number of trips away from Cambridge. The results of the games played since the last issue are as follows:

- Feb. 19. H., 36; M. I. T., 15.
 23. H., 11; Dartmouth, 30.
 March 2. H., 10; Columbia, 19.
 4. H., 18; Dartmouth, 17.
 9. H., 6; Yale, 27.

The following men are entitled to wear their basketball "H" as a result of the season: E. S. Allen, '09, H. V. Amberg, '08, P. Brooks, '09, I. S.

Broun, '08, E. L. Burnham, '07, E. S. Currie, '09, T. F. Downey, '07, L. Miles, '07.

Lacrosse.

The Lacrosse Team had a very unsuccessful Southern trip, losing five games, and tying one. The team improved steadily, however, and defeated Columbia in the first Northern League game by the score of 9 to 3. The season ended with a trip to Cornell and Hobart. The scores were:

- April 13. H., 1; Johns Hopkins, 7.
 16. H., 3; Mt. Washington Club, 12.
 17. H., 3; Swarthmore, 6.
 18. H., 5; Lehigh, 5.
 19. H., 1; Stevens Institute, 9.
 20. H., 5; Crescent Athletic Club, 7.
 27. H., 9; Columbia, 3.
 May 6. H., 2; Cornell, 3.
 7. H., 6; Hobart, 10.

Notes.

The Sophomores won the Class Lacrosse championship, defeating the Seniors by the score of 3 to 2. — Harvard won from Yale in swimming, but was defeated by Princeton and Columbia. — Harvard failed to qualify in the finals of the intercollegiate fencing meet. — E. C. Bacon, '10, has been appointed temporary captain of the Freshman crew. — I. S. Broun, '08, has been elected captain of the University Basketball Team for next year. — C. C. Pell, '08, has been chosen captain of next year's Hockey Team. — The Class Tennis Tournament was started early in May. The University Team will play matches with Princeton and Yale. — W. F. Low, '07, won the individual fencing championship of the University. — Several training-tables for class and minor teams have been started in Memorial Hall, in a section screened off for the purpose. — An informal challenge has been sent Oxford and Cambridge for a track meet to be held in the Stadium this summer.
 D. S. Brigham, '08.

Athletic Committee Minutes.*Meeting of Feb. 4, 1907.*

Voted that Mr. Pieper be appointed to coach the Baseball Nine, subject to the control of the Captain, and that \$300 be paid him to indemnify him for his loss in time and money in accepting the position.

Voted that the request of the Crew management to be allowed to order two sets of oars for the new eight-oared boats and one for the new four-oared boat, and a set of oars for the tank, be granted.

Voted that the following requests of the Track management be granted, namely: to hold an indoor carnival on March 9 in the Gymnasium, with inter-dormitory relay race on the board track outside; to hold a dual track meet with Dartmouth at Cambridge, May 4; to hold a dual meet with Yale at New Haven, May 18; to arrange a 'Varsity and Freshman relay race with Yale at the B. A. A. games, Feb. 16; and to arrange a dual meet between the Freshman track team and some preparatory school team in May, and a dual Freshman track meet with Yale in Cambridge, May 25.

Voted to permit the use of the Stadium for the intercollegiate games to be held on May 31 and June 1.

Voted that the request of the Crew management to be allowed to row a race with Columbia on the Charles River on May 11 be granted; and that the agreement with Yale for the boat-race at New London be ratified.

Meeting of Feb. 13, 1907.

The appointment of the following Managers was approved by the Committee: H. N. Arrowsmith, '06, Manager, College Nine; W. C. Bennett, '08, Manager, Gymnastic Team; M. L. Newhall, '08, Manager, Cricket Team; R. W. Morgan, '10, Manager, Freshman Crew; G. Fahnestock, Jr., '10, Assistant

Manager, Freshman Hockey Team; S. B. Olney, '10, Manager, Freshman Hockey Team; R. W. Tilney, '10, Assistant Manager, Freshman Hockey Team; K. S. Cate, '09, 2d Assistant Manager, 'Varsity Hockey Team.

Voted that the College Nine be allowed to play 13 games, the details to be arranged by the Manager in consultation with the Chairman, following the usual precedents.

Meeting of March 6, 1907.

Voted that the request of the Manager of the Swimming Team to have the surplus of last year's team appropriated for the present team be granted.

Voted that it is the sense of the Committee that the question of sending a Lacrosse team of Harvard graduates to play in England is outside of its jurisdiction.

Voted that the addition to the baseball schedule of a third game with Princeton, to be played in Cambridge in case of a tie, be approved.

Voted that the baseball training-table be started this year under the same conditions as last year.

The appointments of H. W. Durant, '07, as Manager of the 'Varsity Tennis Team, and T. Roosevelt, Jr., '09, as Second Assistant Manager of the 'Varsity Crew, were reported at this meeting, and afterwards approved.

Meeting of March 22, 1907.

Voted that the appointment of Joshua Crane, Jr., as Head Coach for 1907 and as successor to W. T. Reid, Jr., as the Harvard Representative on the Football Rules Committee, be approved.

Voted that the schedule of the Freshman Baseball Team be referred to the Chairman with power.

Voted that the request of the Tennis Management to be allowed to hold the

annual interscholastic tennis tournament on Jarvis Field on May 4 and following days be approved; and that the Tennis Team be allowed to take a trip to Princeton during the Spring Term.

Voted that the matter of the reinvestment of the sum of \$40,000, which becomes available on March 23, be referred to the Chairman and Graduate Treasurer with power.

Voted that the schedule of the University Lacrosse Team be approved as follows:

- April 13, Johns Hopkins, at Baltimore.
- 16, Mt. Washington A. C. at Baltimore.
- 17, Swarthmore, at Swarthmore.
- 18, Lehigh, at Bethlehem.
- 19, Stevens, at Hoboken.
- 20, Crescent A. C., at Brooklyn.
- 27, Columbia, at Cambridge.
- May 6, Cornell, at Ithaca.
- 7, Hobart, at Geneva.
- 11, University of Toronto, at Cambridge.

Voted that the following appointments be approved: J. P. Bigelow, '09, Asst. Mgr. Football Team; W. P. Fuller, '10, Mgr. Freshman Track Team; W. Lippman, '10, Asst. Mgr. Freshman Track Team; C. W. Short, Jr., '08, Mgr. Hockey Team; C. Cate, '09, Asst. Mgr. Hockey Team.

Meeting of March 27, 1907.

Voted that H. Foster, Jr., '07, and M. Newhall, '08, be appointed Coach and Assistant Coach for the Freshman Baseball Team, and that the appointment of A. Swift, '09, as Manager of the Swimming Team be approved.

Voted that the schedule of the Varsity Football Team be approved as follows, the Corporation having indicated that the approval of this schedule was within the authority of the present Athletic Committee:

- Oct. 2, Bowdoin, at Cambridge.
- 5, Maine, at Cambridge.
- 9, Bates, at Cambridge.
- 12, Williams, at Cambridge.
- 19, Annapolis, at Annapolis.

- Oct. 28, Springfield, at Cambridge.
- Nov. 2, Brown, at Cambridge.
- 9, Carlisle, at Cambridge.
- 16, Dartmouth, at Cambridge.
- 23, Yale, at Cambridge.

Voted that the report on speculation in Harvard-Yale football tickets in the fall of 1906 be referred to the Committee on Distribution of Tickets for the fall of 1907, with the request that that Committee should use its discretion about issuing tickets to men applying at that time whose tickets had previously been found in the hands of speculators.

The Committee was of the opinion that in a number of cases satisfactory explanations had been made, but preferred to leave the decision on individual application in the hands of the aforesaid Committee.

Meeting of April 10, 1907.

Voted that the Track Management be authorized to renew the contract with Mr. Quinn for one year, and that the question of terms be left to the Chairman with power.

Voted that the Track Management be authorized to arrange the annual interscholastic track games in the Stadium for May 11, but that the request to be allowed to accept the invitation to hold a track meet at Ithaca between the Cornell and Harvard Freshman Teams be not granted, as an extension of the Freshman schedule would be inadvisable under the new regulations.

Voted that the Varsity and Freshman Crew training-tables may be started at the same time as last year.

The schedule of the Freshman Football Team for next fall was referred to the Chairman with power, under the usual precedents.

The schedule for the second football team for next fall was approved as follows:

- Oct. 12, Exeter, at Exeter.
- 19, Brown 2d, at Cambridge.

Meeting of May 2, 1907.

Voted that the Committee approve of the proposed track meet between Harvard and Yale and Oxford and Cambridge, under the usual conditions, namely, that the Athletic Association be not responsible for the expenses and that the arrangements so far as Harvard is concerned be referred to a Committee composed of Messrs. Fearing, Morison, Garcelon, and Rowe, and that the Stadium be offered for the meet.

Voted that the Freshman Lacrosse Team be allowed to play the following games: May 4, College of the City of New York, at Cambridge; May 11, Columbia Freshmen, at Cambridge.

Voted that the Shooting Team be allowed to hold the following meets: May 10, Princeton Gun Club, at Princeton; May 11, Intercollegiate Shoot, at Cedar Hurst, L. I.

Voted that the schedule of the Golf Team be approved as follows, provided that not more than three of the matches be for 36 holes:

May 4, Boston Interscholastic Golf Team.
10, Woodland Golf Club, at Auburndale.
11, Wampanoisset, at Providence.
14, Fall River, at Fall River.
17, Dartmouth, at Boston.
25, Oakley, at Watertown.
June 1, Hartford, at Hartford.

Voted that the Crew Management be authorized to arrange a race between the Senior Class Crew and the Stone School Crew, to take place on the Charles River, May 11; a race between the Freshman Crew and the Worcester High School Crew, to take place on the Charles River May 11; a race between the crew finishing second in the Class Races and the Worcester High School Crew, to be rowed at Worcester at the end of May; a race between the Second Freshman Crew and the Springfield High School Crew, to be rowed on the Charles.

Voted that the second Varsity Crew be permitted to enter the regatta at Philadelphia, May 25, and that the crew winning the Class Races be also permitted to enter the aforesaid regatta.

Meeting of May 9, 1907.

Voted to authorize a track meet on Soldier's Field between the Graduates and the Freshmen, May 13.

Voted to permit the Golf Team to play a match with the Graduates on May 30, and to allow the Gymnastic Team to take part in the celebration of the Quarterly Centennial of the Sargent Normal School, at Hemenway Gymnasium, May 30.

The appointment of P. Woodman, '08, as Manager of the Association Football Team for 1907-08 was approved.

Rule 3 in Article II of the Regulations of the Committee was repealed. This action to take effect in September, 1907. The rule reads as follows:

"A student who is ineligible by reason of probation, or of deficiency in his studies, shall not become eligible by transfer to another department of the University until after one academic year's residence in that Department."

The Committee was of the opinion that under present conditions Rule 2 would be adequate.

Rule 2 is as follows: "No student on probation or on trial can take part in any public athletic contest. A student who is dropped for neglect of his studies into a lower class shall be debarred from taking part in any intercollegiate contests until the end of the next academic year, or until he produces from the Faculty satisfactory evidence that he has made up all the deficiencies which stand in the way of his restoration to his original class; but if not on probation he may take part in interclass contests."

THE GRADUATES.

HARVARD CLUBS.

ASSOCIATED HARVARD CLUBS.

Interest in the organization and work of the Associated Harvard Clubs is steadily increasing. The recent acquisition of the Harvard Club of Syracuse has already been announced. Within the past three months the following Harvard Clubs have been made constituent members: Toronto, San Francisco, Buffalo, and New York City. It is expected that before the Detroit meeting the Harvard Clubs of Maryland and of Southern California will also have joined. Plans are also being formulated to make the Federation of New England Harvard Clubs an allied member. Before another year it is expected that every local Harvard Club will be in some way directly connected with the Associated Harvard Clubs, as the constituent membership will include every locality in the United States and Canada where Harvard organizations exist.

As the plans for the 11th annual meeting, to be held at Detroit, Michigan, on Friday and Saturday, May 31 and June 1, progress, it seems assured that that meeting, in numbers and enthusiasm, will mark the climax of success in the history of the Associated Clubs. A more detailed program of events will be distributed among the constituent Clubs and their members about two weeks before the meeting; but the preliminary announcement already distributed shows that on Friday morning there will be a meeting of the Council followed by a general business session, and that there will be a business session Friday afternoon and another business session on Saturday forenoon. Among the questions to be discussed, perhaps the most important is that of the three-year course,

which will be taken up Friday afternoon and possibly also Saturday morning, for the purpose of determining definitely the action of the Associated Clubs upon the reports of the three-year course committee.

On Friday evening there will be a "smoker," and on Saturday afternoon the Michigan Harvard Club will provide a trip on the Detroit River. The annual dinner will be held Saturday evening. President Eliot will be present at the meetings and at the dinner as the official representative of the University. Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, '80, who is to deliver an address at Lansing on May 31, will, if his train-schedule will permit, make a short stop at Detroit to receive the greetings of the Harvard men there gathered. The Harvard Club of New York City will be represented by a large delegation this year for the first time as a regular constituent member. A good-sized delegation is promised from Boston and vicinity, headed by Bishop William Lawrence, '71. The Alumni Association will be represented by E. H. Wells, '97, Secretary. W. R. Thayer, Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, and Prof. W. R. Spalding, '87, will also be present. Pres. C. F. Thwing, '76, Western Reserve University, will be a member of the Cleveland delegation. Pres. Angell of the University of Michigan will be a guest of the Association at the dinner. Large delegations are promised from all the constituent clubs including Toronto.

The headquarters of the meeting will be at the Cadillac Hotel, where also the business sessions and dinner will be held.

Valentine H. May, '95, Sec.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The 22d anniversary of the Club was celebrated by a dinner on March 9,

at which 74 persons were present. The dinner was held in the large dining-room of the Saturn Club which was founded by Harvard men and has more Harvard members than the University Club in Buffalo. The room was elaborately decorated with electric lights in colors, and crimson streamers and banners, by an efficient dinner committee, of which Evan Hollister, '97, was chairman. The president of the Club, Frederic Almy, '80, spoke of the Harvard Scholarship of \$200 given by the Club, the declamation prizes of \$40, and the silver football trophy, all of which are competed for annually by the Buffalo high schools. The giving of the football loving-cup is always a great event. He also spoke of the Harvard rules for clean sport in connection with the football cup, and said that since this cup was first offered similar trophies had been offered by Cornell for baseball, by Princeton for track athletics and by Yale for basketball. At the suggestion of the Harvard Club, joint rules were agreed upon by all the colleges and a joint committee will hereafter pass upon the eligibility of players under the rules. The chief speakers of the evening were Dean Sabine of the Lawrence Scientific School; C. H. Keep, '82, lately assistant secretary of the treasury at Washington and now superintendent of the New York State Banking Department; and D. W. Streeter, Ivy Orator of 1907, and author of the Pudding play for this year. The secretary of the Club, J. L. O'Brian, '96, acted as toastmaster. Officers for the next year were elected as follows: Pres., Carleton Sprague, '81; vice-pres., C. H. Keep, '82; sec., J. L. O'Brian, '96; treas., F. C. Gratwick, '97; executive committee, Evan Hollister, '97, Howard Laverack, and Davis Dunbar.

Frederic Almy, '80, Pres.

CLEVELAND, O.

The Club held its annual meeting and dinner at the University Club, Feb. 1. Covers were laid for sixty, the largest attendance in the history of the Club.

The guests of the evening were Dean B. S. Hurlbut, '87, Prof. A. B. Hart, '80, and his father, Dr. A. G. Hart.

In his address Dean Hurlbut laid particular stress upon the aid which graduates can lend to the College by helping to raise the intellectual standard. They should use some of the enthusiasm in this direction which they now turn only to the support of athletics. The Dean mentioned, with great approval, the fine work being done by the Associated Harvard Clubs in studying College problems in their meetings and through painstaking committees, and giving very valuable suggestions to the College authorities. Prof. Hart gave an interesting talk on various phases of College life.

M. S. Greenough, '68, made a forceful argument against the extent to which the elective system is now in practice at Harvard. He lamented the ease with which a good student can now attain a degree in three years with little real work, and advocated a change in the direction of more prescribed work. He suggested the system under which the studies for the Freshman year should be largely prescribed, and then the student should be called upon to decide the general line of work he wished to pursue during the remainder of his College course. For each line of work a course of studies should be mapped out calculated for the best results, leaving for the student only a small amount of elective work each year. The suggestions were presented informally without definite plan of action, but seemed to meet with approval on the part of many present. The feeling seemed to be that the pendulum has swung too far at present in the direction of elective

work, and that the intellectual standard suffers in consequence.

The following officers were elected to serve until the annual meeting in 1908: Pres., A. St. J. Newbury, '76; vice-pres., A. M. Merryweather, '96; sec. and treas., R. J. Bulkley, '02. These, together with A. W. Nason, '05, and R. P. Perry, '00, constitute the executive committee.

R. P. Perry, '00, Sec.

DENTAL ALUMNI.

The Association will hold the 36th annual banquet at Young's Hotel, Boston, Monday, June 24, 1907, at 5.30 P. M. G. S. Hall, p '78, of Worcester, President of Clark University, will be the guest and give an address. The eleventh "Alumni Day" will as usual be observed at the School Building on North Grove St., Boston. Models, specimens and patients present will exhibit the work of the three classes for the past year. Clinics and demonstrations will be presented as formerly by the graduates, and by students of the second and third year classes. It is the desire of the officers of the Association that all graduates, friends, and others interested in the Harvard School will attend these exercises on Monday morning, Alumni Day. The Association voted at its last annual meeting to transact all routine business on the morning of Alumni Day at the School Building.

The usual spread will be given in one of the College buildings in Cambridge on Commencement morning, June 26, 1907, and will be in charge of A. H. St. C. Chase, d '96, Everett, chairman; Harold D. W. Cross, d '96, Nashua, N. H., Robert Whitehill, d '01, Boston. The Committee on Harvard Dental School is as follows: W. P. Cooke, d '81, chairman, Boston, Robert Whitehill, d '01, Boston, and C. W. Rodgers, d '00, Dorchester. These committees were appoint-

ed by the Council at its meeting of Oct. 29, 1906.

In October, 1906, Pres. A. W. Eldred, d '90, Worcester, appointed the following committee on nominations and election of officers for the year beginning June 24, 1907: W. A. Davis, d '01, chairman, J. W. Estabrooks, d '00, A. I. Hadley, d '91, all of Boston. This committee under the constitution reports to the Secretary the result of its work by mail ballot, viz: Pres., H. W. Hardy, d '96, Boston; vice-pres., L. F. Bigelow, d '86, Boston; sec., W. E. Boardman, d '86, Boston; treas., H. DeW. Cross, d '96, Boston; member of executive committee (for 2 years), D. F. Spinney, d '00, Brookline.

At its meeting on April 8, the Council appointed the following committees: On Alumni Day Reception H. B. Norwood, d '06, chairman; E. V. L. Whitchurch, d '06, Edwin S. Kent, d '07, John C. Thompson, d '07, John A. Breen, d '07. On Evening Reception: Harvey W. Hardy, d '96, chairman; W. W. Marvel, d '00, A. H. St. C. Chase, d '96, W. A. Davis, d '01, Howard Clapp, d '06.

W. E. Boardman, d '86, Sec.

FALL RIVER.

The annual meeting of the Club was held Jan. 21, and the following officers were elected: Pres., C. R. Cummings; vice-pres., Dr. H. G. Wilbur; sec., W. C. Gray; treas., Ellis Gifford; chorister, Dr. S. M. Gordon; member executive committee, 3 years, H. B. Harley; membership committee, Dr. W. W. Marvel, C. A. MacDonald, and R. A. Dean.

The following new members were elected: Rev. J. B. W. Day, Dr. F. A. Chace, F. L. Hanson, C. D. Davol, Dr. W. J. Speers, H. N. Knox, E. E. Harris, and H. A. Richardson. The Club voted to join the proposed New England Federation of Harvard Clubs.

The 20th annual dinner was held at

the Quequechan Club, Feb. 6, with an attendance of about 50 members and guests; it was the unanimous opinion of all present that the Club had never had a meeting of higher grade or more enjoyable than this one. In the absence, on account of illness in his family, of Pres. Cummings, Vice-Pres. Wilbur presided and introduced the speakers, who were: Prof. Clifford H. Moore, representing the College; Dr. E. H. Nichols, who spoke of the athletic interests; Hon. C. W. Clifford, '85, of New Bedford; F. R. Martin, '93, editor of the *Providence Journal*; Hon. Milton Reed, '68; Dr. M. X. Sullivan, '99, and Dr. A. I. Connell, vice-president of the Sons of Brown University, in Fall River. College songs were sung throughout the evening by the Club, and solos were given by Rienzi W. Thurston, an honorary member; W. H. Reed, '95, of Taunton, and Dr. A. W. Buck. The music was under the charge of Dr. S. M. Gordon, who has been chorister of the Club since its organization, and has now 20 years of faithful and enthusiastic service in that capacity to his credit.

W. C. Gray, '96, Sec.

HONOLULU.

The object of this contribution to the *Graduates' Magazine* is to chronicle the organization of the Harvard Club of Hawaii. For some time there has been a feeling on the part of several of the Harvard men in Honolulu that more ought to be done in an organized way toward extending the influence of Harvard University in Hawaii. The existence of a strong University Club in Honolulu, to which the majority of college men in the Territory belong, has in part obviated the necessity for clubs representing individual colleges, and very properly no one has wanted to do anything that even remotely might tend to break up the splendid spirit that

animates that organization. But there is a distinct field in Hawaii for a Harvard Club and so when not long ago a letter came from R. G. Brown, '84, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, urging that the local club become affiliated with the Association, the existing sentiment crystallized and took form as the Harvard Club of Hawaii.

At a preliminary meeting held at the University Club in Honolulu on April 17, 1907, nine men turned out to consider the advisability of starting a Harvard Club. The plan was approved and an informal organization was effected in order to allow application for membership in the Associated Harvard Clubs to be made prior to the Detroit meeting. Present at the meeting were: W. R. Castle, L. S. '73, P. L. Horne, '92, J. A. Wilder, '93, E. A. Knudsen, '94, R. S. Hosmer, a '94, E. A. Mott-Smith, '95, A. F. Griffiths, '99, S. H. Derby, '99, H. G. Dillingham, '04, and E. O. Hall, '04. Judge A. S. Hartwell, '58, was unable to be present, but sent a message of cordial approval. R. S. Hosmer, a '94, was elected temporary chairman and secretary.

On April 26, at the invitation of J. A. Wilder, '93, another meeting was held at his residence on the beach at Waikiki, when 20 men out of a possible 25 on the island sat down to the delicious and substantial dinner provided by the genial host. The courses were punctuated by three long Harvards and three times three for each class represented, beginning with '58 and concluding with '06. As each class yell was given, the members of that class arose and gracefully quaffed the toast. The dinner was followed by a display of fireworks on the beach which included, though by no means was limited to, liberal quantities of red fire. Justice A. S. Hartwell, '58, the "oldest living graduate" present,

being called on to speak, expressed his enthusiasm at the organization of the Club and his hope that it would bring Harvard men in the islands into closer relations.

At the business meeting held after dinner a simple constitution was adopted and a roll of membership signed by all present. The following officers were unanimously elected; Pres., J. A. Wilder, '93; sec. and treas., R. S. Hosmer, a '94.

The object of the Harvard Club of Hawaii as stated in its constitution is "to extend the influence of Harvard University in Hawaii and to foster closer relations between the Harvard men in Hawaii and other Harvard Alumni." Toward carrying out the program involved, the question of assisting worthy young men financially in going to Harvard was brought up, and after a full discussion it was "Voted that it be the policy of the Club to help boys to go to Harvard; that one boy be helped each year by a loan of an amount not to exceed \$200 per year; that the raising of the money and the financial arrangements be in the hands of a committee to consist of A. F. Griffiths, P. L. Horne, and S. M. Ballou." \$180 was pledged on the spot and on the recommendation of Horne and Griffiths, presidents respectively of the two institutions, A. K. Hanchett, a graduate of the Kamehameha Schools, now a senior in Oahu College, was chosen as the first recipient. Hanchett goes to Harvard in the autumn.

It is probable that H. G. Dillingham, '04, who goes on to Commencement this year, will represent the Club at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs at Detroit.

Among other business it was arranged that committees should be appointed: to obtain and keep on file for reference publications of the University of interest

to prospective students; to procure the important Harvard publications for the library of the University Club; to extend a welcome to Harvard men coming to the Territory or passing through Honolulu.

In the last named connection the Secretary takes this opportunity to extend a very cordial invitation to all Harvard men *en route* to the Orient or Australia to make themselves known to him when in Honolulu. A hearty welcome awaits all comers.

Plans were made to hold at least one dinner of the Harvard Club of Hawaii annually, and Ballou having been heard to say that he had good things to eat at his house, it was moved, seconded, and carried (Ballou's vote not counting) that the Club have its next dinner at the home of S. M. Ballou.

There are all told 32 men in Hawaii eligible to membership in the Club. Eight more fellows now at Cambridge bring the total of possible members up to 40. As actually organized the Harvard Club of Hawaii now numbers 25 members. The list is as follows; A. F. Afong, ['03]; R. W. Atkinson, ['02]; Sidney M. Ballou, '93; E. B. Blanchard, '06; Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, '97; Dr. W. T. Brigham, '62; W. R. Castle, L. S. '71; S. H. Derby, '99; H. G. Dillingham, '04; W. F. Dillingham, ['02]; J. D. Dole, '99; S. P. French, Gr. Sch.; A. F. Griffiths, '99; E. O. Hall, '04; Hon. A. S. Hartwell, '58; P. L. Horne, '92; R. S. Hosmer, a '94; E. A. Knudsen, '94; W. A. Love, ['02]; E. A. Mott-Smith, '95; A. M. Nowell, ['99]; C. H. Olson, l '04; Raymer Sharp, '88; J. A. Wilder, '93; D. L. Withington, '74.

Ralph S. Hosmer, a '94, Sec.-Treas.

LAWRENCE.

The Club is anticipating the second annual meeting of the Merrimac Valley

Association of Harvard Clubs, which will probably convene at North Andover Country Club in June.

Pres. C. G. Saunders, '67, has appointed the following recess committee to consider the matter of a University Club for the city and suburbs: W. E. Rowell, l '88, chairman, Walter Coulson, '89, Dr. J. T. Cahill, m '96, W. H. Dooley, '00, Dr. J. F. Burnham, m '01.

Pres. Saunders received a kind invitation to be present at the annual meeting of New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, held in Young's Hotel, Boston, on March 14, '07, but as the note reached him on March 15, he did not attend.

The name of the Secretary appears on the list of committees appointed by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, as a member of the Committee On Relations to the University.

An invitation to send delegates and join the Associated Harvard Clubs at the Detroit meeting on May 31 and June 1 has been received by our Club, and it will be presented at the next meeting.

J. F. Burnham, m '01, Sec.

LOWELL

The Lowell Club held its annual meeting and dinner at the Yorick Club, Lowell, on March 7. Dean B. S. Hurlbut was the guest of the Club and principal speaker, and four members of the Glee Club came up from Cambridge and considerably increased the jollity of the occasion. The business consisted principally of a vote of the Club to join the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs and the election of the following officers for 1907: Pres., Hon. G. F. Richardson, '50; vice-pres., Hon. Frederick Lawton, '74; treas., J. F. Preston, '83; sec., G. H. Spalding, '96; exec. com., C. S. Proctor, '87, chairman, J. L. Mellen, '90, H. E. Pickering, '97. Rev. C. T. Billings, '84, acted as toastmaster at the after-

dinner exercises and besides the Dean, F. B. Greenhalge, '98, spoke, and J. A. Nesmith, '81, read an original poem. The executive committee for 1906, composed of Thomas Talbot, '89, chairman, Dr. J. B. Field, '80, and W. T. Sheppard, '97, had charge of the dinner, and the following members were present: J. M. Abbott, '98, C. T. Billings, '84, R. M. Bean, '08, H. C. Bean, '05, C. Bancroft, '82, F. Coburn, '94, J. B. Field, '80, J. A. Gage, '79, F. B. Greenhalge, '98, W. H. Howe, '86, A. E. Hatch, '98, J. F. Havey, '01, C. W. Irish, '85; P. T. Jackson, Jr., '93, V. F. Jewett, '05, F. Lawton, '74, J. L. Mellen, '90, G. S. Motley, '79, T. Nesmith, '71, J. A. Nesmith, '81, F. Nourse, '70, H. E. Pickering, '97, J. F. Preston, '83, C. S. Proctor, '87, D. M. Richardson, '83, H. Selfridge, '97, G. H. Spalding, '96, C. B. Stevens, '86, W. T. Sheppard, '97, C. W. Stott, '97, L. F. Swift, '05, T. Talbot, '89; also C. A. Martin, '97, as an invited guest.

G. H. Spalding, '96, Sec.

MARYLAND.

The annual dinner of the Club was held March 7, at The Stafford, Baltimore. J. D. Greene, '96, attended as the representative of the University, in place of Asst. Dean E. H. Wells, who was forced to decline at the last minute, on account of illness.

The president, Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, presided and acted as toastmaster. Mr. Green answered the toast to Harvard, and told about the progress of the University during the past year, and particularly about the interesting plans of the Alumni Association. The other guests were Prof. J. S. Ames of Johns Hopkins and Dr. W. H. Welch. Dr. W. S. Thayer, '86, made the closing speech.

The officers of the Club for the ensuing year are: Hon. C. J. Bonaparte, '71, pres.; C. T. Bond, '94, 1st vice-pres.; W. H.

Brune, '78, 2d vice-pres.; G. W. Taylor, '05, sec.; W. A. Baldwin, '05, treas.; A. R. Hussey, '92, S. W. Kinney, '97, and H. M. Gittings, '02, directors.

About 40 members of the Club were present at the dinner, which was altogether one of the most successful in the history of the Club.

G. W. Taylor, '05, Sec.

MILWAUKEE.

The annual dinner of the Club was held at the Hotel Pfister on Feb. 20.

The following men were present: Rev. W. A. Smith, Dr. A. T. Holbrook, Gardner Kellogg, H. B. Wells, Harold Holbrook, Walter Mann, Dr. G. A. Harlow, A. N. McGeoch, H. J. Schlesinger, W. H. Cameron, C. R. Falk, Henry Schoellkopf, O. A. Hansen, F. T. Boesel, Charles Friend, S. M. Becker, E. C. Stern, A. H. Vogel, Elliott Bright, G. F. Metcalf, and Dr. W. M. Thorndike. The guests of the Club were L. A. Frothingham, '93, Prof. W. R. Spalding, '87, and Herman Gade, '93. The dinner, though a small one, was one of the most delightful ever held by the local Club.

The following men have joined the Club during the past year: Allard J. Smith, Erich C. Stern, Henry F. Cochems, Clarence C. Dillon, A. A. Schlesinger, Geo. A. Chamberlain, Henry Schoellkopf, J. K. Ilsley, S. N. Castle, G. F. Metcalf, and Walter Mann. The membership of the Club now numbers about 50.

Sherburn M. Becker has been making good as mayor and as a public speaker. His address on "The Young Man in Politics," which he has delivered throughout the country, has brought him into national notice, so that the "boy mayor" has already become a national character.

W. H. Stafford, '94, was re-elected to Congress from this district last fall. He is now in his third term.

Guy D. Goff, l '91, has resigned as assistant district attorney to resume his private practice.

The Rev. S. P. Delaney, '96, has been appointed dean of All Saints Cathedral, and has removed to this city from Appleton.

Fred C. Thwaits, '93, Sec. and Treas.

NEW ENGLAND FEDERATION OF CLUBS.

By invitation of President Eliot representatives of the Harvard Clubs of New England met at luncheon at his house in Cambridge, March 16, 1906, to discuss the possibilities of a Federation. There were present: M. A. Taylor, Haverhill, G. P. Winship of Providence, R. I., B. H. Hayes of Andover, W. C. Gray of Fall River, Alvah Crocker and C. F. Baker of Fitchburg, C. H. Beckwith of Springfield, Nathan Clifford of Portland, Me., S. H. Longley of Worcester, and C. T. Billings of Lowell.

After full discussion it was voted to form such a Federation and a temporary organization was effected as follows: Pres., S. H. Longley of Worcester; sec., C. T. Billings of Lowell; committee to prepare a constitution and plan of action, Longley of Worcester, Beckwith of Springfield, and Clifford of Portland.

The constitution as prepared was ratified by the Harvard Clubs of Andover, Fitchburg, Fall River, Bangor, Worcester, Lowell, Connecticut Valley, Rhode Island, and Maine.

The annual meeting was held at Young's Hotel in Boston, Mar. 14, 1907. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Pres., S. H. Longley of Worcester; vice-pres., Nathan Clifford of Portland; sec. and treas., C. T. Billings of Lowell. It was voted that the President appoint four committees, one on the "Organization of New Clubs," one on "Relations with the University," one on "Publicity and Finance," one on

"Nominations for Overseers." The President has made the following appointments for these committees:

New Organizations: Clifford of Portland, Hayes of Andover, Gray of Fall River.

Relations with the University: Beckwith of Springfield, Aldred of Providence, Burnham of Lawrence.

Publicity and Finance: Billings of Lowell, Wallace of Fitchburg, Wilson of Bangor.

Nominations for Overseers: Gray of Fall River, Beckwith of Springfield, Woodward of Worcester.

C. T. Billings, '84, Sec.

The following circular has been issued:

My Dear —:

The Committee on Publicity and Finance, from the Council of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, appointed to bring the preparatory schools in closer relations with Harvard make the following recommendations:

I. That the Secretary of the local Harvard Club send the names of the most promising boys in its vicinity (together with the addresses of the parents or guardians), at once, and at least annually, to the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, at present Mr. J. G. Hart, 20 University Hall, Cambridge, who will supply them with Harvard literature.

II. (a) That in cases where it is practicable the local Harvard Club establish a scholarship to assist worthy students in its locality. This has already been done successfully to some extent in the West, and among New England Clubs Fall River has established such a scholarship.

(b) That the local Harvard Club offer a prize for essays or speaking, to be competed for by the local schools, the prize to be called the Harvard Prize, and the day of public competition, Harvard Day.

III. That the local Harvard Club secure the entrance examinations for its locality, meeting the expenses of such examination, as far as possible, out of its own funds.

IV. That the local Harvard Club secure pictures of Harvard, or of some of its notable graduates, suitable to hang upon the walls, and present them to the schools in their locality. Such pictures may be obtained at the University.

V. That the Secretary of the local Harvard Club send copies of these recommendations to Harvard men in places where there are no Harvard Clubs, and in general

to individuals and clubs where they may accomplish desired results.

C. T. Billings of Lowell,
H. I. Wallace of Fitchburg,
John Wilson of Bangor, Maine,
Committee.

Will you kindly see that these recommendations are brought before your Club at the earliest opportunity and receive due consideration? They can only become effective by hearty and wise cooperation.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES T. BILLINGS.
LOWELL, May 1, 1907.

NEW JERSEY.

The fourth annual dinner of the Club took place in Newark on April 13, and was in every respect most successful and enjoyable. All Harvard men in New Jersey are welcome to our dinners, whether members of the Club or not, and notices are sent to all whose names and addresses the Secretary can learn. Several non-members took advantage of this opportunity, and we hope that many of them will join the Club.

A piece of rare good fortune brought us President Eliot, he having returned from Bermuda just the day before. His reception by those present was wildly enthusiastic. Our only regret was that we did not know of his coming in time to announce it beforehand, as an even larger attendance would undoubtedly have resulted. President Eliot spoke about the work of the Harvard Clubs in different parts of the world, of the reorganization of the Alumni Association, and of the relations of the graduates generally to *Alma Mater*. Dean Hurlbut had accepted an invitation to be present, but was unfortunately prevented from coming. Prof. W. M. Davis told us about affairs at Cambridge, including the administration of discipline at Radcliffe. Mr. Wilson Farrand, of the Newark Academy, replied to a toast to our sister universities, and spoke of the serious efforts being made at many of them, especially his own college, Princeton, to solve the problems

that present themselves, often differently in different places, in connection with the development of a strong and healthy intellectual and moral leadership in the country. Mr. Hendon Chubb, president of the Yale Club of Essex County, responded for that organization, which has always been most cordial to us as fellow strangers and missionaries in the lair of the Tiger. The Rev. L. S. Osborne, '73, read the following verses:

Come hither, Cabot Endicott! Come sit at
my right hand,
You little sons of Beacon Street, in Boston's
happy land!
Far from Neponset's breezes, far from Old
South Church bells,
List to the grind of our trolley cars, and
sniff our Passaic smells.
Enlarge your narrow horizon; the State
House dome forget;
Swap the Touraine's best "pisen" — that is,
if you must get wet —
For the finest of Jersey "lightning"; tho' if
you'll take my advice,
You'll shun that two-barreled potation
which makes men see things twice.

Cheesequake, Hoboken, Metuchen, Shrews-
bury, land of the clam,
Hackensack, home of the melon, South and
eke old Perth Am —
Boy! don't your heart strings quiver! don't
your emotions thrill,
As you list to these names immortal, 'stead
of Concord and Bunker Hill?
From Orange, Pompton, and Peapack, Rah-
way, Hoboken, Belmar,
Jersey's hamlets and hill-sides, have gathered
from near and far
A hundred jolly good fellows, in a glare of
crimson light
To take your hand and drink your health,
and welcome you here to-night.
What can we do to amuse you? Where would
you like to go?
To Blaney's temple of Thespis, for a high
class moral show?
Or climb Mr. Dryden's tower, and sit there
and wheeze and choke
While you gaze in amaze through the ebony
haze of a three-stack power-house
smoke?
"Public Service," I think they call it — de-
luded souls — at least,
That's what we name it in Jersey: "Public
Nuisance," they'd say Down East.
For in Newark we're very 'umble; glad
they allow us a strap,
And we thank the Sicilian who walks on
our corns, or we sit in a Polack's lap.

But I think we'll stick to Stetter's, and not
go abroad on the street,
For the cops are all under indictment, and
what if you chanced to meet
A bold bad man from Rutgers? — I hear
there are some about —
And a Princeton tiger will eat you alive if you
don't watch out.
And then there are sons of Judah, that come
from across the river,
Who whoop it up for Columbia, in accents
that makes one shiver.
So you'd better anchor at Achtel's, and sing
as we used to sing
"Fair Harvard," and kindred ditties, in the
"Yard" o' nights in the spring.
When Holworthy echoed the chorus, and
sent it to Hollis Hall,
And Stoughton, and Grays, and Matthews
rang back the cheery call.
But our voice is a trifle husky, and our eyes
a wee bit dim
As we dream of the Boys of long ago, who
sang the Commencement Hymn.

John Reynolds, Jr., '07, son of one of
our ex-presidents, told us about some mat-
ters of prevailing undergraduate interest,
especially the athletic situation and the
reception of *Brown of Harvard*.

One feature that evoked especially
favorable comment was the souvenirs,
which were bronzed plaster casts, in high
relief, of the newly adopted seal of the
Club, which is simply the familiar seal of
the College with the circumscription
changed to read, "Sigillum Societa-
tis Harvardianae in Nova Caesarea,
MCMIV."

Immediately after the dinner, the an-
nual business meeting of the Club was
held, and officers were elected for the en-
suing year as follows: Pres., C. G. Parker,
'85, of Newark; sec.-treas., C. G. Shaffer,
'93, of Newark; executive committee, Dr.
R. C. Newton, '74, of Montclair; C. T.
Adams, '78, of Montclair; W. I. McCoy,
'82, of South Orange; F. D. Peale, '88,
of Summit; F. C. Woodman, '88, of
Morristown; Wisner Martin, '90, of May-
wood; F. S. Duncan, '90, of Englewood;
Dr. E. J. Marsh, Jr., '96, of Paterson;
E. D. Mulford, '97, of Elizabeth; Willard
Wadsworth, '02, of Plainfield.

The Club has announced that a prize

of \$250 will be offered for (at least) 3 years, beginning in 1908, for competition for New Jersey boys entering Harvard from a New Jersey school, the exact terms of the award to be announced later, after consultation with the authorities at Cambridge.

The Secretary will be glad to have the name and address of any Harvard man living in New Jersey who did not receive a notice of the annual dinner, and Harvard men are cordially invited to become members of the Club. Any notices or communications should be addressed to Charles G. Shaffer, Secretary, 18 Hedden Terrace, Newark, N. J.

C. G. Shaffer, '93, Sec.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Club celebrated its 25th anniversary at a dinner in the University Club at Providence on March 5, 1907. 52 members of the Club and 11 guests, of whom only three were not holders of a Harvard degree or temporary members of a College Class, helped to make this the most successful meeting ever held by the Club.

The speaking was unusually good. E. H. Wells, '97, told about the work of the Appointments Office and the plans for the new Boston office of the Alumni Association. Prof. J. A. Walz gave a most interesting account of the beginnings of the Germanic Museum, and of the results of the interchange of professors with German universities. Hon. Milton Reed, '68, brought the greetings of the Fall River Harvard Club, which has recently held its 20th anniversary, and in an address full of the spirit of the older Harvard, brimming with literary allusions and with keen appreciation of all that goes to the making of college life, he inspired all who were present to do their share in maintaining the College and the University in the preëminent position demanded by Harvard's age and her achievements.

Hon. P. J. McCarthy, '76, the present Mayor of Providence, told how his Law School degree was the result of his having allowed his father's cows to wander onto Prof. Norton's land. His rich stock of stories of the sage of Shady Hill showed a side of Prof. Norton's character hidden from most of those who had known him only in the classroom, or through his public expressions of opinion.

S. H. Longley, '94, brought greetings from the Worcester Club, and explained the purpose and plans of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs. Prof. G. G. Wilson of Brown University gave his "freshman experiences" as a teacher at Harvard, where he is conducting the work in International Law during the current half-year. The three things that had impressed him were that President Eliot knew what was going on at Harvard, in student life quite as much as in the administration office, in an intimate, accurate way; that the members of the Faculty were most charming and hospitable gentlemen; and that a large number of undergraduates were apparently in the habit of asking their instructors about work not imposed upon them as necessary for the examinations.

At the beginning of the dinner Prea. Pearce, '71, called the roll of the meeting and as each man responded to his name the others present had an opportunity to identify him. This innovation led to the discovery of several classmates by each other, of various mutual acquaintances, and was welcomed by all as a most satisfactory feature of the dinner. After the speaking the younger graduates, led by J. P. Farnsworth, '81, gathered about the piano and maintained the Club's reputation for "sober but hilarious" gatherings, to quote the expression of the secretary of 25 years ago, now the learned curator of coins in the College Library.

On the dining table, each member

found at his place a copy of the Club Book, issued to mark the anniversary. This contains an outline of the History of the Club, President Eliot's remarks at the Club dinner in 1885, giving a most suggestive basis for comparison with the Harvard of to-day, the constitution and by-laws of the Club, and the list of members. This list contains 208 names. An analysis of it gives 90 members of College classes, including temporary members, 62 graduates of the Medical School, 22 of the Dental School, and 21 Law School men, the balance including Graduate School and Divinity School men.

At the business meeting, preceding the dinner, the Club voted to join the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, elected 28 members, and the following officers: Pres., E. D. Pearce, '71, Providence; vice-pres., O. W. Huntington, '81, Newport; treas., R. M. Franklin, '91, Newport; recording secretary, G. P. Winship, '93, Providence; secretary for Providence, F. W. Aldred, '00; secretary for Newport, F. Bradley, d '96; poet, William Whitman Bailey.

G. P. Winship, '93, Sec.

BOCKY MOUNTAIN.

The 22d annual meeting of the Club was held at the University Club, Denver, Col., Feb. 8, 1907. In the absence of the president, C. W. Purington, the meeting was called to order by the vice-president, W. H. Smiley. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., W. H. Swan of Colorado Springs; vice-pres., V. C. Alderson of Golden; sec. and treas., A. S. V. Carpenter of Colorado Springs; members of the executive committee, the officers above named and W. F. Richards of Colorado Springs and Derby Farrington of Denver.

At the banquet which immediately followed 30 men were present. The speakers were as follows: W. C. Sabine, Dean

of the Lawrence Scientific School; W. F. Slocum, President of Colorado College; J. H. Baker, President of the University of Colorado; V. C. Alderson, President of the State School of Mines; Rev. Dr. Utter, J. F. Brandes, and M. H. Kennedy.

The address of Dean Sabine was listened to with especial pleasure.

A. S. V. Carpenter, Sec.

SEATTLE.

The Club was entertained March 1, 1907, by L. B. Stedman, '87, at his residence. While the gathering was social in character, one important item of business was transacted. The Club decided definitely to offer a scholarship under conditions to be determined by the following committee: Samuel Hill, '79, Walter Oakea, '87, J. W. Eddy, '95, L. B. Stedman, '87, and Richard Hayter, '96.

At a regular meeting held at the University Club, April 10, 1907, the scholarship committee reported in favor of awarding \$300 annually to a student taking entrance examinations at Seattle admitting him to first-year courses under the control of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Such successful student is to be (1) a resident of the State of Washington; (2) in circumstances making the stipend a necessary assistance; and (3) qualified mentally and physically to maintain himself at Harvard by winning scholarships or in other ways. The Club has individual pledges aggregating \$300 annually for a period of five years; and if the scholarship accomplishes any desirable results by way of increasing interest in the University among possible candidates it will probably be put on a permanent foundation at the end of that period.

The principals of high schools and of preparatory schools in this state have been notified of the establishment of the

Scholarship of the Harvard Club of Seattle; and the founders hope that it will be the means of attracting some students to Harvard other than those who actually need pecuniary assistance. The award will be made annually so that the interest among the candidates will be sustained from year to year.

Daniel Kelleher, '85, and V. H. May, '95, were appointed delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs to be held in Detroit; and they were instructed to invite that body to hold its meeting in 1909 at Seattle, at which time the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be in session in this city. There are now more than 200 Harvard men resident in and near Seattle; and if the number grows in the ratio that it has in the past few years there will be at least 300 Harvard men here to act as hosts in 1909.

The annual baseball game between the Yale Club and the Harvard Club will be played towards the end of June. The Harvard team has played several practice games and won them all. Capt. O. F. Cutts, l'03, has plenty of good material for his team, among the candidates being A. Dickinson, '94, the well known first-baseman on the 'Varsity Nine of his time — and he can still play ball.

Since our last report the following have become members of the Club: D. E. Bartlett, m '04; J. A. Burke, '04; C. S. Brown, '01; J. A. Best, l'01; K. K. Carrick, '00; J. C. Dennis, '99; M. V. Hawkins, '06; M. A. Lazarus, d '05; V. H. May, '95; W. S. McKnight, l'05; R. E. Parks, '06; H. R. Shurtleff, '06; E. P. Trott, '05; W. T. Wooley, m '04; M. C. Woodward, m '04; and M. H. Wildes, '91. *Richard Hayter*, '96, Sec.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The Harvard Club sat down to its sixth annual dinner in the Red Room

of the Angelus Hotel in Los Angeles on March 30, 1907. The president, Holdridge O. Collins, presided. At the termination of the menu, to the toast, "The President of the United States," Justice Wheaton Andrew Gray responded. C. F. Lummia, '81, spoke on "The Land of Sunshine: Out West." Dr. Sherwin Gibbons related the experiences of a physician in his travels from Harvard to Los Angeles; Dr. P. H. O'Connor gave us the sentiments of a dentist regarding Southern California; H. P. Starbuck, of Santa Barbara, gave his reminiscences of Southern California, and L. H. Mitchell related the history of his captivity by King John of Abyssinia.

Upon motion of Mr. Avery the Club agreed to present to the University Club of Los Angeles a flag, or banner of the arms of Harvard, and the matter was referred to the executive committee for 1907 with power to act.

Dr. Wills informed the Club that a movement had been started to organize an "Affiliated Alumni Association" in Los Angeles, to be composed of graduates of colleges and universities whose objects are the advancement of the educational standard in our schools, and the exercise of a watchfulness over the conduct of our civil affairs, and the detection and punishment of dishonest officials, and that this Club had been invited to send delegates to that Association. Upon the motion of Dr. Gibbons the invitation was accepted, and the President appointed as such delegates, Dr. W. L. Wills, Dr. Sherwin Gibbons and Walter Raymond, who were given power to add to their number members of this Club should they find it advisable.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: Pres., Russ Avery; sec., Marshall Stimson; treas., W. G. Morrison.

Marshall Stimson, Sec.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At a recent meeting of the Club Walter Davidge, from the committee appointed to act in reference to the death, on Feb. 2, 1907, of our late president, reported resolutions of which the following is a part:

"Edward Lander, for 17 years president of the Harvard Club, died at Washington in the 91st year of his age. He was born at Salem, Mass., on Aug. 11, 1816; was graduated from Harvard College at the age of 19 in the year 1835; studied law and, in 1839, took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Two years later he went to Indiana to practise his profession. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War he raised a company and went into the field as its captain. Returning from the war, he was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana. In March, 1863, President Pierce appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory. Here he rendered efficient service. In 1865 he came to Washington and practised law here. He was for some time counsel for the Hudson Bay Company. Although recently somewhat infirm he continued in active practice almost to the very last.

"We the members of the Harvard Club present would put upon record a tribute of our respect and affection for the memory of our late venerable President."

Resolutions of regret and admiration follow.

Resolutions were also passed in memory of the late Woodbury Lowery, '75, who recently died abroad. He had been for many years an active member of the Club.

Frank W. Hackett, '61, was unanimously elected president of the Club for the coming year, to succeed the late Edward Lander.

The annual banquet was held at the Raleigh Hotel on Feb. 5, a large number

being present. Speeches were made by Attorney-General Bonaparte, L. N. Littauer, Truman Abbe, L. J. Johnson, Philip Walker of Dartmouth, C. B. Wood, Everett Lake, H. W. Wiley, B. M. Harrod, and F. W. Clarke. F. W. Hackett presided.

At the next monthly meeting the Club adopted the recommendation of a special committee that an endowment fund of \$5000 be raised. \$1600 was pledged and the outlook for getting the whole amount was good.

J. W. Davidge, '02, Sec.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

* * The personal news is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, and by the Secretaries of Harvard Clubs and Associations, and from other reliable sources. The value of this department might be greatly enhanced if Harvard men everywhere would contribute to it. Responsibility for errors should rest with the editor.

* * It becomes more and more difficult to assign recent Harvard men to their proper Class, since many who call themselves classmates take their degrees in different years. It sometimes happens, therefore, that, in the news furnished by the Secretaries, the Class rating of the Quinquennial Catalogue is not strictly followed.

* * Much additional personal news will be found in the reports of the Harvard Clubs, in the Corporation and Overseers' Records, and in the University Notes.

1833.

Thomas Wigglesworth was born in Boston, July 1, 1814. His parents were Thomas and Jane Wigglesworth. His paternal grandfather was Edward Wigglesworth, the second Hollis professor of that name at Harvard College. The mother of Thomas Wigglesworth was, before her marriage, Jane Norton, daughter of Samuel Norton of Hingham, and sister of Prof. Andrews Norton of Harvard College. After studying in the Boston Latin and other schools, Thomas Wigglesworth entered Harvard

and was graduated with the Class of 1838. After graduation he studied law at Northampton, and later was a student in the office of the late Charles G. Loring of Boston. Subsequently Mr. Wigglesworth engaged in business together with his father and for some years imported goods from Calcutta and elsewhere. After a time he became much interested in the cotton manufactures of New England and in this work he took a prominent part. He was for many years president of the Pepperell, Amoskeag and York Manufacturing Companies and of the Laconia Mills. He was also president of the Saco Water Power Co., and a director in the Hamilton, Boston and Great Falls Manufacturing Companies, and in the Everett Mills. In the very appreciative vote passed at the time of his resignation from the board of directors of the Everett Mills occurs the following statement: "He has been prominently identified with cotton manufacturing in New England for more than half a century, and his large experience has made his services of great value to this company." In a similar vote passed by the stockholders of the York Manufacturing Co. it is stated that he was one of the original stockholders and directors, and had served in the latter office from July, 1851, to June, 1904, during ten of which years he was president, and the vote further speaks of his wisdom as a counselor, and adds that his 53 years of continuous honorable service as director is without a parallel in the annals of this corporation. He familiarized himself very thoroughly with the affairs of the corporations with which he was connected, and his sound judgment and exact and retentive memory, combined with conscientious fidelity to whatever he undertook, made him very much valued. He was for many years one of

the board of managers of the Boston Dispensary, and its president. He was also for many years an efficient director in the Hamilton National Bank. He took a great interest in paintings and became the owner of a large collection, among which were some pictures of high merit. Toward the close of his life his eyesight became so impaired that he could no longer see the pictures in which he had taken such pleasure, but to the very day of his death, which occurred March 21, 1907, when he was nearly 93 years old, his sound judgment and remarkable memory continued unimpaired. When a matter was submitted to him for consideration, he saw with great quickness the vital points in it, and when once he had familiarized himself with the facts they appeared to be indelibly fixed in his memory. In spite of physical infirmities, he was always cheerful, never complaining of what affected himself, and ready with quick and kindly sympathy for what interested others. The thought of approaching death did not disturb his serenity, and when the end came it was quick and painless.

1850.

JOHN NOBLE, Sec.
Court House, Boston.

Charles Edward Clifford died in Falmouth, Me., April 20, 1907. He was the son of Hon. Nathan Clifford, Attorney-General of the United States and Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Hannah (Ayer) Clifford. He was born in Newfield, Me., Nov. 3, 1828; married Antoinette E. Ayer, at Newfield, March 25, 1866, and five children were born of the marriage. In College he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, and of the Psi Upsilon Society. After graduating he studied law in the office of his father and in other offices, and was admitted to the Bar in Maine in 1853,

and also later to the Bar of Iowa, California, and the United States Supreme Court. He was for a considerable time Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, appointed in 1877. About 20 years ago after a successful career he retired from active practice of the law, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in the supervision of his large farm in West Falmouth. In the course of his life he traveled extensively in the United States, and in Canada, Cuba, South America, and Mexico, spending four years on the Pacific Coast, and a year in Iowa. In religious creed he was a Unitarian, in the First Parish Society of Portland, under Drs. Hill, Stebbins, and Nichols; and in politics a Democrat.

1853.

S. S. SHAW, Sec.

49 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

Aaron Davis Weld, an old-time Boston merchant, died at Riverside, Cal., on Feb. 28. Early in the winter he had an attack of grip, which left him in a weakened condition, and it was thought that a change of scene would benefit him; therefore, accompanied by his wife, he went to California. He was born in Boston, Oct. 8, 1831, the son of Aaron Davis and Abby Harding Weld. His mother was from Providence, R. I. At the time of his birth his parents were living at the old Tremont House. When he was only five years of age his grandfather, who also bore the same name, Aaron Davis Weld, died, and his parents removed to the Weld farm in West Roxbury, an estate which is remarkable of its kind today and has been in the Weld family since about 1640. Here Mr. Weld's boyhood largely was spent. He studied at Chauncy Hall School, was tutored privately by William Atkinson and spent one year at the Roxbury Latin School.

He entered Harvard College, Class of 1853, under the auspices of H. L. Butterfield, and after his second term absented himself for a year, to study privately with Rev. Mr. Sewall of Cohasset, and also Rev. Mr. Allen of Jamaica Plain, returning later to continue his college course. During a part of the winters of his Sophomore and Junior years, he taught a public school in South Scituate. After his college days Mr. Weld entered business in the office of his father, a commission merchant at the corner of State and Broad streets, where the business, established under the name of Aaron D. Weld in 1842, is still continued in the Board of Trade Building. The original firm later became Aaron D. Weld & Son, and afterwards the business was conducted, as it now is, under the name of A. D. Weld's Sons. Mr. Weld retired from active business life about five years ago. He served for several years on the Sinking Fund Committee of Boston, and had been a director of the Boston Tow-boat Co., of the International Trust Co., and was president and a director of the Forest Hills Cemetery Corporation. He was a member of the Union Club, and, until a year or two ago, of the Country Club. He married, about 1860, Annie W. Coffin of Boston, whose father was a prominent merchant. Their home has been for a long time in Jamaica Plain. Besides his wife, Mr. Weld leaves two sons, Bernard Coffin Weld, '89, and Frederick Coffin Weld, '86. His brother is Richard H. Weld, '56, with whom he is connected in business. — George Russell Dwelley died at Arlington Heights, April 13, 1907. He was born at Hanover, Dec. 5, 1829; studied at Hanover and Phillips Andover Academies; and after graduating at Harvard in 1853, he taught school in Hanover, Hanson, and Hingham. He was principal of the Rockland High School for several years, and

later had charge of the Watertown High School. From 1892 to 1896 he was employed in Michigan as bookkeeper for the Copper Falls Mining Co., and during the existence of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Boston, he was its treasurer. A widow and five children survive him. One son is in Harvard and the other is a senior at Tufts College.

1857.

DR. F. H. BROWN, *Sec.*

28 State St., Boston.

The 50th anniversary of our graduation will occur on Commencement Day, June 26, 1907. The Class Committee urge upon every member of the Class the importance of being present. The Class will dine at the Somerset Club at 6.30 P. M., Tuesday, June 25. In accordance with recent practice, the Class will invite the older graduates to be its guests at luncheon on Commencement Day at Phillips Brooks House. After luncheon, a procession of the older graduates will form on the green between Phillips Brooks House and Holden Chapel and join in the march to Memorial Hall. The Class, with its guests, will be admitted to Phillips Brooks House on presentation of a special card of invitation, which will be forwarded in due season. Sons of our classmates will act as ushers. The Class Committee intend to publish another and final Class Report during the current year. In order to make it complete and accurate, the Secretary will send to each member a statement of what he has already in hand, and he urges each classmate to correct and add to individual records as occasion may demand. Act promptly and so aid the Class Committee.

1859.

PROF. C. J. WHITE, *Sec.*

5 Prescott Hall, Cambridge.

A memorial service for W. W. Newell

was held in the chapel of the First Parish Church, Cambridge, March 10, 1907. The pastor, Dr. Crothers, presided. Letters were read from Dr. E. E. Hale, and Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard; and addresses were made by Prof. C. H. Toy of Harvard, Prof. F. Boas of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and Col. T. W. Higginson. — Prof. J. C. Gray of the Harvard Law School has accepted an invitation to deliver the lectures upon the Carpenter Foundation for the Schools of Law and Political Science, Columbia University, in the academic year 1907-08. Prof. Gray's subject will be "The Nature and Sources of the Law," and his lectures will probably be delivered in April, 1908. The volume containing the lectures will subsequently be published by the Columbia University Press.

1860.

DR. S. W. DRIVER, *Sec.*

Farwell Pl., Cambridge.

Rev. William Converse Wood, born in Hayward Place, Boston, Jan. 24, 1839, son of Moses, Jr., and Mary Porter (Converse) Wood, died in Boston, Feb. 15, 1907. He was a soldier as well as a clergyman, having served three years in the Eleventh New Hampshire Vols. He was a prolific writer on varied subjects, some of them very high themes which commanded the interest and won him the attention of distinguished men. He was a good and faithful follower of the higher life of the spirit. Went to Charleston, S. C., on his way to Four Mile Branch, S. C., where he had been engaged as a private tutor, Oct. 31, 1860. At Blackville, S. C., 90 miles from Charleston, he was arrested by a Vigilance Committee, but was released and suffered to proceed. At Barnwell, ten miles distant, he was again arrested, and underwent a long examination before a

Vigilance Committee of the place, in the famous court-house where Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, had spoken years before. Was condemned as a "stranger" and "supposed Abolitionist," and ordered to leave the state. At "Bamberg's," on the way to Charleston, another Vigilance Committee endeavored to take him from the cars, and rent his coat in the attempt. Reached Boston Nov. 14, and gave an account of Southern hospitality in the *Journal* of Nov. 16, 1860. In September, 1861, became principal of the Academy at Fort Covington, N. Y., where he taught eight months. Enlisted as a private in the Eleventh New Hampshire Vols., and was made sergeant, Aug. 12, 1862. Was promoted July 25, 1864, to second lieutenant, and Jan. 8, 1865, to first lieutenant, commanding Company D. Was mustered out with the regiment, June 4, 1865. Took part in five campaigns, those of Burnside in Virginia, in Kentucky, in Mississippi, in East Tennessee (Knoxville), and Grant's Virginia campaign of 1864-65. Was in some 15 engagements, and was wounded in the right shoulder, in the charge on Petersburg, June 17, 1864. In September, 1865, he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1868. Was ordained Oct. 15, 1868, at Lanesville, where he was settled until April, 1870. Preached at Wenham, from Oct. 13, 1870, till Oct. 13, 1876, and at Assonet in 1877. Since January, 1879, has had charge of the two churches in Scituate and East Marshfield. Published in 1877 "Five Problems of State and Religion," — the State and the Sabbath; the State and Temples; the State and the Church; the State Schools and Religion; the State Institutions and Religion. Originated the Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston and vicinity, of which he was secretary. In October, 1879, took place

the State Sabbath Conventions in Springfield and Boston. The essays presented were from college presidents and other eminent men, on a comprehensive range of Sabbath themes. *The Congregationalist* says: "To Rev. Will C. Wood of Scituate, more than to any other person, are due the inception and carrying out of this praiseworthy effort to bring the Sabbath cause before the people." — Dr. George Gill Wheelock died at New York, N. Y., March 22, 1907. He was born in Boston, Nov. 24, 1838, graduated at Harvard College in 1860. In 1864 he took the degree of M.D. at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Then he entered the medical military service of the United States, and was for a year in charge of the General Hospital at Savannah, Ga. Afterward he served as house surgeon at the New York Hospital, and went abroad to complete his professional studies. On his return he began to practise medicine in New York. He became assistant demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on physical diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later a trustee of the college and registrar of its board of trustees. For years he was treasurer of the association of the alumni. He was also appointed attending physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and to the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Upon the merger of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia University in 1891, the office of registrar of the medical corporation came to an end, but Dr. Wheelock was elected a trustee of Columbia and at the time of his death was on the two most important committees of the trustees — those on finance and education. He became a manager of the Vanderbilt Clinic and of the Sloane Maternity Hospital. These offices he held until his death, and he was president of the last-named institution. In 1891 Dr. Wheelock

retired from active practice in order to devote himself to that incessant public work which ceased only with his fatal illness. This work linked him with important charitable organizations, by no means purely medical. He was a trustee not only of the New York Dispensary and of the New York Institution for the Blind, but also of the Children's Aid Society and of the State Charities Aid Association, of which he was for some time president. Dr. Wheelock was a member of the Century, the University, and the Harvard Clubs of New York, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Geographical Society. He was a great lover of music and helped to support various musical organizations in New York; among others he was a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. He was a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church and a close friend of its pastors, the Rev. Drs. van Dyke, Babcock, and Richards. He is survived by his wife, a daughter of the late William Hawthurst Townsend, and a son, William H. Wheelock, '98. — Gen. S. M. Weld is president of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

1862.

C. E. GRINNELL, *Sec.*

30 Court St., Boston.

John Read has been elected a member of the National Council of the Civil Service Reform League; also commander of the Mass. Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States. — George Albert Fletcher died March 6, 1907, at Boston; he was born there March 7, 1842.

1863.

C. H. DENNY, *Acting Sec.*

23 Central St., Boston.

Samuel Storrow Higginson died at Milwaukee, Wis., April 9, 1907. A

funeral service was held at Mt. Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, April 18. He was son of Stephen and Agnes Gordon (Cochran) Higginson, and was born in Roxbury, March 22, 1842. He fitted for college with Mr. F. B. Sanborn, '55, in Concord. After graduating with the Class of 1863 he was for three years more or less intimately connected with the army, being at one time in the office of the supervisory committee for recruiting colored regiments, in Philadelphia. He was afterwards ordained as a minister, and was chaplain of the Ninth United States Colored Troops, Twenty-fifth Corps, stationed at one time at Brownsville, Texas. He was discharged on the disbanding of the colored troops, Dec. 15, 1866. May 31, 1867, he sailed from Boston for Buenos Ayres, to open a school in that capital. About March 1, 1868, he was appointed by the Argentine Government rector of the National College at Concepcion del Uruguay; but a revolution broke out, his college was burned and sacked, and he retired to Buenos Ayres. He was afterwards engaged in the editorial department of the Graphic Co., New York City. He was at one time a teacher in the public schools of Greenfield. He was subsequently in Boston with John H. Bufford's Sons, art publishers and lithographers; with J. R. Osgood & Co., book publishers; and after that in the editorial department of the *Boston Herald*. After leaving the *Herald* he was for some time Superintendent of Archives in the Secretary of State's office, at the State House, Boston. In 1893 he was in Chicago, as editorial writer in the publishing house of Rand, McNally & Co. He was afterwards at the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee. — Dr. J. C. Warren, professor of surgery in the Medical School, has resigned and been made professor *emeritus*.

1866.

C. E. STRATTON, *Sec.*
68 Devonshire St., Boston.

Prof. W. G. Farlow represented Harvard at the Linnaeus Bi-centennial at Upsala in May. — D. P. Abercrombie is president of the Country Bankers' Club. — G. L. Osgood has returned to this country for a short visit. — To celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Class, the Secretary issued both a report and an album of photographs taken in 1866 and recently.

1867.

F. H. LINCOLN, *Sec.*
53 State St., Boston.

The Secretary will issue a Class Report before Commencement, and the Class will celebrate the 40th anniversary by a dinner the night before Commencement.

1868.

A. D. CHANDLER, *Sec.*
50 State St., Boston.

Edwin Lawrence Sargent, born in Lynn, May 26, 1843, died at Cambridge, Feb. 12, 1907. He was the son of James M. and Lydia L. Sargent. His father was born in Boston, and after his marriage removed to Lynn, where he was a manufacturer of shoes. Sargent was educated in the public schools of Lynn, and then attended the Bridgewater Normal School where he was graduated, entering Harvard in 1864. During his college career he uniformly maintained a good rank. He gave "A Greek Version. From Webster's Oration at Plymouth," on Exhibition Day, October 23, 1866. After graduation his life was faithfully devoted to teaching, in the Lynn schools, in a private school in Boston, and for 25 years in the Cambridge English High School, of which he became a sub-master. His

granted leaves of absence were devoted to travel in Europe and to study. He was an ardent Latin student; and he had written a book on "Compulsory Education," which had not been published. His proficiency led to his employment by several publishers for the revision of books for the press. He was a member of the Pi Eta Society of Harvard; of the Middlesex Schoolmasters' Club; and was a graduate member of the Harvard Union. The earned degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the College of the City of New York. His long and efficient service during his Cambridge career brought out strong tributes to Dr. Sargent's impress upon the community, and a large gathering of appreciative teachers and scholars was present at his funeral. Dr. Sargent's strength rested in his fidelity, steadiness, geniality, and high scholarship. He won the esteem of his colleagues and of his pupils alike. His retiring disposition led him to avoid special prominence in educational or other circles, but wherever known his companionship was highly regarded. He found his chief enjoyment and stimulation in his home, his church, and the library. He was buried in the family lot in Lynn. He leaves a wife, one son now in business, and three brothers. — William Lane Swift, born in Washington, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1846, died in Millbrook, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1906. His father was Nathan G. Swift, a farmer and manufacturer, the son of Lemuel Swift, of Falmouth, and of English ancestry, coming to Massachusetts in the 17th century. His mother, Esther Lane Swift, was the daughter of William Lane, a farmer of Chappaqua, N. Y. His boyhood was passed on a farm, and at boarding schools. In Sept., 1864, he entered the Sophomore Class at Haverford College, Pa., where he ranked second in a class of 20, and was poet at their Junior

Class supper. In Sept., 1866, he entered the Junior Class at Harvard. He roomed with Milton Reed for one term, and with A. M. Elliott in the Senior year. He was a member of the Christian Brethren, and of the Pi Eta. He attained a rank of 80 per cent. in his Junior year, and of 83 per cent. in his Senior year. Though not partaking in matches, he engaged freely in gymnastic and out-of-door exercise. In 1871 he received the degree of A.M. from Harvard. He taught school at intervals between 1869 and 1872 at Norwalk, Conn., and at Vassalboro, Me., and on making Millbrook, N. Y., his residence, he followed the profession of teaching for several years, and had charge of the academy at Millbrook. He was one of the firm of Swift Brothers, in Millbrook, wood manufacturers; he became the sole owner of the Millbrook Evaporating Co., for the evaporation of fruits and jelly; and had charge of real estate interests in that town. His health was not rugged; he at last withdrew from too active physical pursuits; and for 12 years devoted himself to his most enjoyable and in some ways most useful work, the publication of *The Millbrook Round Table*, of which he was editor and proprietor, and which became a prosperous country weekly, of an elevated tone. He was married, Aug. 25, 1873, to Henrietta Swift, daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Almy) Swift, all of Millbrook. He was an unassuming man, of a sensitive nature, warm hearted, loyal and public spirited, contributing by his editorials to temperance, to peace, and to sound progress. In 1904 his want of health required a change of climate. He disposed of his paper; but his moral interest was with it to the close of his life. — William Cowper Simmons, born in Wareham, Sept. 2, 1841, died of pneumonia in New York City, March 24, 1907. He was graduated

summa cum laude, the first scholar in the Class. His father, Charles Simmons, of Paris, N. Y., the son of a farmer, was first a blacksmith and then an Orthodox clergyman. His mother, Eliza Perrigo, was the daughter of John Perrigo, a blacksmith of North Wrentham. Before her marriage she was a school-teacher. His father read much, wrote much for publication, accumulated a library over his anvil, and was ordained in 1832 at Hebronville in Attleborough. His ancestors on both sides served in the War of the Revolution. He studied at Williston Seminary, Easthampton; at Foxboro; and at Phillips Academy, Exeter. Illness, and teaching, appear to have deferred his entrance into Harvard until 1864. He was 26 years of age at graduation, the oldest member of the Class, except Winn of Kentucky, who was 32. He took several prizes during his college course; he regarded "a baseball as a very dangerous implement"; he was president of the Society of Christian Brethren of Harvard; a member of the Harvard Natural History Society, and of the Φ . B. K. His college chum throughout was Morrill. In September, 1868, he became sub-master in the Boston Latin School, and there remained for two years. He was married on Dec. 29, 1868, at Walpole, to Rebecca Breck, daughter of Elias and Juliette Breck, of Franklin. In the autumn of 1870 he was appointed a proctor at Harvard for a year, teaching private pupils. During the years 1871-72-73 he taught private pupils at Newport, R. I. In Sept., 1873, he went to Vermont University, Burlington, as professor for two more years, leaving Newport for New York to become master in the newly formed Berkeley School. In this position he spent 19 years, and in 1899 became associate head-master of the Syms School for boys, in New York,

where he remained until the time of his death. The 27 years of his teaching in New York brought him in contact with a great number of representative men, and gave him extended opportunities to do a work of rare value. Mr. Simmons possessed unusual qualifications and ability as a teacher, and was remarkably successful in the training of boys. His scholarly attainments and professional skill were, however, the least valuable of his attributes. His high sense of responsibility, his personal integrity, and his sympathetic interest in his scholars gave him a hold upon their affections, and an influence upon their lives that is rarely equaled. His character and example were an inspiration to all who were associated with him. He was buried at Norfolk. His wife, two daughters and a son survive him.

1872.

A. L. LINCOLN, Sec.
126 State St., Boston.

W. S. Beaman has removed his law office to the Woodbridge Building, 100 William St., New York, N. Y. — E. W. Hutchins is a vestryman of Trinity Church, Boston. — A banquet was tendered to Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador to Germany, April 8, by the *New York Staats Zeitung*, at the Manhattan Club, at which he made an address on the relations of this country with Germany.

1874.

G. P. SANGER, Sec.
63 State St., Room 940, Boston.

The Class will dine at the Union Club, 8 Park St., Boston, on Tuesday evening, June 25. The annual Class Golf Competition will take place on the links of the Essex County Club at Manchester on Tuesday, June 25. — Dr. C. M. Green is president of the Senior

Staff of the Boston City Hospital, and chairman of the executive committee. On Feb. 6, he was elected visiting physician of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, this being a promotion, on the retirement of Dr. Wm. L. Richardson, from the position of assistant visiting physician, which Green had held since February, 1880. He is also president of "A Republican Institution in the Town of Weston." — William Gibson Colesworthy, who for many years has occupied one of the best-known landmarks of his native city, died April 25, in Boston. He was born in Boston, March 17, 1851, the son of Daniel Clement and Mary Bower Colesworthy. He entered Harvard in 1870, but in 1872, on account of ill health, was compelled to withdraw. For a few months he reentered, following which he was enrolled at Yale. He afterwards entered Boston University, where he graduated A.B. with honors and S.T.D. in 1877. In the fall of 1877 he entered his father's old book-store, 66 Cornhill, Boston. He was in the old book business 30 years, and with his father the business goes back to the year 1838, making almost 70 years that the business was run by father and son. The store at 66 Cornhill, like the Old Corner Book Store, was well known all over the United States. Mr. Colesworthy was a past regent of the Royal Arcanum, noble commander of the Golden Cross, member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of the American Revolution, one of the first trustees of the Everett Public Library, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, member of the school board of Hyde Park for six years. He was married June 25, 1876, to Eugenia Irene McIntyre at Chelsea. He leaves a widow and a son, Daniel C. Colesworthy, who graduated at Dartmouth in 1904, and is in Havana, Cuba.

1875.

W. A. REED, *Sec.*
 Brooklyn.

L. W. Clark was elected last fall Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Judicial District. — F. P. Fish has resigned as president of the American Telephone Co. — John Franklin Harris died of apoplexy, Feb. 16, 1907, at his home in Spokane, Wash. He was born in Marblehead, Dec. 28, 1852, and after attending the public schools in that town and Phillips Andover Academy, entered Harvard College in our Class. He left College in the Sophomore year, and entered the business of manufacturing shoes as a partner in the firm of Joseph Harris & Sons, Boston. He remained in the firm until 1890, when his partner retired, and the business was continued under the name of J. Frank Harris. In the spring of 1901 he retired from business, and removed to Spokane, Wash. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Board of Education of that city. April 18, 1877, he married Caroline Brouden Marsh. They have one son, Richard B. Harris, H. C. 1899, LL.B. 1902.

1876.

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT, *Sec.*
 19 Milk St., Boston.

T. C. Williams has been chosen headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School. — The Class gave a dinner in honor of the appointment of W. H. Moody as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court at the Union Club, Boston, on Feb. 11. About 40 members were present. — W. R. Morse's address is 32 Aspinwall Road, Brookline. — E. M. Wheelwright has built upon the foundations of the old church at Jamestown, Va., a restoration of the original building, consistent with the old brick tower now standing and following other

evidence and tradition of features of the original church which are found in the brick church at Smithfield, Va., the only other church of like plan built in this country by English colonists. This restoration was undertaken by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America and the building was presented by it to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities on May 11. — Percival Lowell has equipped an expedition to South America, to photograph the canals and polar caps of the planet Mars. The party is under the direction of Prof. Dana Todd, of Amherst College, and started for South America on May 11 to establish itself at some point in the Andes, where the planet will appear in the zenith. Mars will be nearer the earth this summer than it has been in 15 years. — J. T. Wheelwright is the Φ. B. K. poet. — Charles Albert Dickinson, son of Alvin and Elizabeth (Titcomb) Dickinson, was born at Westminster, Vt., July 4, 1849; prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. In college was a member of the Pi Eta Society, and was Class Poet. He graduated from the Theological School, Andover, in 1879, and was ordained and installed over the Second Parish Church in Portland, Me., Sept. 25, 1879; was installed over the Kirk Street Church, Lowell, Jan., 1883, and in 1887 was called to the Berkeley St. Church, Boston, where he organized the first institutional church, under the name of the Berkeley Temple. He was officially connected with the United Society of Christian Endeavor; founder and vice-president of the New England Kurn Hattin House for Destitute and Homeless Children; vice-president of the Institutional Church League, and the first president of the same. He resigned the pastorate of Berkeley Temple in May, 1901, on account of ill-health. His work in the ministry was

of the highest and noblest, and he met the afflictions of a long illness with exemplary courage. He died in Corona, Cal., Jan. 9, 1907. Pres. C. F. Thwing, his intimate friend in college, delivered a memorial address at the Berkeley Temple, May 12. Dickinson was married July 2, 1879, to Esther D. Goodridge, who survives him.

1877.

J. F. TYLER, *Sec.*
73 Tremont St., Boston.

The 30th anniversary of graduation will be observed by a dinner at the Union Club, Boston, the night before Commencement. — Judge T. M. Sloane has been appointed chancellor of the diocese by the Bishop of the P. E. Diocese of Ohio. — E. H. Strobel has again entered upon his duties as general adviser to the King of Siam. — James Byrne is now senior member of the law firm of Byrne & McCutcheon, at 24 Broad St., New York. — The Class had an informal dinner at Parker's on Feb. 16, with 30 present. — William Reuben Taylor died at Westboro, Jan. 21, 1906. He was born at Jefferson, N. Y., May 6, 1852.

1878.

J. C. WHITNEY, *Sec.*
53 State St., Boston.

J. A. Tufts has been serving his second term in the New Hampshire House of Representatives; he has been chairman of the Committee on Education, also a member of the Committee on Forestry and of a special committee to investigate the workings of the License Commission.

1879.

EDWARD HALE, *Sec.*
4 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill.

The Class will dine in Boston at the Algonquin Club Tuesday evening,

June 25. Burr is to preside, and W. B. Hill is to act as toastmaster. On Commencement Day Holworthy 18 will be open for the use of the Class as usual. — The address of Dr. J. S. Mitchell is 127 Newbury St., Boston. — G. R. Sheldon is president of the Union League Club, New York City. — Before assuming the duties of Postmaster-General on March 4, G. v. L. Meyer took leave of the Czar, and visited Berlin, Rome, and Paris; the King of Italy conferred on him the order of SS. Lazarus and Maurice.

1880.

JOHN WOODBURY, *Sec.*
14 Beacon St., Boston.

C. B. Blair is one of the park commissioners of Grand Rapids, Mich. — W. A. Gaston is president of the Nat. Shawmut Bank of Boston.

1881.

PROF. C. R. SANGER, *Sec.*
Cambridge.

G. A. Burdett is a member of the executive committee of the Musical Union of Harvard University. — S. A. Johnson has removed to 83 Thurston St., Winter Hill. — A. H. Mayers has removed to 64 Bowdoin St., Dorchester. — J. Otis has been spending the winter in California in charge of a pupil. — W. A. Slater has spent the months of March and April in California. — C. Sprague has retired from active business; he has been elected a member of the Governing Board of Buffalo University. — Rev. H. W. Winkley has resigned the rectorship of Trinity Church, Branford, Conn.

1882.

H. W. CUNNINGHAM, *Sec.*
89 State St., Boston.

Clarence Bancroft has resigned from the Manchester Mills and is now asst.

supt. as well as chief colorist and chemist at the Merrimack Mfg. Co., Lowell. — A. D. Elliot is practising law at Fairview, Nev. — Russell Whitman has formed a law partnership in Chicago with his brother-in-law, Henry G. Miller (Yale '95). — X. H. Good-nough is one of a commission of three appointed by the Mayor of Boston to devise some new plan for disposing of the city waste. — The 25th anniversary in June will include a steamer trip down the harbor with lunch at a classmate's house on the North Shore; an afternoon reception to the men and their wives at the Secretary's house at Milton; a ladies' lunch at a classmate's house in Cambridge; a vaudeville performance, for the Class only, on Monday evening; and other entertainments. — The Secretary urges all who have not yet sent him their sketches and photographs for the Class Report to do so at once in order that the Report may be ready in the autumn.

1883.

FREDERICK NICHOLS, Sec.

2 Joy St., Boston.

William Hutchinson Weston, a temporary member of the Class, died of consumption at Lake George, N. Y., in 1905. He left College at the end of the Sophomore year, and traveled extensively in the West with his brother, H. E. Weston, also a former member of '83. Returning in 1887, he was for a time engaged in special study at Harvard, and then entered the Institute of Technology to pursue a course in mining engineering. He continued in Boston until 1894, and then removed to Nova Scotia, where he was occupied with some mining interests until 1899, when his health began to fail and he returned. He was engaged in literary work connected with the Institute of Technology at the time

of his death. — J. R. Brackett is a member of the committee appointed by the Corporation to take charge of the work at Brooks House and to look after its finances. — J. R. Coolidge, temporary director of the Boston Art Museum, in his last report recommended the formation of collections of American furniture of the Colonial period, and of contemporary English furniture; also a collection of choice specimens of artistic printing and book-binding; and the establishment of a school for repairing tapestry and other textiles. — Palmer Coolidge's business address is 37 Liberty St., New York City. — The Rev. Edward Cummings, chairman of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, has been lending his aid to build up the Parker Memorial in Boston, and to enlarge the scope of its work in providing facilities for social intercourse on behalf of the large and neglected lodging-house population of the South End. — Hon. C. S. Hamlin made an address, on April 26, before the Traffic Club of Pittsburg, represented by more than 300 railroad presidents, officials, manufacturers, shippers, etc. Taking for his subject, "Public Duties of the Citizen," he argued against increasing centralization, and held that it would be better for the national government to exclude from interstate commerce the products of a state which neglected its constitutional duties, rather than to enter the state and perform its functions for it by governmental inspection. — G. B. Morison was reelected president, and G. W. Beals, secretary of the Boston Athletic Association, at the annual meeting in April. — The Committee on the Class Gift for the Twentieth Anniversary has finished its work, and is preparing a report to be sent to the 84 donors, containing a financial statement and suggestions for the disposal of the unexpended balance. — The

Class will dine at the University Club, on the evening of June 25, the day before Commencement.

1884.

T. K. CUMMINS, Sec.

70 State St., Boston.

J. G. Coolidge, who resigned recently as secretary of the U. S. Legation at Peking, China, has been appointed secretary of the U. S. Embassy at the City of Mexico and has gone to that city to assume the duties of the position. — Chester W. Bliss is president of the Chapin National Bank of Springfield. — Jesse Lowman is city solicitor of the city of Cincinnati, O.; his address is No. 337 Forest Ave., Avondale, Cin. — A. C. Arnold is interested in the establishment of a technical college at Scranton, Pa., to meet the needs of the neighborhood about the Lehigh Valley. — E. E. Allen has been appointed superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind at South Boston. Since 1885 Allen has devoted himself entirely to the education of the blind, three years of that time having been passed in London, two in Boston, and nearly 17 as principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. Through his efforts that institution was moved from Philadelphia to Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia, and under his management it has shown remarkable growth and development and is widely celebrated for the completeness of its plant and system of instruction. — Rev. Charles T. Billings is secretary of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs. — Horatio Nelson Glover died at Bethel, Me., Jan. 11, 1907. He was born Dec. 23, 1861, at Dorchester, the son of Horatio N. and Ann Augusta (Holbrook) Glover. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School. After graduating from

the Law School in 1887, he was for a year in the office of Gaston & Whitney. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Clapp, who had roomed with him throughout their course in College and in the Law School. This partnership continued until January of this year. On Oct. 27, 1896, he married Mary Earle Wheeler of Roxbury. They had two children, Helen Holbrook, born Aug. 13, 1901, died Aug. 14, 1902, and Margaret Winsor, born July 12, 1904. Glover had been in ill health for three years. In 1906 he traveled in Egypt and in Europe in the hope of recovering his strength, but while he seemed to improve during the summer and fall of that year, he was really suffering from an illness which offered no hope of recovery. He had the high regard and respect of many friends in the Class, and through the interest he displayed in all matters relating to the welfare of the Class and because of the reliance placed upon his sound judgment, he was often made a representative of his associates whenever committees were formed for the consideration of Class affairs. The Class suffers a distinct loss in being deprived of his interest and counsel. — Wilbur Samuel Jackman died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1907. He was born at Mechanicstown, O., Jan. 12, 1855. He attended the Pennsylvania Normal School, from which he graduated in 1877, and after three years occupied in teaching, he entered Allegheny College, where he remained until the completion of his Sophomore year. He then entered the Class of 1884 at Harvard. Immediately after graduation he became instructor of biology in the Central High School at Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained until June, 1889, when he took charge of the Department of Natural Science of the Cook County Normal School, Cook County, Ill. He resigned this

position in June, 1899, to become Dean of the Chicago Institute and to assist in the organization of that school, which was founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine. Part of the interval before the opening of the Institute in June, 1900, he passed in study and travel abroad, making a study of matters connected with his profession in England, Holland, France, and Germany. The Chicago Institute, after being operated for a year, was united with the University of Chicago as the School of Education, devoted to the training of teachers, in that institution. He held the position in that School until 1903, when he accepted the principalship of the Model School, being the Elementary Academic Department of the School of Education and used as a practice school for the college of teachers. He held a very high position in his profession, being well known to those interested in the subject of pedagogy through his editorship of the *Elementary School Teacher*, his lectures on the subject, and his authorship of several books on education; among which are "Nature Study for Common Schools," "Nature Study and Related Subjects," "Number Work in Nature Study," "Field Work in Nature Study," and "Nature Study for the Grammar Grades." In December, 1894, he married Ellen Agnes Reis. He is survived by her and two daughters, Ruth Reis and Louise Lily. — W. A. Gardner is commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club.

1885.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Sec.

16 State St., Boston.

Daniel Kelleher is president of the new Bank for Savings in Seattle, incorporated on the lines of the savings banks of New York and New England. — John Lawrence was made by Gov. Guild one of the Trustees of the Mass. Eye and Ear Infirmary. — Rev. L. W.

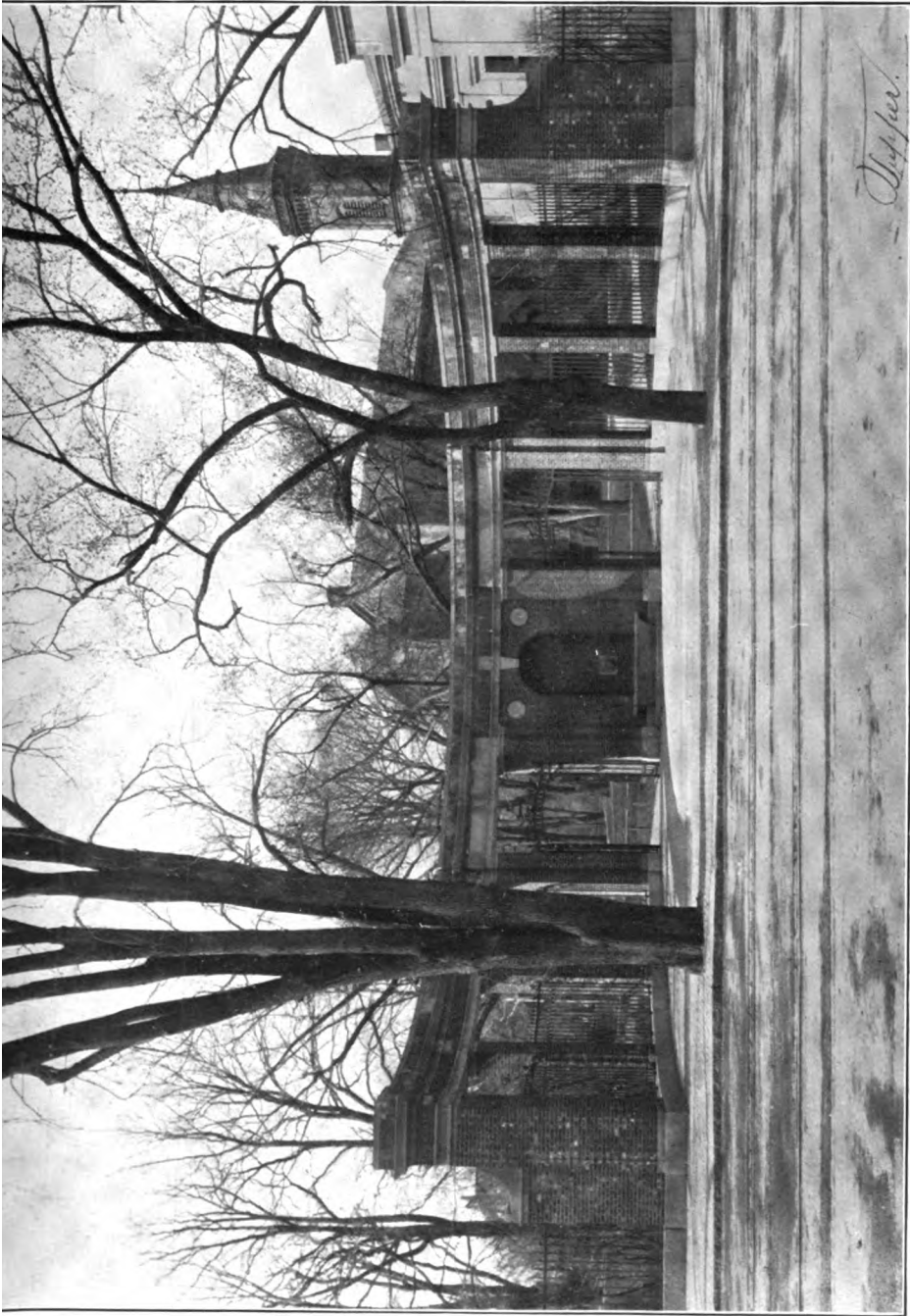
Batten of New York preached the sermon at the consecration of St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, in April. — E. I. K. Noyes is one of the incorporators of the American Nailless Horseshoe Co., of Massachusetts. — H. A. Taylor is an Assistant District Attorney, New York City. — J. J. Storrow is one of the vice-chairmen of the executive committee for the Boston Old Home Week. — F. W. Batchelder's address is Shawmut Bank Building, Water St., Boston. — G. D. Cushing is president of the Harvard Teachers' Association. — C. W. Ayer, Librarian, prepared a special Longfellow collection and exhibition in the Cambridge Public Library upon the 100th anniversary of Longfellow's birth in February. — C. W. Birtwell made an address at the opening of the new building of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society in February. — J. E. Thayer and his brothers have joined in a gift of a new town hall for Lancaster. — Walter Atherton was one of the architects who joined in preparing plans for a consistent development of Boston along artistic lines. — Prof. A. G. Webster is a vice-president of the Worcester Harvard Club. — C. G. Parker is 4th president of the Harvard Club of New Jersey. — H. M. Williams was toastmaster at the 34th reunion dinner of the *Harvard Crimson* at the Harvard Union, April 27.

1886.

DR. J. H. HUDDLESTON, Sec.

126 West 85th St., New York.

Changes of Addresses: H. Lyman, 26 Marlborough St., Boston; H. A. Griffin, Pine Tree Inn, Lakehurst, N. J.; W. Littauer, 7 East 62d St., New York, N. Y.; J. Morton, Puritan Club, Boston; J. H. Payne, New Algonquin Club, Boston; H. B. Hutchins, First Baptist Church, Lewiston, Me. — Stiles Gannett Wells, son of Samuel (H. C.



1887 AND 1888 GATES.

Thayer.

1858) and Catherine Boott (Gannett) Wells, was born Dec. 7, 1864, in Boston, and died there Feb. 18, 1907. He was fitted at the public schools for Harvard from which he graduated in the Class of 1886. During his college days he was a noted athlete, holding the championship of the country for three years in the quarter-mile run, winning every year at the Mott Haven games. After leaving College he studied law and entered the law firm of Bangs & Wells, of which his father was a member before him. As a clubman he was prominent as treasurer of the Copley Society, and as a member of the Puritan, Tavern, the Essex County, and the Country clubs, and the Boston Athletic Association. He was interested in art and literature, and was known as an art connoisseur. His grandfather, Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, '21, was pastor of the Arlington St. Church for many years; his great-great-grandfather was President Stiles of Yale University. — Johnson Morton has resigned from the *Youth's Companion* and is devoting himself to writing fiction for the magazines. — R. K. Longfellow received his degree in June, 1906, "as of '86." — Gordon Woodbury is an editorial writer on the *Boston Herald*. — H. B. Hutchins has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Lewiston, Me. — J. A. Frye has resigned the position of adjutant-general and will be retired with the rank of major-general, Mass. Vols. — Eben Richards is president and general counsel of the Mexican Central Ry. — G. E. Howes has been made secretary and treasurer of the Classical Association of New England.

1887.

G. P. FURBER, Sec.

340 South Station, Boston.

The committee on the celebration of

the 20th anniversary consists of G. S. Mumford, chairman, J. M. W. Bartol, G. W. Foster, S. A. Houghton, R. Robbins, C. E. Shattuck, A. R. Weed, F. S. Mead, secretary. Over 100 men have sent word thus far that they will be on hand next June. To the men who have not replied we want to say, we must hear from every one of you, and it will save us a lot of work if you will sit down now and write F. S. Mead, Fisher Avenue, Brookline, Mass., that you will come, and if not, why. The program, details to be communicated later, is as follows: *Monday, June 24.* The Class will be the guests of C. F. Ayer at his summer home in Hamilton. Automobile trips about the North Shore. Start from Boston at about 10 A.M. *Tuesday, June 25.* A gala day at the Country Club, Brookline. Exciting victories by '87 over '92 and '97 in field sports of every kind and description. Class Dinner at Young's Hotel in the evening. Walter Alexander will preside. Men will be placed at the table according to their preferences, so far as practicable to do so. Send Mead word with whom you want to sit. *Wednesday, June 26.* Commencement. In the morning personally conducted parties to give the "outlanders" a chance to see how much Harvard has changed; or those who prefer can avail themselves of the privilege, enjoyed by '87 for the first time, of marching in the morning procession to the graduating exercises at Sanders Theatre. Class photograph at noon. Commencement exercises at 2 P. M. *The Boat Race at New London on Thursday, June 27.* If 25 men will agree before June 12 to go, the committee will arrange to have seats on the observation train and a special car to leave for New London the night before and return after the races. — The Secretary hopes to have his Report ready for the Class Dinner.

1888.

G. R. PULSFER, Sec.

413 Barristers Hall, Boston.

M. B. Clarke is senior member of the law firm of Clarke, Livermore & Lyon, 30 Broad St., New York. — Members who have extra copies of the earlier Class Reports, which they are willing to part with, are requested to notify the Secretary. No duplicates are now on hand and it is highly desirable to supply a complete set for the Alumni Association. — The Class will have a "Field Day" on the day before Commencement. Details will be sent later. Remember the date.

1889.

CHARLES WARREN, Sec.

202 Washington St., Boston.

New Addresses: G. B. Painter, 7 East 40th St., N. Y.; C. Copeland, P. O. Drawer 990, Wilmington, Del.; G. H. Mairs, Union Club, 1 East 51st St., N. Y.; G. D. Latimer, care Brown, Shipley & Co., Pall Mall, London, England; C. B. Dunlap (home), 203 West 111th St., New York; L. F. Snow (home), 218 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.; R. Salisbury (business), 176 Broadway, New York; R. E. Townsend (business), Nat. Shawmut Bank Bldg., Boston; M. Whitridge (home), 1203 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md. — The Secretary is glad to be able to present the following report from Charles D. Gibbons (one of the "lost" men since the year 1898): "Since 1898 I was engaged in the law business in Cleveland, O., up to 1903, when I removed to New York City. I was married to Isabelle McKinley White, daughter of Judge J. Ezra White, Kalamazoo, Mich., at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, August, 1904. We have no children. Since then I have been spending the winters in Cuba, the summers abroad and in the United States. I am president of the North

Shore Railroad Co. of Cuba, and now engaged in building the road; president of the North Shore Iron Co.; of the Cuba Sugar Co., and interested in various land and development companies. President of the Gibbons Steamship Co., which will be in active operation by 1908. Have held no political offices. I will give you both my New York and Havana addresses, so I will be sure to receive any communications you may send me. I want, if possible, to be present at the next annual dinner, and would like to know when and where it is to be held." — L. H. Alexander has been appointed on the Committee of Nine of the American Bar Association to formulate a code of professional ethics, and is also chairman of the Committee on Legal Education to draft a standard set of rules for admission to the Bar. He had an article in the *North American Review* of Nov. 16 on "James Wilson, Patriot, and the Wilson Doctrine"; also is writing a serial monograph for the *Green Bag* on "James Wilson, Nation Builder." He also represented the State of Pennsylvania at the disinterment of the body of James Wilson at Edenton, N. C., Nov. 20, 1906, and its reburial in Christ's Church, Philadelphia. — Irving Babbitt has been re-appointed asst. professor of French at Harvard; he takes his sabbatical next year. — Dr. R. C. Cabot has issued the "First Annual Report of Social Work permitted at the Mass. Gen. Hospital." The Secretary desires to call especial attention to this, as being an absolutely original line of work devised and carried into effect by Cabot and one which is likely to revolutionize the treatment of patients, especially of convalescents. All '89 men should read this Report. — C. B. Davenport has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. — D. F. Dunn expects to be in this country this sum-

mer after a prolonged domicile in Rome. — G. V. Gray is with the James & Gray Co., assayers and chemists, San Francisco, and reports all '89 men in that city as fully recovered from the earthquake. — E. S. Griffing has been elected president of the Grand Lodge of Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. — E. C. Guenther died Jan. 31, 1907. — L. Hulley has received the degree of Litt.D. from Stetson University. — E. L. Jellinek is a director and treasurer of the Federal Rolling Mill Co. The Secretary, noting that Jellinek's legal practice occasionally brings him to Boston, takes this opportunity to say that he hopes any '89 man having occasion to visit Boston will be sure not to return home without reporting at the Secretary's office and keeping him in touch with anything new. — M. A. Kilvert is director of Tlahualilo Co., Limited, a governor of the Mexico Country Club, and president of the Council of St. Andrews Park (a residence colony of English and Americans near Mexico City). — F. B. Lord has changed his business and is now with the Suter-Hevener Mill & Mfg. Co., Sacramento, Cal. — G. D. Latimer has resigned his pastorate in the Unitarian Church at Salem after 14 years' service and is to live abroad for several years. — G. H. Mairs is with Harriman & Co., 527 Fifth Ave., New York. — Clifford H. Moore, who is now back at his work as professor at Harvard, gave a course of lectures on palaeography in Rome last year and also several lectures on the private life of the ancient Romans. He is to lecture at the Summer School of the University of California this coming summer on "The Religions of Greece and Rome," and "The Roman Historians after Tacitus." — T. B. Meteyard writes, "Modesty forbids me to state what member of the Class has been made a park commissioner of the

town of Scituate." — W. L. Monro has been made general manager of the American Window Glass Co. — W. R. Marsh has sent to the Secretary an address delivered by him as president of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity, Nov., 1906, on "Three Impediments in Secondary Education." Collier Cobb has also sent in a striking monograph, "Where the Wind Does the Work," from the *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1906. — The Secretary would be very glad to receive for his files all printed addresses, articles, and books written by any members of the Class. — W. H. Pear has been made director and secretary of the E. & R. Laundry Co. — G. B. Painter has retired from the firm of Bishop, Laimbeer & Co. — W. Paul is in Denver as a representative of a New York financial newspaper. — W. F. Richards has been made vice-president of the Colorado Springs National Bank. — W. H. Thayer writes, "Batchelder has some most interesting tales about the Jamaica earthquake and over 400 photos." — Charles Warren is engaged in writing a "History of the Harvard Law School, 1817-1907." — W. R. Marsh has been elected headmaster of St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. He is also first vice-president of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland. He, with Chas. H. Ashton, asst. professor of mathematics in the University of Kansas, has just published a college algebra. — Clarence Millhiser is vice-president of the Richmond Cedar Works. — Harrison Caner will return to this country this summer, and his address will be Manchester.

1891.

A. J. GARCEAU, Sec.

112 Water St., Room 601, Boston.

The Class will meet in 9 Holworthy

on Commencement Day for the usual spread. Plans are being made for an outing on Tuesday, June 25. We shall probably take a sail down the Harbor in the afternoon, and have dinner at some club with our friends and members of "the Cup, the Link and the Key" in '86 and '96. Notice will be sent in good season. — J. R. Finlay has removed from Colorado Springs, Colo., to New York City, 2 Rector St., Room 1310, where he will conduct his practice as mining engineer with special reference to precious metals. — C. H. C. Wright has been re-appointed assistant professor of French for five years at Harvard. — E. F. Fitzhugh is the manager and mining engineer of the Butte and Michigan Mining Co., at Butte, Mont. — F. H. Hitchcock is First Asst. Postmaster General. — Judge H. H. Baker recently addressed the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union. — Frank Mason is now with the Travellers Insurance Co., 141 Milk St., Boston. — V. I. Rothschild is a member of the New York firm of stock brokers, Shearson, Hammell & Co., 71 Broadway. — The home of Rev. M. O. Simons in Cleveland, O., was partially destroyed by fire. — Prof. C. B. Gulick delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Olympic Games and Greek Athletes," at Phillips Academy, Andover, on March 5. — F. W. Burlingham is assistant manager of the bond house of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. — E. S. Mack has changed his home address to 403 Lake Drive Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; his office is 102 Wisconsin St. — J. P. Goray, M.D., is in the Fliedner Bldg., Portland, Ore. — Moses Williams, Jr., and F. R. Bangs have taken over the real estate firm of Bangs and Wells, and it will now be known as Bangs and Williams, Pemberton Bldg., Boston. — Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and Matthew

Luce have been up the Nile. — W. F. Harris has been re-appointed asst. professor of Greek at Harvard for five years. — Pres. Roosevelt has appointed Régis Henri Post Governor of Porto Rico; the inauguration ball was held in the Municipal Theatre of San Juan on April 18.

1892.

PROF. A. R. BENNER, Sec.

Andover.

William Henry Wyatt-Hannath, son of Henry Hannath and Elizabeth Hodgkinson, was born at Worksop, Notts, England, Sept. 10, 1856. He was prepared for college at the Ashley House Academy at Worksop and by private tutor. He attended the University of Durham, and the London College of Divinity, of which he was a graduate in theology in 1880. He was ordained deacon in 1880, and priest in 1881, by the Bishop of London. From 1880 to 1882 he was curate of Christ Church, Stepney, London: 1882-84, curate of Stepney; 1884-86, Association Secretary to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, in London; 1887-88, rector of Grace Church, Jamestown, N. D. In 1888 he became rector of Christ Church, Yankton, S. D., with which he did not sever his connection until 1894. He entered the Senior Class in Harvard in 1891, and took the degree of A.B. with the Class of 1892. In 1892 he was also assistant rector of the Church of the Messiah in Boston. From 1894 to 1900 he was rector of St. Luke's Church, Roselle, N. J. He was also examining chaplain to the Bishop of South Dakota from 1892 to 1897. Graduated A.B. from King's College, Nova Scotia, in 1897; A.M. in 1898; and M.D. from Eclectic Medical College, New York, in 1897; he had entered on his studies at the Eclectic Medical College in 1894. Received

license in medicine and surgery from the University of the State of New York in 1897; was post-graduate in Medical School of New York, from August, 1898, to February, 1899; was licensed to practise in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, in 1897; in Nova Scotia in 1900. He was a lecturer on Dermatology in the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, in 1898; on Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases, 1899; professor of the same, 1901; professor of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 1903; medical expert and inspector in the Department of Health of the State of New York, 1906. He was married in 1886, at London, England, to Catherine Hillsdon. He published "The Argument from Design as affected by the Doctrine of Evolution," in report of the Church Congress held at Boston in 1894. (Thomas Whittaker, New York.) He was made a Knight Templar in 1891; was prelate of DeMolay Commandery No. 3, Knights Templars of Yankton, South Dakota, from 1892 to 1894. Also attained to 32d grade in the Scottish Rite, in 1893. From 1893 to 1896 he was master of Mackey Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 1, Orient of South Dakota. As a clergyman, Dr. Wyatt-Hannath was attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church at Great River, Long Island. He died Feb. 1, 1907, at his home, 126 West 45th St., New York, N. Y. His death was due to blood poisoning, contracted while attending a patient suffering from the same affliction. — C. Beardsley, Jr., is living on a ranch at Clarks, Neb. — T. G. Bremer has withdrawn from the firm of Almy, Bremer & Co., and has entered the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., Boston and New York; personal address, P. O. Drawer 5250, Boston. — C. C. Closson is in Seattle, Wash. — H. P. Dodge is First Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo,

Japan. — T. H. Gould is at London, O. — E. H. Jackson is interested in the development of real estate near Brooklyn, N. Y.; address, 178 Remsen St., Brooklyn. — The Secretary desires the address of Edmund Botterell Smith. — G. A. S. Painter's address is 133 Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y. — The program of the Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration in June includes the following events: *Thursday*, June 20, Harvard-Yale Baseball Game at Cambridge. *Friday*, June 21, Class Day. *Sunday*, June 23, sea trip as guests of J. T. Spaulding on steam yacht *Isis*. *Monday*, June 24, Class Dinner, 7 P. M., at Algonquin Club, Boston. *Tuesday*, June 25, the Brookline Country Club has been engaged for the use of the Class. There will be various outdoor sports. Luncheon and dinner. Band Concert in the evening. *Wednesday*, June 26, Commencement Day. Spread in Hollis 24 at noon. — Dr. D. S. Miller is professor of philosophy in Columbia University.

1893.

S. F. BATCHELDER, Sec.

721 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

A dinner of the New England Association of the Class was held at the B. A. A., Boston, on Jan. 11. 30 men were present, and listened to Street relate some of his hair-raising adventures while vaccinating the "Head-Hunters" of Luzon two years ago. — C. R. Burger has been professor of mathematics at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., for the past three years. — W. S. Campbell has changed his home address to 200 Bellevue St., West Roxbury, and his law office to rooms 517-521 Old South Building. — E. P. Carey writes from 39 Schiele Ave., San José, Cal., "I am a pedagogue, scrubbing along, yet always serene." — W. A. Clark reports: "My present address is Gordon House, 353 W.

17th St., one of the largest Settlement Houses in New York, for men and boys. I had the pleasure, which comes to few men, of planning the building throughout, unhampered by committees. There is a bully spirit here, and I should be very glad to learn of a few Harvard men who are built for this kind of work and who have a little leisure." — H. L. Coar has left the University of Illinois to take charge of the mathematical department at Marietta College, Ohio. — C. W. Collier has left the Central Congregational Church of Orange, to accept a call from the Hammond St. Church, Bangor, Me. — W. N. Cottrell has been elected an associate judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, a six-year term. — J. N. Deahl received a Ph.D. from Columbia last Commencement; he continues professor of elocution at West Virginia University. — L. E. Desbecker reports from Buffalo: "1903, nominated for councilman at large, Democratic ticket. Republican landslide — had the distinction of receiving largest number of votes of any man not elected. 1905, Democrats again foolishly tendered me a nomination — corporation counsel. This time Democratic landslide — and here I am, doing the best I can to fill the bill." — A. J. Dibblee was burned out of the Mills Building, San Francisco, and has removed his law offices to the new Union Trust Building. — W. C. Douglas has been appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney at Philadelphia. — R. D. Farquhar is practising architecture in Los Angeles; address, Santa Monica, Cal. — A. C. Fay has been principal of the Bridgewater High School for the past three years. — H. G. Fay has removed from the High School at Putnam, Conn., and is principal of the High School at Nashua, N. H. — J. H. Fennessy, president of the Mine & Smelter Supply Co., should be addressed at

42 Broadway, New York City. — A. B. Frizzell is studying mathematics at Göttingen; address, Hainholzweg, 46. — F. L. Grant has resigned the pastorate of the Northfield (Conn.) Congregational Church and assumed that of Plainville, Conn. — A. Hahn is minister of the First Church (Unitarian) of Duxbury. — F. G. Henderson is with Chickering & Sons, pianos, at 48 Beacon St., Boston. — W. J. Henderson has left the auditor's department of the New England Tel. & Tel. Co. and become instructor in science at the High School, Nashua, N. H. — J. L. Hildreth has left the drafting department of the Long Island R. R. and become a draftsman in the topographical department of the Bureau of Highways, New York City; address, 54 Hardenbrook Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. — J. C. Hoppin, formerly professor of archaeology at Bryn Mawr College, spent the winter of 1904-05 in Athens as professor of archaeology in the American School, and last winter in Washington, D. C. — C. G. Hubbell has left the ministry and gone into the automobile business at 18 Columbus Ave., Boston. — L. Hutchinson, assistant professor of commerce in the University of California, has been absent on leave for two years, spending 1904-05 on research work in London, and 1905-06 as special agent of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, investigating trade conditions in South and Central America. — R. H. Kennedy has removed from Forest Grove to Cornwallis, Ore., and is engaged in managing and lecturing for lyceum courses and in running a fruit farm. — W. Luce writes from Fort Smith, Ark., "Am coöperating with the Harvard Southern Club and Graduates' Association to secure Southern students for Harvard. The Graduates' Association sends the *Lampoon* and the *Advocate* free to the High School Literary Society, to awaken in-

terest in Uncle Johnny." — S. E. Marvin has been military secretary of the State of New York; residence, 344 State St., Albany, N. Y. — L. C. Mullgardt, after three years' practice of architecture in England, has gone to San Francisco. — V. L. Farrington, after 14 months of study in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, is head of the department of English at the University of Oklahoma. — F. H. Ransom, Jr., M.D., is obstetrician to the German Deaconess' Hospital and St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.; address, 1400 Main St. — H. G. Shaw has given up his position in the Murdock School, Winchendon, to become principal of the High School at Wethersfield, Conn. — W. P. Smith is head of the department of History, State Normal School, Los Angeles, Cal. — W. N. Stearns has resigned as president's secretary at the University of Illinois to become professor of Associated Colleges at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D. — L. A. B. Street has resigned from the health inspectorship of the Philippines and taken up medical missionary work in Kyoto, Japan; he has been in this country during the winter, collecting funds for a hospital at Kyoto. — O. G. Villard has begun the publication of a new magazine called *Yachting*, his own venture. — J. C. Walker is attorney for the Delaware State Highway Commission and secretary of the Good Roads Association; address, Wilmington, Del. — S. L. Wolff is assistant professor of English in the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. — A. R. T. Wylie received the degree of M.D. from the University of Minnesota, June, 1906. — J. A. Wilder is president of the Harvard Club of Hawaii, which was organized in May, has a membership of 30, and has raised a \$200 scholarship.

1894.

E. K. RAND, Sec.

107 Lake View Ave., Cambridge.

The Class will hold its reunion on Commencement Day, as usual, in 23 Stoughton Hall. On the evening before there will be a class subscription dinner, with regard to which further announcement will be made later. — J. D. Logan has published an essay entitled "The Religious Function of Comedy . . . treated from the point of view of Aristotle's *Poetica* and *Metaphysics*"; his address is 7 Maynard Ave., Toronto, Can. — Addresses: J. A. Pew, 37 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.; A. L. Endicott, 29 Hyslop Road, Brookline. — E. A. Knudsen is senator from the island and county of Kauai to the Hawaiian Legislature.

1895.

A. H. NEWMAN, Sec.

60 State St., Boston.

Hollis 20 will be open as usual for the use of the Class on Commencement Day. An informal subscription dinner, similar to the successful dinner of last year, is being planned by the Class Committee. It will probably be held on Commencement evening, and circular information will be sent each '95 man. — J. H. Chase will be senior master in the Country Day School for Boys of Boston, which is to open Sept. 26, on Nonantum Hill, Newton. — The address of the Secretary is now 60 State St., Boston.

1896.

J. J. HAYES, Sec.

112 Water St., Boston.

It is proposed to have an informal reunion of the Class on Tuesday evening before Commencement, at some resort near Boston, with '91, who were with us on part of our decennial. You will receive notice of the above in due

time. Holworthy 7 will be reserved for '96 on Commencement Day. — J. P. Parker has been appointed by Gov. Guild Adjutant General, M.V.M. — Changes of address: C. N. Holmes, Hotel Nottingham, Boston; Rev. W. R. Lord, 586 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. W. Griffin, 741 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; E. E. McCarty, 741 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. — Prof. R. J. Horn has been called to the chair of Romance Languages at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. — The Emperor of Japan has decorated S. F. Eddy with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. — P. R. Dean is teacher of mathematics in the Curtis High School, Borough of Richmond, N. Y.

1897.

W. L. GARRISON, JR., Sec.

60 State St., Boston.

The material for the Third Class Report is almost all in hand. Here is an outline of the allurements of the coming Decennial Celebration: *Thursday*, June 20. Harvard-Yale Baseball Game at Cambridge. (Arrange if possible to march to the field and sit in the '97 section.) *Friday*, June 21. Class Day. *Monday*, June 24. The Class will meet at some Boston Hotel (to be announced later), and start in the morning for an outing day, which will open with a short steamboat trip down the Harbor to the Point Shirley Club at Winthrop. Here the amphibians may disport themselves in the waves until the gong sounds for attendance at the clam-bake. After feasting we board our boat once more for a go-as-you-please cruise homeward. We shall carry our own band, and can make this occasion restful or strenuous, as our dispositions may determine. At 8 P. M. we shall sit down to our Decennial Dinner at the Vendome, on Commonwealth Ave. As the Dinner is, in a way, the cen-

tral feature of the Decennial, we urge upon you the necessity for being with the Class on its first big day. You are asked to turn "state's evidence" regarding any man who can uplift or enliven the Dinner by speech or song. The Committee will value greatly any suggestion regarding men, especially those outside the Boston jurisdiction, who can actively grace this occasion. *Tuesday*, June 25. The Class will meet at its hotel headquarters and flit to the Brookline Country Club by automobiles or other special conveyances. After a stand-up lunch, we lock horns with '87 and '92 in various athletic contests, including old-fashioned Class baseball games, Jarvis Field style. The evening will be devoted to out-of-door vaudeville by '97 talent already in training. Any man who can do a good stage turn of any kind will please send word at once to the Committee. (The Committee will be unable to provide lemons for dissatisfied patrons.) *Wednesday*, June 26. Commencement Day at Cambridge. The Class will lunch in Holden Chapel, this being the special privilege of the class celebrating its decennial. *Thursday*, June 27. Harvard-Yale Boat Race at New London. (A) Headquarters will be established for Monday and Tuesday, June 24 and 25, at some Boston hotel, where all information will be posted. A man in charge will be located there at the end of a telephone, and will reply to all inquiries, pertinent and impertinent. (B) The Committee will arrange to get tickets for those signifying their intention of attending the Yale baseball game, boat-race, etc. This is merely a general outline, and later bulletins will give you the arrangements in detail. Keep an eye open for envelopes having the '97 insignia in the corner. N. Penrose Hal- lowell, William H. Vincent, Thomas B. Gannett, Jr., William L. Garrison, Jr.,

Committee for Decennial Celebration. — The Secretary has been wholly unable to locate the following men — information wanted: Caleb Maskell Bates, John Milton Benjamin, Leon Monroe Closson, Stephen Douglas Demmon, John Patrick Gately, Francis Greany, Dick Grant, Percy Houghton, Edward Eugene McCarthy, Wendell Stewart McFarland, William Peter Marseilles, Clarence Sidney Morse, Grosvenor Porter Orton, Samuel Scoville Paschal, Landon Cabell Read, John Francis Rogers, Frank Victor Stone, Felix Leon Tuckerman, Aydelotte W. Whealton, Richard Merrill Whitney. — W. B. Truesdell is teaching physics in the College of the City of New York.

1898.

B. H. HAYES, Sec.

Andover.

The Class will hold its usual spread on Commencement Day in 23 Holworthy. The Yard will be closed to the public, but no tickets of admission will be required by degree-holders or temporary members. The usual Class Day and Commencement festivities are as follows: *Thursday*, June 20, Yale Baseball Game at Cambridge; *Friday*, June 21, Class Day; *Monday evening*, June 24, Pop Concert; *Tuesday*, June 25, Yale Baseball Game at New Haven; *Wednesday*, Commencement Day; *Thursday*, Boat-Race at New London; *Saturday*, June 29, baseball game at New York in case of tie. Any member of the Class desiring tickets for any of these events must notify me as soon as possible, and I shall be very glad to try to get them. — The Class Report is in the hands of the printer. — E. L. Logan has been appointed Associate Judge of the South Boston Court, by Gov. Guild, and Hugh Bancroft, District Attorney for Middlesex County. — Harold Blan-

chard is with Sargent & Fairchild, bankers and brokers, Exchange Pl., Boston. — Eliot Wadsworth is opening an office for Stone & Webster, electrical experts, in Chicago, Ill. — F. R. Frapril is one of the editors of the Sampson Publishing Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston. — Arthur Du Bois's address is 63 Wall St., New York City.

1899.

ARTHUR ADAMS, Sec.

50 State St., Boston.

C. S. Butler has opened an office for the practice of law at 11 Wall St., New York City. — E. A. Boardman is with Bartlett Brothers & Co., 53 State St., Boston, and is giving special attention to bank and mill stock and unlisted securities. — L. E. Ware has formed a partnership with William F. Timlow under the firm name of Ware & Timlow, making a specialty of call and time money; address, 18 Wall St., New York City. — C. C. Brown is head of the Modern Languages Department in the High School at Wichita, Kan.; address, 1428 North Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kan. — E. E. Elder is city solicitor of Medford. — Dr. M. X. Sullivan has resigned from Boston University to accept a position as expert in the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

1900.

ELIOT SPALDING, Sec.

Endicott, N. Y.

E. E. Wheeler has formed a partnership for the practice of law, under the name of Ehrich & Wheeler, at 42 Broadway, New York City. — Dr. W. P. MacLeod has an office at 158th Street, New York City. — Simon Everard Williams died in Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 14, 1907, of typhoid fever. He graduated in 1900 at the Scientific School. — C. M. Underwood is to teach Romance Lan-

guages at Simmons College during 1907-08. — Max Hirsch's address is 324 Wyndham St., Cincinnati, O. — J. L. Saltonstall has formed a partnership under the firm name of Hunt, Mann & Saltonstall to carry on a general banking business, at 60 State St., Boston.

1901.

H. B. CLARK, *Sec.*

5 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

Sidney Strauss is a practising physician at 5039 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. — R. C. Barnes's address is 820 Vermont St., Schenectady, N. Y. — E. E. Greenwood has accepted a position as an instructor in French at Trinity College, Durham, N. C. — N. H. Batchelder has accepted a position as Master of English in the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., for 1907-08. — C. A. Straw, Jr., is a chemist in the laboratory of the State Board of Health, Boston. — J. F. Jennings is practising law with Carroll & McClintock, 15 Elm St., Springfield. — J. A. Camprubi is representing the French Westinghouse Co. in the sale of its motor cars in New York; address, Amity St., Flushing, L. I. — Mortimer Adler's address is 92 N. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

1902.

B. WENDELL, JR., *Sec.*

358 Marlborough St., Boston.

H. M. Bruce, M.D., is practising medicine at 519 Washington St., Brookline. — G. E. Carleton is with Curtis & Sanger, note brokers, Wall St., New York City. — W. P. Collier's address is 1045 West Ave., Sidney, O. — R. H. Bland is associated with J. Kemp Bartlett in law; address, U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Bldg., Baltimore, Md. — M. E. Champion, M.D., has an office at 355 Mass. Ave., Arlington. — H. W. Eliot, Jr., is at 102 Waverley Pl., New

York. — J. T. Floyd is with Baeder, Adamson & Co., 70 High St., Boston. — J. C. Grew is one of the secretaries of Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia. — W. J. Mayers is practising law. — A. S. Pease is instructor in classics at Harvard; address, 61 Sparks St., Cambridge. — L. W. Riddle, 137 Grove St., Wellesley, is instructor of botany at Wellesley College. — C. R. Rogers, 38 School St., Springfield, is with the Chester Paper Co., Huntington. — G. J. Tausig is with Simon Brookmire & Clifford, stock and bond brokers, 315 North 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. — W. B. Wood's address is 215 Canton Ave., Milton. — W. J. Shepard has accepted an instructorship in economics at the University of Wisconsin. — L. J. Elsas's address is 215 Washington St., Atlanta, Ga. — Walter Fischel's address is Humboldt Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

1903.

ROGER ERNST, *Sec.*

60 State St., Boston.

The following secured appointments at the Mass. General Hospital at the recent examination: Medical house officers, F. W. Peabody, L. H. Spooner, J. H. Young; surgical house officers, L. T. Brown, T. W. Harmer. — The following have recently received appointments at the New York hospitals: Roosevelt Hospital, R. Derby, A. Stillman, A. W. Swann; New York Hospital, N. C. Foot; St. Luke's Hospital, F. M. Class. — A year ago G. Draper and E. F. Du Bois received appointments at the Presbyterian Hospital. — G. F. Belden, 60 Natoma St., San Francisco, Cal., is assistant electrical engineer with the Standard Electrical Works. — C. P. Clifford is in the office of Jackson & Curtis, bond brokers, 19 Congress St., Boston. — R. S. Constant is practising law with Brown & Cassedy, 43 Third

St., Newburg, N. Y. — A. Z. Gray is in the office of Lazelle, Matthews & Co., stock brokers, 20 West 34th St., New York City. — C. C. Hackett has opened an office for law practice in the Maryland Bldg., 1412 H St., Washington, D. C. — C. A. Hartwell is manager of a ranch in the Hawaiian Islands, where he is raising sheep, hogs and bees. — C. H. G. Heinfeldt is a member of the law firm of Ropiequet & Heinfeldt, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Belleville, Ill. — M. M. Lemann is practising law with Hall & Monroe, 1104 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La. — F. M. Murphy is practising law at 28 State St., Boston. — M. B. Stone is with Bemis Bros. Bag Co., manufacturers of burlap bags, 89 State St., Boston. — L. Warner has returned from Japan, and will enter the Archaeological Dept., Harvard University. — Henry William Becker Stern died at Milwaukee, Wis., on March 30, after a long illness. — R. S. G. Boutell is secretary of the U. S. Legation at The Hague, Holland. — H. R. Gardner is master in Latin and Greek at the Horace Mann School, New York City.

1904.

R. S. WALLACE, Sec.

Freeport, N. Y.

The plans for the Triennial are almost complete. The Class Committee, with the assistance of several classmates in Boston, have arranged for a week's good time, as follows: *Thursday*, June 20: Harvard-Yale Baseball Game. *Friday*, June 21: Class Day. *Saturday* morning, June 22: The Class have secured a room in Young's Hotel, where information about the program for the remaining days can be secured. This room will be the general rendezvous for the Class all day Saturday, and also Monday, the 24th. *Monday* afternoon

and evening, the 24th, there will be an informal excursion to Nantasket Beach; special rates have been secured. Men who wish to attend the Pop Concert may of course do so, as the excursion is entirely informal. *Tuesday*, June 25: Entire day to be spent at the Norfolk Country Club, in conjunction with 1901. Information about how and when to get to the Country Club will be given at the rendezvous in Young's Hotel. The Class will leave the Country Club in time to return to Boston for the Class Dinner, at one of the Boston hotels. This dinner will be at 7.30, and will be the great event of the celebration. *Wednesday*, June 26: The Class have secured rooms Nos. 1 and 3 on the first floor of the middle entry of Thayer, where a collation will be served. All these events on Tuesday and Wednesday will be without cost to the individual members of the Class, and will be paid for out of the Class Fund. Definite notices will be sent to Class members early in June. — The New York Dinner of the Class of 1904 was held in Hotel Knickerbocker on March 23. It was a rousing success, and the 30 men who attended voted to make it an annual affair. Through the kindness of P. Lorillard, Jr., the Café Martin colored band furnished the music for the occasion. — A. H. Pierce is with the Avery Chemical Co., 7 Sears St., Boston. — E. H. Beals is practising law with Kenefick, Cooke & Mitchell, Buffalo, N. Y. — E. L. Porter is teaching biology in Adrian College, Adrian, Mich. — T. Blagden is with the Wilmington Malleable Iron Co., Wilmington, Del. — C. K. Rockwell is a lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. — P. Davie is practising law with Humphrey & Humphrey, Louisville, Ky. — H. B. Hollins is with the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., in Min-

neapolis, Minn. — L. W. Swett is connected with the State Gipsy Moth Commission, Bedford. — G. E. Cole is an attorney at the Tremont Bldg., Boston. — A. Kendall is practising law in the office of Saltonstall, Dodge & Carter, 60 State St., Boston. — N. S. McKendrick is teaching history at Phillips Exeter Academy. — G. D. Houston is head of the English Division of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — S. G. Smith is principal of the Public Schools, Conway, N. H. — R. May is with the banking house of Bond and Goodwin, 35 Congress St., Boston. — R. W. Rivers is teaching at Noble & Greenough's School, Boston. — E. S. Harrison is representative of the American Diesel Engine Co., 16 Broadway, New York City. — E. R. Vinal is teaching in the Towanda, Pa., High School. — W. R. Wade is a superintendent for the Azure Mining Co., turquoise mining, Burro Mts., New Mexico. — F. B. Ely is with the Hermosa Copper Co., Hanover, N. H. — P. S. Estes is with Marshall Jones Co., publishers, 212 Summer St., Boston. — L. Brooks is with the real estate firm of Blake & Loud, 2 Kilby St., Boston. — H. H. Bond is practising law in the office of Whipple, Sears & Ogden, Tremont Bldg., Boston. — E. A. Brodens is an attorney at 314 Main St., Worcester. — D. W. Davis is a member of the firm of Bigelow & Davis, oil-well equipment and shippers of coal, Findlay, O. — S. A. Starratt is teaching in the Oliver Hazard Perry School, Boston. — A. W. Dosch is editor of a San Francisco magazine called *East and West*, and is president of the Orient Publishing Co. — A. H. Smith is teaching in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. — T. W. Butcher is president of the Central State Normal School, Edmond, Ok. — T. H. Miller is with Wilmerding, Morgan & Co., stock brokers, 20 Broad St., New

York City. — E. H. Ball is the New York representative of the Electric City Engraving Co., with office in the Metropolitan Life Bldg., New York. — J. K. Jackson is at the head of the department of voice culture, Tarkio, Mo., Conservatory of Music. — J. M. Richards is engineer and assayer for the East Butte Copper Mining Co., Butte, Mont. — W. M. Hall is with the legal firm of Warner, Wells & Korb, 60 Wall St., New York City. — L. E. Snowman is clerk of the Bureau of Printing & Supplies of the Insular Government of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R. — O. M. Riggs is sub-principal of the High School of Augusta, Me. — H. H. Owens is a division engineer in the Cumberland R. R., Warren, Ky. — L. P. Hill, Jr., is a lawyer with Barney & Lee, 49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. — T. D. Howe is superintendent of the Archibald Wheel Co., Lawrence. — R. Lane is a bond salesman with Blodget, Merritt & Co., 16 Congress St., Boston. — H. O. Sebring is secretary and treasurer of the Oliver China Co., Sebring, O. — R. L. Shewell is with the Boston Safe Deposit Co., Boston. — R. T. Crane, 3d, is with the Crane Co. at their office, Bridgeport, Conn. — F. A. Nelson is working for the Pennsylvania R. R., at their new terminal in New York City. — H. D. Parkin is vice-president of the Pittsburg Block and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa. — H. R. Robbins is manager of the New Hampshire Concentrated Milk Co., 290 McGregor St., Manchester, N. H. — O. C. Mackey is head of the mutton sales dept. of Armour & Co., Chicago. — J. G. Johnson is with E. H. Gay & Co., bankers, at their branch office in Portland, Me. — A. E. Swan is with the American Tel. & Tel. Co., 125 Milk St., Boston, in the engineering department. — E. G. Templeton is a lawyer in the office of L. P. Snow, Rochester,

N. H. — C. F. Lander is operating a planing and moulding mill at Roxbury. — R. M. Odell is general manager of the Odell Manufacturing Co., cotton manufacturers, Concord, N. C. — M. C. Fisher is an attorney at Ricketson's Block, New Bedford. — S. A. Berry is an attorney at 86 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I. — F. M. Rivinus is an attorney at 225 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia. — Wm. Hague is assistant superintendent of construction in a copper smelter at Douglass, Ariz. — H. L. Brown, E. Field, and W. F. Murray have formed a legal firm, and are located at 141 Milk St., Boston. — W. A. Carl is assistant manager of the Roesse Brewery, Boston. — G. J. Terry is teaching German and Spanish at M. I. T., Boston. — L. A. Scott is with Morrison & Townsend, brokers, 53 Exchange Pl., New York City. — L. Grilk is managing a leather manufacturing concern in Davenport, Ia. — L. Carpenter is in the electrical engineering department of the Central Colorado Power Co., at Colorado Springs, Colo. — W. G. Chard is an architect at 287 Fourth Ave., New York City. — W. Kent, Jr., is in the Canadian Copper Works, at Copper Cliff, Ont. — L. O. Packard is asst. principal of the New Britain, Conn., High School. — E. E. Whitman is with the firm of Harding, Whitman & Co., commission merchants, 350 Broadway, New York City. — E. N. Smith is asst. engineer of the New York City Board of Water Supply, located at New Paltz. — J. D. Kirkpatrick is teaching in the Thacher Ranch School, at Nordhoff, Cal. — H. M. Hale is assistant engineer of the Rapid Transit R. R. Commission of New York City. — F. A. Chudoba is teaching at the Boys' School in Cleveland, O., "the repair shop of wayward boys and incorrigibles of our public schools." — L. G. Putman is teaching general preparatory subjects at the Noble & Greenough School, Boston. — T. H. Ellis, S.B., is with the Eastern Audit Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston. — W. E. Maddock is Superintendent of Schools in Superior, Wis. — W. W. Weller is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mattituck, N. Y. — W. L. Russell is teaching at the Keller School, 37 East 62d St., New York City. — W. Danielson is in the testing department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. — I. T. Orr is secretary and treasurer of the Clason Architectural Iron Works, Providence, R. I. — M. F. Perkins is teaching in the Hicks School, Santa Barbara, Cal. — E. C. Smith ran a lunch-counter restaurant in a shack for seven weeks after the San Francisco earthquake; the shack was named Memorial Hall. He is now with the Standard Gas Engine Co., at East Oakland, Cal. — B. C. Van Wye has accepted an instructorship in argumentation, public speaking, and English at the University of Cincinnati for 1907-08. — P. Hanford is with the legal firm of Merrill & Rogers, 31 Nassau St., New York City. — L. Carlton is with Paine Webber Co., bankers, Boston. — I. M. Atwood is with the Consolidated Weir Co., 3 T Wharf, Boston. — E. C. Stowe is with the Westinghouse Co., Pittsburg, Pa. — P. H. Allen is studying music in Florence, Italy. At a recent concert in Florence one of his "compositions, for string quartette in three movements, was given, receiving much favor, a repetition of the *andantino* being called for." — W. D. Parmalee writes an enthusiastic letter from Honduras, C. A., where he is employed by the Aurora Mining Co., in Tegucigalpa. — L. Silver is now an assistant manager with Wm. Henguer & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. — H. G. Ferguson is a geologist in the Philippine Mining Bureau, Manila, P. I. — T. C. Williams

is teaching, and is assistant superintendent in the John A. Dix Industrial School, Dinwiddie, Va. — L. Shields is a member of the legal firm of Mix and Shields, Times Building, St. Louis, Mo. — G. B. Carter is teaching in the Collegiate School for Boys, West 77th St., New York City. — G. Roberts is with Wm. A. Read & Co., bankers, Boston. — H. C. Ingram is with Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, in their Chicago office; address, 4919 Lake Ave., Chicago Ill. — W. H. Thompson has charge of the Agency Department of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, 1789 Broadway, New York City. — W. A. Montén, at present in the Harvard Law School, goes into the real estate office of J. D. Sherwood, Sherwood Building, Spokane, Wash., after leaving the Law School. — I. Hall is with Carter, Macy & Co., in the tea business; he is now at Tyfee, Formosa. — C. E. Clapp is a member of the firm of Bradlee, Cutter & Clapp, bankers and brokers, 53 State St., Boston. — Deaths: C. F. Maguire died at Dorchester, June 14, 1905; C. W. Knox died at Boulder, Colo., Oct. 13, 1906, of typhoid fever; F. W. Newhall died in Florida on April 1, 1907, of typhoid fever. — H. G. Dillingham is secretary of the Oahu Central Improvement Committee, an organization having for its object the civic betterment of Honolulu, Hawaii.

1905.

S. N. HINCKLEY, Sec.

Lawrence, Nassau County, N. Y.

Bruno Newman is a mining engineer; address, Apartado, 90, Aguascalientes, Mexico. — Winthrop Bellamy is in the laboratory of the Solway Process Co., Syracuse, N. Y. — C. L. Staples is acting as teacher of Greek and Latin in the Camden, N. J., Manual Training and High School. — H. C. Durrell has en-

rolled himself in the Harvard Graduate School of Applied Science, and hopes to get the degree of mining engineer in 1910; address, 17 Dana St., Cambridge. — H. P. Pratt, home address, 8 Cross St., Salem, has just arrived in Japan to teach English in the government schools. — O. E. Pomeroy has been teaching since graduation in the Canton Christian College, Canton, China. — Thomas P. Smith, home address, Waltham, is a department superintendent with the Aeolian Co., Fifth Ave., New York. — G. G. Steele is teaching chemistry in Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. — J. R. Lewis has left the Bullock Electric Co. of Cincinnati, O., and is now a salesman at the Pittsburg District Sales Office of the Crocker-Wheeler Co., of Ampere, N. J., electric engineers and manufacturers. — W. L. Nash is in the advertising department of John Wanamaker; present address, 146 Madison Ave., New York City. — C. L. Chandler has been appointed temporary vice consul at Tamsui, Formosa, in the absence of the regular consul. He has been presented to the Emperor and Empress of Japan, to the Crown Prince and several of the Imperial Princes. His address is in care of the Department of State, Washington, D. C. — J. A. Hare is no longer with the Hamburg-American Line, but with Speyer & Co., bankers, 24 & 26 Pine St., New York City. — D. W. Davis is teaching biology in the Patterson, N. J., High School. — J. A. Goldthwaite is teaching mathematics and science at the Manor School, Stamford, Conn. — G. P. Paine is teaching mathematics in Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. — A. J. Timmins is with the New York Telephone Co. — Arthur Train is with the Boston Consolidated Gas Co., as salesman. — H. M. Wells, who has been teaching English at the Collège de

Cambrai, France, has accepted a position as teacher of French and German in Chicago University School for 1907-08. — W. T. Littig died of heart disease in New York City, on March 12, 1907.

1906.

NICHOLAS KELLEY, *Sec.*

29 Thayer Hall, Cambridge.

F. S. Whitney is with Locke, Tolman & Co., leather dealers, Boston. — H. E. Fleischner is in the office of the Burgess Sulphite Co., Berlin, N. H. — E. O. Thompson is in Norfolk, Va., as draughtsman for F. A. Eustis, of 131 State St., Boston. — C. A. Woodbury is with the Eastern Laboratories of Chester, Pa. — A. P. Rice is with the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co., Berlin, N. H. — E. B. Blanchard is head of the dept. of science, Honolulu, H. I., High School. — O. J. Todd is teaching Greek as asst. professor in Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. — M. S. Donlan is teaching French and Spanish in Racine College, Racine, Wis. — S. D. Malcolm is in the bond department of the Peabody, Houghteling Co., Chicago.

1907.

J. M. MORSE, *Sec.*

15 Holworthy Hall, Cambridge.

As undergraduates the Class lost 9 members by death, viz: George Scott Baldwin, Dec. 12, 1903; Edward Loud Clark, 3d, April 21, 1904; Timothy Thomas Crowley, Sept. 1, 1906; Edward Leighton Fanshawe, Sept. 22, 1905; James Greenleaf Fuller, March 30, 1905; Carlos Sanborn Nudd, Jan 15, 1904; Henry Mather Stone, May 27, 1904; and William Sutton, Jr., Feb., 1906. — Following is a list of the marriages as already reported: Alfred L. Benshimol to Miss Ella Frances Blaney; Percy R. Carpenter to Miss Percy V. Minich; Robert S. Coffin to Miss Ger-

trude Driscoll; Elmer E. House to Miss Ethel Bird; Myron E. LeSourd to Miss Florence Kerr; Edward C. Potter, Jr., to Miss Lisa Marshall; Louis Starr, Jr., to Miss Margaret Hammond; George L. Ware to Miss Charlotte Lindsay; Malcolm C. Williams to Miss Wilhelmina Anderson.

NON-ACADEMIC.

Alfred LeRoy Hodder, p '97, died March 3, in New York City, after an illness of nearly two years. Mr. Hodder was inconspicuously known in public life as the secretary of District Attorney Jerome. He painstakingly avoided any mention of his name in the newspapers, but for five years he was Mr. Jerome's most devoted adviser and campaigner, and it was his inability to refrain from participation in the strains of the district attorney's political and public service which made it impossible for him to recover his health. He was born Sept. 16, 1866, in Celina, O., the son of Alfred J. Hodder, a lawyer and business man of Cincinnati. He was educated at home. When about 20 years old, he went to Denver and entered the law office of Senator Teller; was admitted to the Bar of Colorado in 1889; returned to the East, intending to enter Harvard as an undergraduate. He learned that he was so far in advance of what would be required of him that he entered the Graduate Department and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897. For a time he was an instructor at Bryn Mawr, but resigned the position there to follow a literary life in New York City. When Mr. Jerome opened his campaign in 1901, Mr. Hodder sought him out and offered his services "for the war — no matter how long it lasts." After Mr. Jerome was elected, Mr. Hodder was installed as secretary, a position which under other

administrations had been the nominal post of a press agent. Mr. Hodder took over the duties of pardon clerk and complaint clerk, as well as the management of the correspondence of the office. He so systematized the work that, even when his health failed so that he was able to visit the office but a few days in each month, there was no lapse in routine. Last fall he became so feeble that it was impossible for him to visit the office, even one day a week, and, despite Mr. Jerome's protest, he resigned, intending to effect a complete separation from the strain on his loyalty and sympathies by going abroad. He was never well enough, however, to undertake the journey. He was the author of "Anniversaries of the Skeptic," "The Specious Present," "The New Americans," "The Fight for the City," and numerous magazine articles. With Josiah Flynt Willard, under the pen name of Francis Walton, he wrote "Powers that Prey." He was a member of the New York Harvard and City clubs. In June, 1894, he married Mary Gwinn of Baltimore.

The address of P. G. Barnard, 1900, is Pelham Manor, N. Y.

R. S. Hosmer, a '94, secretary of the recently organized Harvard Club of Hawaii, earnestly requests all '96 men, his former classmates, to let him know when they pass through Honolulu.

Edwin Alonzo Hildreth, s '64, died in Cambridge, March 26, at the age of 64. He was born in that city, his parents being Abijah Edwin Hildreth, and Eliza Parker White of Boston. He graduated S.B. in civil engineering at the Scientific School in 1864, and immediately took up the patent-law business, and held many patents for inventions in wood-working and agricultural machinery. For years he was attorney for manufacturing companies, notably the Ames Plow Co. He lived in the town of Harvard for 40 years,

where he was engaged in the manufacture of wood-working machinery in partnership with S. B. Hildreth, his brother, of Cambridge. He was also a director in many Boston corporations, and was a member of the Legislature in 1883 and 1884. His public service in Harvard covered a period of many years, his longest term in any one office being that of treasurer of the town library trustees. He married Mary G. Hoyt of Harvard, 35 years ago, and she and one son and two daughters survive him.

W. H. Daly, 3L., was admitted to the Mass. Bar on Feb. 12.

R. A. Daly, p '93, head geologist of the Canadian Internal Boundary Commission, has been appointed professor of physical geology at the Institute of Technology. Prof. Daly was born in Canada in 1871; graduated from Victoria College in 1891; came to Harvard, where he received the degree of A.M. in 1893 and that of Ph.D. in 1896. He was instructor in geology and physiography in Harvard from 1898 to 1901, and has since been the head geologist of the Canadian Internal Boundary Commission.

Alexander Strong Wheeler, L. S. '42, died April 12, at Wayland. He was born there Aug. 7, 1820. He prepared for college at Haverhill Academy, N. H., and in 1836 entered Dartmouth, graduating four years later. While at the academy Mr. Wheeler met Henry Clinton Hutchins, L. S. '42, and from this association there grew a friendship which continued through the remainder of their lives. Mr. Hutchins was born the same day as Mr. Wheeler, at Bath, N. H. The two were roommates at the academy, at college, and in Boston, too, until they were married. For many years their residences were side by side on Pinckney St., until they removed to the Back Bay section of Boston. In 1844 both were admitted to the Bar. After Mr. Wheeler had been

at the Harvard Law School two years he entered the office of Sidney Bartlett. Later Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hutchins formed a business partnership which became one of the most noted in Massachusetts. The same firm name has been continued by their sons, Henry Wheeler, '78, and E. W. Hutchins, '72, and others down to the present day.

D. F. Houston, *p* '92, is president of the University of Texas.

At Salem, Feb. 10, 1907, Henry Joseph Gaffney, *m* '70, a physician of 35 years' practice, died of heart disease. He was born in Charlottetown, P. E. I., and was educated in the private schools, at the National Academy, and at St. Dunstan's College in Charlottetown. Upon graduating from the Harvard Medical School, he returned to Charlottetown, where he practised for a year, and was government medical inspector of Indians. He settled at Salem in 1872. He was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor five years and of the School Board for nine years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Essex South District Medical Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

L. E. Daniels, Gr. Sch. '03-04, is teaching French, German, and Latin in the High School at Hoboken, N. J.; address, 521 Bloomfield St., Hoboken. He will be editor-in-chief of the new *University Magazine*, the first issue of which will appear about July 1, at New York.

Gen. Lewis Baldwin Parsons, *l* '44, died on March 16 at his home in Flora, Ill. He was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1818; graduated A.B. at Yale, in 1840; studied law at Harvard, where he received his law degree in 1844; was city attorney of Alton, Ill., 1846-49. As attorney, treasurer, and president of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. from 1854 to 1878 he had much to do with the con-

struction and operation of that line. He had a distinguished war record, being made captain in a volunteer regiment Oct. 31, 1861; was promoted colonel April 4, 1862, and brigadier-general May 11, 1865, for special services. His most conspicuous war service was as chief of rail and river transportation of the armies of the United States. He was brevetted major-general for meritorious services and mustered out April 30, 1866. Gen. Parsons was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Illinois in 1880 on the ticket with Lyman Trumbull, candidate for governor. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884. He served as president of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, 1895 to 1898. He was a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is survived by one daughter, Julia E. Parsons, and a son, Charles Parsons, who lives in Colorado.

Gen. Leonard Wood, *m* '84, has been transferred from the command of the Philippines to that of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y.

Henry Crosby Stetson, *l* '96, died suddenly in Cambridge, on April 16. He was president of the Cambridge Common Council, and was taken ill at its meeting on that evening. He was carried home, but died within an hour. He was born in Bangor, Me., in 1869, attended Phillips Andover Academy, then entered Yale College, graduating in 1893, and from the Harvard Law School, in 1896. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. at Yale. He was admitted to the Maine Bar and subsequently to the Suffolk Bar. He settled in Cambridge in 1894, and has practised law in Boston. He took an active interest in Cambridge public affairs. From the start he was

with the Non-Partisan movement. He was chosen a member of the original Committee of 100 which formed the Non-Partisan municipal party. He was president of the Ward 9 Non-Partisan Club and performed a great deal of service in connection with registration. He was a member of the Oakley Club, the University Club and the Economy Club, a director of the Y. M. C. A. and a member of the executive committee of St. John's Chapel. In 1904 Mr. Stetson received the nomination of the Non-Partisan party to the Common Council from Ward 9, being unopposed in the primaries. He was again elected in 1906 and 1907, being the only member of the Council of this year having two years' experience. He was unanimously chosen president of the Council. Last year he was treasurer of the Non-Partisan city committee. His wife and two children survive.

M. LeR. Arnold, *p* '95, has been appointed to a fellowship at Columbia.

Daniel Henry Chamberlain, *l* '64, Governor of South Carolina during the reconstruction period, died at the home of a relative near the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., on April 15. He had recently disposed of his property in Massachusetts and returned to the South with a view to settling in Virginia. He was born in West Brookfield, June 23, 1835, and was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy and the Worcester High School. After graduating A.B. at Yale College in 1862 he studied for two years at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1864. He served in the Union Army as captain of the Fifth Mass. Colored Infantry, 1864-65. In December, 1865, he went to Charleston, S. C., to look after the estate of his Yale classmate, James P. Blake. His political experiences in South Carolina are described in his own words in the vicesimal record of the Class of '62.

"Reaching Charleston," he writes, "I was induced to engage in the planting of long staple cotton on Wadmalaw Island, near Charleston. I remained for the most part in that business until 1867, when I took up the practice of my profession in the city of Charleston, being at the same time elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, under the Reconstruction Acts, to form a new constitution for the state. I took part in the proceedings of this convention and in the election which followed in April, 1868, I was elected attorney-general of the state. This office I filled for four years. From 1872 to 1874 I was out of office and engaged in the practice of my profession in Charleston and Columbia. In the fall of 1874 I was elected Governor of South Carolina, being inaugurated in December of that year. This office I held until the expiration of my first term in December, 1876. Considering myself reelected, I was inaugurated as Governor a second time in December, 1876, and continued to treat myself as Governor until April 10, 1877, when I relinquished the office, and in May of the same year removed to New York City." In New York City he formed a law partnership with S. B. Eaton, under the firm name of Chamberlain, Carter and Eaton, with offices at 346 Broadway. He married, Dec. 16, 1869, Alice Cornelia Ingersoll, at Washington, D. C. A son, Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, graduated at Yale in 1896. In his later life Gov. Chamberlain wrote for the press in various parts of the country, chiefly on political subjects. He was active in urging reform in methods of teaching at Yale, particularly in the English Department. He was a member of the Mass. Historical Society, American Social Science Association, the National Civil Service League, the American Archaeological Institute, and other scientific and social organizations. The Uni-

versity of South Carolina made him an LL.D. in 1873.

W. C. Collar, b '70, has resigned after 50 years of service at the Roxbury Latin School; during 40 years he had been head master.

Hon. Stanford Newel, l '64, formerly Minister to the Netherlands, died in St. Paul, Minn., March 15, 1907. He was born in Providence, on June 7, 1839, his parents being Stanford and Abby Lee Penniman Newel. In 1855 he removed with his family to St. Anthony's Falls, now a part of the city of Minneapolis. Two years later he returned to the East to attend college, and was graduated at Yale in 1861 and from the Harvard Law School in 1864. He then opened an office in St. Paul, where he gained a high reputation as a man and as a lawyer. He took an active interest in politics and was chairman of the Minnesota State Republican Committee for several years, and in 1888 and 1892 was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Minister to the Netherlands. He represented the United States at The Hague for eight years, and was designated as one of the American delegates to the International Peace Conference which met in that city in 1899. He married, June 24, 1880, Helen F. Fiedler.

C. C. Hyde, l '98, Associate Professor of Law in Northwestern University, will give courses in international law next year at Yale, taking the place of Prof. Woolsey, who is to be absent on leave.

Judge Benjamin Winslow Harris, l '49, died at East Bridgewater, Feb. 7, 1907; he was born there, Nov. 10, 1823. His father served as town clerk for 20 years and was also a member of the Legislature. His mother was a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, a brother of Governor Winalow, of Plymouth County. Judge Harris attended the public schools and

Bridgewater Academy, and Phillips Andover Academy. In the meantime he taught school in Halifax, Hanover, Kingston, and East Bridgewater. He graduated from the Law School in 1849, and entered the law office of John P. Putnam, l '39, where he remained until April 12, 1850, when he was admitted to the Bar in Boston. He at once returned to East Bridgewater and opened an office. In July, 1858, Gov. Banks appointed him district attorney for Southeastern Massachusetts, and he held that office until June, 1866, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the second congressional district, and removed to Dorchester. He continued as collector until June, 1873. In the summer of 1873 he returned to East Bridgewater, and since had made his home there. In 1872 he was elected to Congress by a large majority and served four terms. He was interested in Indian matters, was a member of the commission that investigated the management at the Red Cloud Agency in 1875, and he wrote most of the report of the commission, that filled nearly a thousand pages. At the beginning of the Forty-fourth Congress Judge Harris was appointed on the Committee on Naval Affairs. There was an investigation into the abuses and frauds said to exist in the naval service. Judge Harris was a member of this commission, and wrote a large part of the minority report. He was again appointed a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Forty-fifth Congress, and during that session devoted himself to the investigation into the needs of the navy. He introduced several bills for the betterment of the service and condition of the officers and men, many of which became laws. He early saw that steel was the proper thing for ships of war, and the old ships, under the plan suggested by him, were condemned and the birth of the new navy

was begun. The new steel cruisers were the results of his persistent efforts. He was nicknamed "the Father of the New Navy." In 1882 he retired from Congress and was succeeded by Hon. J. D. Long, '57. On retiring from Congress Judge Harris resumed his law practice, and in 1887 was appointed Judge of Probate and Insolvency of Plymouth County. He married Julia Orr, daughter of Robert Orr of Boston. She died in 1872. He resigned as Judge of the Probate Court of Plymouth County, Nov. 8, 1906, on account of poor health and advanced age. Two daughters and a son, Judge R. O. Harris, '77, of the Mass. Superior Court, survive him.

C. H. Strong, l '90, retired from the firm of Peckham and Strong, and opened an office for the general practice of law at 42 Broadway, New York, on May 1.

Solomon Alonzo Bolster, l '59, was born in Paris, Me., Dec. 10, 1835; he died in Roxbury, Feb. 28, 1907. He was the son of Gideon and Charlotte (Hall) Bolster and a descendant of Isaac Bolster, who came from England and settled in Uxbridge, in 1732. His great-grandfather, Isaac Bolster, 2d, served in the Revolutionary War, first as a lieutenant and afterwards holding a captaincy. Judge Bolster was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Oxford Normal Institute. He studied law in the office of his cousin, William W. Bolster, in Dixfield, Me., and later at the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1859. He was admitted that year, at Paris, to the Maine Bar. His law practice was interrupted by the Civil War, for in September, 1862, he enlisted for nine months' service, joining the Twenty-third Maine Vols., and on Nov. 15 was commissioned as second lieutenant. After the war he enlisted in the Massachusetts Militia. He was judge advocate, June 29, 1867, with the rank

of captain of the First Brigade; March 22, 1870, assistant inspector-general with the rank of major; on Aug. 15, 1876, assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Upon his return from the Civil War, Mr. Bolster resumed his practice in the Roxbury District. He first held court as a special justice, beginning May 30, 1867, and prior to that he was clerk *pro tem.* many times. He was appointed as Justice of the Roxbury District Municipal Court in April, 1885, to succeed Judge H. W. Fuller. He was past commander of Post 26, G. A. R., and belonged to the Massachusetts Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and to the Pine Tree State Club, and was active as a Mason, being a past master of Washington Lodge, past high priest of Mount Vernon Chapter, past master of Roxbury Council, and past commander of Joseph Warren Commandery. He was also a 32d degree Mason in Scottish Rites. He has served as district deputy of the Fourth Masonic District and district deputy high priest of the First District and was a member of the Grand Chapter. Judge Bolster was president of the Roxbury Historical Society in 1893 and 1894, and for several years he was president of the Joseph Warren Monument Association, and vice-president and trustee of the Institution for Savings in Roxbury and vicinity. On Oct. 30, 1864, he married, at Cambridge, Sarah J. Gardner. Of their children Percy G. Bolster, '86, Wilfred Bolster, '88, and Stanley M. Bolster, '97, are lawyers in Boston, Wilfred being Chief Justice of the Municipal Court. Other children are Roy H. Bolster and May M. Bolster.

Dr. Waldo E. Boardman, d '86, secretary of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association, has removed to 419 Boylston St., Boston.

Rollin Harper Lynde, L. S. '77, a New York lawyer, died at Atlantic

City, N. J., April 9. He was a grandson of Joseph Wesley Harper, one of the founders of Harper & Bros. He was graduated from Princeton in the Class of '77, studied law at the Harvard and Columbia law schools and became a member of the firm of Bushe, Clarke & Lynde. After the death of his father, C. R. Lynde, who founded the Lynde Debate at Princeton for the Junior Class, he retired from the active practice of law. He was a member of the University, City, Princeton, Baltusrol Golf, South Orange Field, Nassau and Downtown clubs, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

M. L. Bonner, l '02, has been admitted to the Alabama Bar.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, h '96, died in Boston, on March 19. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11, 1836. Journalist in New York, 1855-66; edited *Every Saturday*, 1865-74; edited *Atlantic Monthly*, 1881-90. Published "Baby Bell, and Other Poems"; "Story of a Bad Boy"; "Cloth of Gold"; "Mercedes, and Later Lyrics"; "Marjorie Daw"; "Prudence Palfrey"; "From Ponkapog to Peth"; "Wyndham Towers"; "Judith and Holofernes"; "Ponkapog Papers," etc. Harvard conferred the degree of Master of Arts on him in 1896. His two sons, Charles F. and Talbot, were temporarily connected with the Class of 1888.

A MODEL CLASS REPORT.

The suggestions made two years ago by the Class Secretaries' Committee for improving Class Reports have already borne good fruits. Several of the recent volumes might be cited to show how much a more uniform make-up and a more substantial body of contents add to their interest and value. But especial attention should be called to Report VI of the Class of 1881, issued to commemo-

rate the 25th anniversary of graduation. It is a handsome octavo volume of 380 pages, bound in boards, and printed on fine unglossy paper. It contains portraits of every living A.B. and of nearly all the temporary members — there are 164 of the former and 50 of the latter. The task of getting the necessary photographs from so many men, not a few of whom were neglectful or reluctant, can easily be imagined. These portraits, in half-tone, are printed side by side with those taken at graduation. For other illustrations the Secretary — Professor C. R. Sanger, Director of the Harvard Chemical Laboratory — has provided a view of the 1881 Gate in front of Phillips Brooks House; the 1881 Bookplate, for books purchased with the fund given by the Class to the College Library; the '81 Section of the Yard Fence; the Class Group, 1906; and a map of Cambridge showing the location of all the College buildings, clubhouses, and private dormitories. The text opens with the Secretary's introduction, in which he gives statistical information, an analysis of the occupations of the Class, and a financial statement. Then follows the roll of members, past and present, after which come the Class Biographies, for the most part compactly written, with the vital facts clearly stated: these fill 200 pages. A list of publications by members of 1881 takes 25 pages, and the political record fills five. Marriages, Children, and Deaths, very carefully printed in alphabetical and chronological lists, complete the biographical portion, followed by a record of Class Meetings and Dinners, a residence directory, and a fund statement. In an appendix the Secretary furnishes an account of the reunion in 1906, with copies of the poems, the music of the song composed by G. A. Burdett, and Dr. G. A. Gordon's sermon. W. C. Lane, the College Librarian, contributes a 60 page

survey of the history and growth of the University, 1881-1906 — a sketch full of important matter that should interest every Harvard man. Finally, a list of addresses brings the volume to a close. Here is a report of interest not only to the members of the Class of 1881, but to whoever wishes to investigate the personnel of a Harvard Class in the last quarter of the 19th century, for the purpose of determining where the members of such a Class came from and what they have done. Every Class should have such a record on its 25th anniversary, and another on its 50th. Prof. Sanger has shown them how to do it. When we remember how many classes of the forties and fifties lack any proper reports, we can but regret that earlier Class Secretaries took their responsibilities so easily.

LITERARY NOTES.

* * To avoid misunderstanding, the Editor begs to state that copies of books by or about Harvard men should be sent to the *Magazine* if a review is desired. In no other way can a complete register of Harvard publications be kept. Writers of articles in prominent periodicals are also requested to send to the Editor copies, or at least the titles, of their contributions. Except in rare instances, space will not permit mention of contributions to the daily press.

The most important work of its kind thus far produced in English on the recent great conflict in the Orient is "The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War," by Dr. Amos S. Hershey, '92, professor in Indiana University. Prof. Hershey has a fine subject, which he handles exhaustively. In an introductory chapter he states the causes of the war; then he discusses its outbreak and the alleged violation of Korean neutrality; and then the attitude of the United States as a neutral. He concludes that the Russians were culpably negligent in allowing themselves to be surprised on Feb. 8 and 9, 1904; that the

conduct of Japan was in this respect "entirely correct"; and that our country's conduct was clear and consistent throughout. He next takes up the charges against Germany, for having furnished warships, submarines, etc., to Russia, which leads him to an historical retrospect in which the *Alabama* comes up. The new problems due to the introduction of wireless telegraphy and submarine mines, and the altered status of war correspondents, form the subject of an interesting discussion. The Russian seizures of neutral vessels, the right of visit and search, and contraband of war, are carefully treated, and new practices or new principles are stated. The voyage of the Baltic fleet brings up the question of the rights of belligerent armed vessels in neutral ports. The decision of the Commissioners who arbitrated the North Sea incident, Prof. Hershey regards as just. The Hay Note, the Russian and Japanese rules of warfare, the mutual relations of belligerents, the relations between England and the United States as affected by the war, and the Treaty of Portsmouth are the other topics discussed by Prof. Hershey, whose judicial spirit, careful collation of material, and clear statement are apparent throughout. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.)

"The Happy Princess, and Other Poems," by Arthur Davison Ficke, '04, is one of the most promising "first volumes" of verse that we have seen for some time past. Although some of the masters who have influenced Mr. Ficke can be easily traced, he evidently takes to verse as a natural mode of expression. He has had some genuinely emotional experience, and he has some genuine metrical ability. Diffuseness, or exuberance, characterizes most of the pieces, especially the long titular "romance": but nevertheless one comes upon a true lyrical bit, not overwrought, like this:

"Dreams which the heart doth hold,
 Shall the later years forget?
 Days of the drifted gold,
 Can ye change and wane and set?
 Let the stars go out and the sun wax
 cold,
 But stay ye a little yet."

A third of the little volume contains a series of pseudo-Japanese poems, and ends with the best of all, "Brahma," which, in spite of the challenge to Emerson, is excellent on its own account, as these stanzas will prove:

"I shatter cities in their might
 And shape soft flowers of their clay.
 I break the hundred towers of night
 To build therewith the dome of day.

"Think you I do these for my sport? —
 Each flower that buds and blooms
 and dies
 Draws from the deep well of my heart
 A flood of unguessed agonies.

"But thus through courts of starry space
 I who am all, who am the Three,
 Cast on the dark of Time and Place
 The light of mine Eternity."

We wish that Mr. Ficke had reprinted his Class Poem, which was not only the best of its kind for many years, but intrinsically good. (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

The Library of Congress has recently issued "The Naval Records of the American Revolution, 1775-1788." The manuscript records on the Navy of the American Revolution are so few in number and so widely scattered that no connected list or calendar exists. It is a matter of great difficulty to trace individual service under such conditions. As the naval records in the Library of Congress are the largest and most important collection on this subject, this calendar has been pre-

pared by Charles Henry Lincoln, '98, and is now published by the Library. It comprises the letters prepared by the Marine Committee of Congress, 1776-80, reports on naval matters, and petitions and memorials of naval officers and seamen, laid before the Continental Congress; and a full list of over 1700 bonds executed by Letters of Marque or privateers and filed with the Secretary of Congress. These bonds give a description of the ship and her armament, the names of the owners of the vessels, the leading officer or officers, the bonders and the witnesses, thus furnishing as full a statement of the vessel and the conditions under which she sailed as is now available. Owing to the fact that so large a part of this class of vessels were from New England the volume is of use to the genealogical as well as the historical student. Covering the fields of private and public venture the calendar will, more nearly than any other available document, indicate the important sources for the naval history of the Revolution. The volume contains 549 pages and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1.00, covering merely the cost of publication.

Dr. Denman W. Ross, '75, has published in a handsome volume "A Theory of Pure Design, Harmony, Balance, Rhythm," in which he gives in systematic form the substance of the course of lectures which he has conducted for several years past at Harvard. His volume is illustrated with numerous drawings and diagrams, and is certain to be seriously discussed by lovers of the fine arts and by practical designers. It is altogether too compact a work, knit together with much coördinating ability, to be criticised, or even summarized in a brief review. For Mr. Ross goes to the foundations of aesthetic, and builds his method thereon.

He is careful to state that his system has not yet been thoroughly worked out, and that he hopes, by publishing now, to lead other investigators to explore the field. His final object is "not so much the production of Works of Art, as it is to induce in ourselves the art-loving and art-producing faculties. With these faculties we shall be able to discover Order and Beauty everywhere, and life will be happier and better worth living, whether we produce Works of Art, ourselves, or not. We shall have an impulse which will lead us to produce Works of Art if we can. At the same time we shall have the judgment which will tell us whether what we have done is, or is not beautiful." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Cloth, 4to, \$2.50 net.)

"Freedom in the Church; or, The Doctrine of Christ as the Lord hath Commanded, and as this Church hath received the same according to the Commandments of God," by Alexander V. G. Allen, *h* '86, is an attempt to relieve the minds of Episcopalians who have scruples against repeating the old theological formulas which they no longer believe. Dr. Allen assures them that freedom not less than blind conformity is an inheritance of the Anglican Church; therefore he would not have free-thinking churchmen impeached for heresy. He shows the historical origin and vicissitudes of various dogmas, and devotes most attention to the question of the Virgin-Birth, about which, he says, his co-religionists are at present most "sensitive." He concludes by offering two methods of relief from the evils of the situation. "(1) We may return to the original interpretation of the clause, 'born of the Virgin Mary,' impressing upon our minds, as we recite it, how it means that the Son of God was actually born into this world of a human mother. St. Paul has given the equivalent expres-

sion, 'Born of a woman, born under the law.'" (2) Or we may *sing* the creeds—Apostles', Nicene, or Athanasian. "If they are sung they pass into the rank of the great hymns, the *Te Deum* and the *Gloria in Excelsis*, where misunderstandings disappear." Comment seems superfluous, except to say that, if remedies as simple as these are available, there need be no more Episcopalian heretics.

Prof. J. M. Manly, *p* '89, has compiled a volume of "English Poetry: 1170-1892," which by the use of double columns and broad page contains some 60,000 lines of selections. It is the only work of the kind, so far as we are aware, that covers so long a period. Prof. Manly intends it primarily for classroom work—a thesaurus of sources to which the teacher can refer his pupils. For this reason, it is not an anthology, but a collection of specimens, many of which are good poetry, whilst others are valuable for historical or other reasons. On any other theory, D. G. Rossetti would not be allowed as much space as W. Wordsworth, nor would such a tedious and affected piece as Rossetti's "Sister Helen" be included at all. Prof. Manly was ill-judged in printing his Introduction. To cover English poetry within a limit of 5000 words is an impossible task. The result is that he has been reduced to make such remarks as these: "George Meredith is perhaps the most richly and variously endowed writer of the 19th century." "Sir Lewis Morris is not a great poet, but he occupies an honorable place among poets of the second rank." "Of the extraordinarily high qualities of William Morris and Algernon Charles Swinburne it is hardly necessary to speak." James Thomson is described as an unfortunate "who with shattered nerves and strengthless hands strives vainly to clutch some good that has durability and *three dimensions!*" etc. The fault in

printing such sentiments does not lie in their substance — they may be true, and they may be untrue — but in the fact that real criticism is built of other material. These scraps are about as valuable, critically, as the remarks of the girl who exclaims "Is n't it jolly!" on seeing Niagara, or who greets the sunset with "That's awfully fine!" To convey to the young persons who will use this book the impression that *this* is literary criticism, is a grave mistake. We trust that Prof. Manly will omit the Introduction from subsequent editions of his useful compilation. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, pp. xxviii, 580, \$1.50.)

An excellent book is "Outlines of the History of Painting from 1200 to 1900," by Dr. Edmund von Mach, '95. It gives, first, 28 large chronological tables of painters; next, a list of over a thousand painters and their dates; and, finally, brief summary essays on the development of painting in 14 different countries. A key for the pronunciation of foreign names, and an art map conclude this serviceable work. Nowhere else in a single volume can one find the information that Dr. von Mach has gathered here. His survey embraces not merely the usual Great Schools of painting, but also the Russian, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish, Danish, Japanese and Chinese. Under the Great Schools he introduces subdivisions for either provincial schools (*e.g.*, under "Dutch," School of Amsterdam, Delft, Dordrecht, The Hague) or for groups of different tendencies (*e.g.*, under "French," Realists, Luminists, New Idealists, etc.). As a work of reference, this will appeal to a numerous public. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 4to, pp. 186, \$1.50.)

Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of the Department of Economics at Harvard, has compiled an admirable 'case-book' on "Railway Problems." It is divided into four sec-

tions, the first being historical, the second dealing with traffic problems before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the third treating the problem of governmental regulation in the United States and the fourth giving descriptions by competent authorities of the present status of the railway problem in Great Britain, Germany, and France. There are 27 papers (besides Prof. Ripley's introduction), beginning with "A Chapter of Erie," by C. F. Adams, '56. This is one of the valuable series of selections and documents in Economics to which Prof. Ripley contributed the volume on "Trusts, Pools, and Corporations," Prof. Carver that on "Sociology," and Prof. Bullock "Selected Readings in Public Finance." (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$2.25.)

Members of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R., have prepared "An Historic Guide to Cambridge," which supplies a want not merely for the strangers, now so numerous, who make historic pilgrimages to Cambridge, but for Cambridge residents — including all College men — as well. Several sections of the work are specially devoted to Harvard buildings and to the Yard, and many others to descriptions of houses built or occupied by Harvard men. The homes of Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes, of Judge Storey and Dr. Waterhouse, of Chief Justice Dana and Prof. Norton, of Brattle, Apthorp, and Vassall, are fully described. A map of Cambridge, many half-tone views, an itinerary, a list of early buildings still standing, and an excellent index put within easy reach the information contained in the volume. (Printed by the D. A. R., Cambridge. For sale at Amee's, Kent's, Harvard Co-operative Society, \$1.25.)

"The Laboratory and Field Manual of Botany," by Joseph Y. Bergen and Dr. Bradley M. Davis, '93, has several com-

mendable features. It is so arranged that by beginning with any one of several parts, the student may approach his subject through different topics. Information is given as to preparations for the microscope; a bibliography and a glossary are added. The authors make for it the special claim that it is particularly full in experiments on the simpler topics of plant physiology, in studies of many types of spore plants leading to a clear idea of the evolution of the vegetable kingdom, and in the rudiments of that kind of ecology which is based on the quantitative study of plant adaptations and the determination of the physical environment of the individual." (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 257, 90 cents.)

Professors J. H. Gardiner, '85, and G. L. Kittredge, '82, of Harvard, and Dean Sarah L. Arnold, of Simmons College, have compiled a "Manual of Composition and Rhetoric," for teachers and students who require a textbook somewhat fuller, and rather more advanced, than their "Elements of English Composition." It takes up forms of discourse, with a special chapter on the Drama; then it treats of the structure of the paragraph and sentence; it gives particular attention to improprieties in language, adding a list of solecisms; and concludes with short sections devoted to phrases, clauses, capital letters, punctuation, business forms, and prosody. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, \$1.)

Prof. A. E. Kennelly, of Harvard University has prepared a treatise on the elementary laws governing wireless telegraphy. "In order that it might appeal particularly to those not scientifically trained he has avoided algebraic demonstrations, and, to a large extent, reference to the technicality of electricity. His explanations of the theories underlying this newer branch of electrical science are clear and to the point. Unlike most treat-

ises on the subject, its relations with wire telegraphy are carried through. Also much time is devoted to a careful development of the electrical wave. The mnemonic rules introduced are not so lucid as might be desired; Ampère, Fleming, or Maxwell could have been profitably quoted in this place. One chapter is given to a description of wave-detectors. In the closing pages attention is paid to the industrial use of wireless telegraphy and to some of the present practical problems connected with it, such as resonance and selective signaling." (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.) "Wireless Telegraphy." By A. E. Kennelly. With illustrations.

Two new novels by Harvard men have recently appeared. The first, "A Victor of Salamis: A Tale of the Days of Xerxes, Leonidas, and Themistocles" (Macmillan: Cloth, \$1.50), is by William Stearns Davis, '00, who has already achieved an enviable reputation as the author of historical novels. In this, he enters a new field, and vivifies the heroic epoch of Greece in her struggle with Persia. For him, the characters whom Plutarch and Thucydides chronicles, are no mere abstractions. "Xerxes smiled benignantly and rubbed his nose with the lion's fat while deliberating." There's no mistaking Xerxes for an abstraction after that. And the entire book is real in the same way. The second novel, "A Wingéd Victory" (Duffield & Co: Cloth, \$1.50), is also by one of the younger writers of fiction, R. M. Lovett, '92, who has already won his spurs by previous work. His story is American, wholly up-to-date, and written with earnestness.

A new edition of "The Stars: A Study of the Universe," by Prof. Simon Newcomb, '58, proves the excellence and vitality of that work. Prof. Newcomb's purpose is to present the great facts of astronomy in as untechnical language as

possible, for the benefit of the intelligent lay reader. In this he has succeeded to a remarkable degree, although some knowledge of mathematics is indispensable for even the simplest astronomical study. Prof. Newcomb groups his topics in such fashion as to give what we may call an all-round view of each. The lay reader will find much to stimulate his imagination in this work. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, illustrated, \$2 net. Science Series.)

Prof. R. L. Sanderson, formerly of Harvard and now of Yale, has prepared a novel book of French composition entitled "Through France and the French Syntax." It contains an unusual amount of geographical, historical, and literary material, which the pupil learns while he is learning the syntax itself. This concentration of energy is highly to be commended, and should insure for Prof. Sanderson's book a favorable reception. (Silver, Burdett & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 65 cents.)

"From Trail to Railway through the Appalachians," by Albert P. Brigham, p '92, Professor of Geology in Colgate University, offers supplementary information to the usual instruction in geography. Prof. Perry's idea is to show how the geographical elements — the plains and mountains, rivers and valleys — determined the paths by which the Indians first passed from place to place. Then the white man came to construct roads, and these could not always follow the trails practicable for the Indian on foot. And finally, the railways had to conquer these elements in still a different way. The little book is well illustrated. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 50 cents.)

Mrs. N. S. Shaler is preparing a life of the late Dean Shaler for early publication. She will be grateful for any letters, anecdotes, or reminiscences bearing upon the subject. These should be sent to her

home at 1775 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. If desired, letters will be returned as soon as they have been copied.

In No. 592 of the *Astronomical Journal*, Prof. Simon Newcomb presents a summary of his extended memoir about to be published, "The Action of the Planets on the Moon." The work, carried through under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, and with the aid of Dr. Frank E. Ross, is regarded by Professor Newcomb as a continuation and practical completion of his contribution to the same subject, issued in 1894 as one of the *Astronomical Papers of the American Ephemeris*. His theme is treated under eight headings, in each of which he gives a concise summary of his determinations.

G. H. Maynadier, '89, instructor in English at Harvard, has brought out, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "The Arthur of the English Poets." (Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

One of the most entertaining of recent skits is "How doth the Simple Spelling Bee," by Owen Wister, '82. In it not only reformed spelling, but Ph.D.s and other persons and topics come in for much amusing satire. Mr. Wister is uniformly good-natured, but he does not disguise his reasonable preferences. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 16mo, 50 cents.)

Scribners issue a volume of "Baccalaureate Addresses, and Other Talks on Kindred Subjects," by Pres. Hadley, b '99, of Yale. Most of it is made up of talks to students, but at the close are added three talks addressed to a wider range of hearers, on moral questions connected with educational work.

Under the title, "The White Darkness, and Other Stories of the Great North-West," Lawrence Mott, ['00], has collected 16 tales. (Outing Publishing Co.)

J. D. Logan, '84, has published a volume of verse entitled "Preludes." (W. Briggs: Toronto, Canada.)

Dr. F. T. Lewis, '97, of the Medical School, has been appointed editor of *The American Naturalist*.

Rev. G. D. Latimer, '89, has recently published a volume of sermons entitled "Concerning Life."

R. S. Hosmer, a '94, superintendent of the Division of Forestry in the Territory of Hawaii, has issued an unusually interesting Report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906. (Honolulu.)

C. S. Hamlin, '83, ex-Asst. Secretary of the Treasury, has just brought out an "Index-Digest of the Interstate Commerce Acts." (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Buckram, 8vo, \$3.50 net, delivered.)

To the *Revue de Droit International Privé*, II, no. 6 (Nov.-Dec., 1906), E. C. Stowell, '98, contributed a monograph entitled "Le droit constitutionnel aux Etats-Unis et la question des écoliers japonais à San-Francisco."

The *Harvard Law Review* for May contains "Business Politics inconsistent with Public Employment," B. Wyman; "Transfer of Land in Old English Law," P. Vinogradoff; "Constructive Trusts based upon the Breach of an Express Oral Trust of Land," J. B. Ames; Notes; Recent Cases; Books & Periodicals.

"The Lotus of the Nile, and Other Poems," by Arthur W. Eaton, '80, is announced by Thomas Whittaker, New York.

T. C. Williams, '76, has nearly ready for the press a metrical translation of Virgil's "Aeneid."

C. A. Blomgren, '89, has published an "Introduction to the Book of Daniel."

G. B. Ives, '76, has compiled a bibliography of the works of Dr. O. W. Holmes, '29.

President Eliot's four essays on Wash-

ington, Franklin, Channing, and Emerson, which were written for several occasions of commemoration, have been collected and published by the American Unitarian Association, Boston, under the title "Four American Leaders."

Pamphlets Received. "The Fiords of Norway," reprint from *Bulletin Amer. Geograph. Soc.*, June, 1906; "The Great Roads across the Appalachians," same, June, 1906; "A Norwegian Landslip," same, Oct., 1906, by A. P. Brigham, p '92. — "The Calvo and Drago Doctrines," by Prof. A. S. Hershey, '92: from *Amer. Journal of International Law*, I, i. — "Modern Ideals in Medicine," by R. M. Green, '02; from *Harv. Grad. Mag.*, Sept., 1906. — "Lake George, 1755-1903," by R. M. Green, '02: from Year-Book of Soc. of Colonial Wars in Mass., 1906. — "The People and the Railroads," by Howard Elliott, s '81, Pres. Northern Pacific Ry. Co. — "Annual Report of the Los Angeles Public Library," by C. F. Lummis, '81, librarian. — "Ideal Newport in the 18th Century," by W. B. Weedon; read before Amer. Antiq. Soc., Oct. 24, 1906. — "A Search for the Beginnings of Stock Speculation," by A. McF. Davis, s '54; from *Publications of the Colonial Soc. of Mass.*, vol. x. — "A Sadistic Murder," by Arthur MacDonald; from *Medico-Legal Journal*, March, 1907. — "The Present Status of the Panama Canal," by F. L. Waldo, '98; from *Engineering* (London), March 15, 1907.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Atlantic. (March.) "The Centenary of Longfellow," B. Perry; "The Study of National Culture," K. Francke; "Modern Spanish Fiction," W. W. Comfort, '95. (April.) "The Ideal Teacher," G. H. Palmer, '64; "F. Brunetière," I. Babbitt, '89. (May.) "The Dawn of the American Drama," J. Corbin, '92; "Love and the Machine," A. S. Pier, '95; "T. B. Aldrich," B. Perry.

Appleton's. (March.) "The Greatest English Actor," J. Corbin, '92.
Bostonia. (Jan.) "The New England As-

sociation of Modern Languages," J. Geddes, Jr., '80.

Broadway. (March, April.) "New York and the Presidency," "Hearst-McClellan Mayorality Contest," E. Wardman, '89.

Canadian Mag. (Feb.) "Social Evolution and Advertising," J. D. Logan, p '94. (May.) "Professionalism in College Athletics," C. Macmillan, p '95.

Engineering, London. (Feb.) "The Panama Canal," F. L. Waldo, '98; "The Relation of Inspection to Money-Making Management," A. D. Wilt, Jr.

Forum. (April.) "Some Recent Guides to Culture," E. T. Brewster, '92.

Journ. of Philosophy, Psychology, etc. (Feb. 14.) "The Poetry of Anaxagoras's Metaphysics," A. H. Lloyd, '86.

New England Mag. (May.) "The German Teacher Teaches," G. S. Hall, p '78.

North American Review. (March.) "Shakespeare against his Critics," J. Corbin, '92. (April.) "Japan and the United States," K. Kaneko, l'78.

Nuova Antologia. (Feb. 1.) "Gli Stati Uniti e l'Italia, 1840-70," H. N. Gay, p '96.

Ohio Mag. (April.) "Politics and Politicians," G. H. Stewart, '68.

Quarterly Journ. of Economics. (Feb.) "The Taxation of Corporations in Massachusetts," C. J. Bullock; "Capital and Interest Once More," E. Böhm-Bawerk; "Constant and Variable Railroad Expenditures and the Distance Tariff," M. O. Lorenz; "The Socialist Economics of Marx and his Followers," T. Veblen; "Labor Organisation and Labor Politics, 1827-37," J. R. Commons; Notes and Memoranda; Recent Publications.

Scribner's. (March-May.) "Articles on Contemporary France," B. Wendell, '77.

Puñam's. (March.) "F. Brunetière," C. H. Page, '90. (May.) "Literature and Statesmanship," E. Everett, '11.

Reviews of Reviews. (March.) "Why not Savings Banks for Earners," L. D. Brandeis, l'77.

Revue de Droit International Privé. (Nov.-Dec., 1906.) Le droit constitutionnel aux Etats-Unis et la question des écoliers japonais à San-Francisco," E. C. Stowell, '98.

World's Work. (March.) "Health Fifty Years Hence," M. G. Cuniff, '98. (April.) "Solving the Mystery of Life," E. T. Brewster, '92.

SHORT REVIEWS.

—*Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin*. Edited by Rollo Ogden. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., portraits, \$4 net.) Mr. Ogden has made an interesting biography of his great predecessor in the editorship of the *Evening Post*. He has massed his efforts to describe Godkin the man, rather than God-

kin the publicist, with the result that thousands of persons who have hitherto known only the able, aggressive, indomitable editor of the *Nation* and *Evening Post*, the fighter who could pursue an abuse for years or decades without flagging, can now understand how merry and affectionate and good-natured this same fighter was in private. Not that Godkin put on strange qualities when he worked in his sanctum, but that he could not do his public work with a rose-water spray. Mr. Ogden was well-advised in making conspicuous Godkin's achievement as correspondent of the *London News* during the Crimean War and during our Civil War. Nothing could better demonstrate the young correspondent's maturity than the extracts here quoted from the earlier letters; nothing could better prove Godkin's insight and Americanism than the letters he sent to the *News* from 1861 to 1865. The entire series ought to be printed as an important contribution to the history of those years. In 1865, the *Nation* was founded, and soon Godkin became a figure in American journalism. He made the *Nation* the organ of the intelligence and the conscience of the community, so that its criticisms and verdicts, rejected by partisans at the time, are now sought by scholars as containing, more often than not, the final residuum of historic truth. We regret that Mr. Ogden has not gone into details concerning the founding and management of the *Nation*, but he has kept rather strictly to the personal side of his subject. For this reason, he refrains from furnishing the historic setting without which the reader cannot adequately appreciate the significance of Godkin's labors in 1872 and 1876, or his support of Cleveland in 1884, or his attack on the *Venezuela Message*. But in compensation, he provides ample material for knowing Godkin's many and fine friendships. Here are many letters to

Prof. C. E. Norton — one of the earliest of Godkin's friends, whose influence did much to create the *Nation* — to Lowell, to Mr. Bryce, to W. P. Garrison — his editorial colleague — to Henry James, and to others. His letters to his wife are the most entertaining of all. Scattered throughout the correspondence are brief piercing comments on men and life, of which the following examples may serve: "Nov. 18, 1899. A few days ago I dined beside Reed, the Speaker of the last Congress, and the one statesman remaining in Washington. Said I, 'What do you think of McKinley; you must know him pretty well. Some people tell me that, although he has made mistakes, he is a good man.' Said he, 'What do you think of a man who gets his debts paid by other people and rewards them with missions in the public service?' I need not comment on this. But we are making money gloriously." Again (to Mr. Bryce): "May 11, 1900. A man like Salisbury needs a man like Chamberlain to do his dirtiest work. I suppose he has as little objection to Chamberlain as he had to Disraeli, and the future historian will have difficulty in fairly dividing between the two whatever rascality there is in English politics." Harvard College conferred an honorary A.M. degree on Godkin in 1871; it offered him a professorship and a lectureship, both of which he declined; it now maintains as a memorial of him, contributed by his friends, a lectureship on good citizenship. He lived at one time in Cambridge, and his strongest affiliations were with Harvard. Mr. Ogden's life of him ought to be read by every one who wishes to know the criticism on American affairs from 1860 to 1900 of one of the keenest of observers, or to make the acquaintance of a vigorous personality. Godkin was easily the greatest of American editors; as such, his example should be before the new generation,

which has journalists and editors of a sadly different type. We regret that Mr. Ogden's book has neither table of contents, nor elucidating heads, nor rubrics to chapters, nor dates — all indispensable devices for a work of this kind. We regret also that he saw fit to print so many mere letters of recommendation, as if Godkin's memory needed to have his "character" vouched for in that way. Finally, we suggest that a chronological treatment of his material would have produced a better effect: for to print side by side letters twenty years apart in date leaves an impression of disjointedness.

—*Paul the Apostle: As Viewed by a Layman.* By Edward H. Hall, '81. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) The author of "Papias and His Contemporaries" has produced another work, written with the same wide erudition, the same dispassionate weighing of evidence, the same conspicuous blending of steadfastness and deference. The result is a statement which the intelligent layman will appreciate — a statement penetrated by the Higher Criticism *plus* a desire to make Paul a reality to readers to-day. These two objects do not necessarily coincide: the Higher Critic may properly enough regard his task as performed if he succeeds in stating exactly what the given biblical book or personage meant to contemporaries. The Higher Criticism itself, like Evolutionism, has come to be used so loosely by different students, that it is well to state that Dr. Hall is not one of those who take reason for their guide up to a certain point, and then — just as Homeric heroes at the critical moment were lost in a cloud — disappear in Supernaturalism: he trusts reason to the end, much to the satisfaction of readers of like nature. He reconstructs Paul, so far as this can be done, from the records left in the Acts and the Epistles. First he

shows us the convert and he illuminates the Scriptural account with such suggestions as a knowledge of the psychology of conversion can furnish. Then he describes Paul the Missionary, zealous, wilful, persuasive, full of genius, untiring. The conflict in him of Old Jew and New Christian, and both influenced by the Greek philosophy, is analyzed, and much attention is given to Paul's attitude towards the Gentile. His mysticism, which has served as the basis of so much theology, to the perversion of the simple teachings of Jesus, is examined, and its elements are traced to their sources. And finally, Dr. Hall puts him to the test as a theologian, and proves that Paul had no rounded and logical theological system. It was the mingling in Paul of so many various fragments of creeds, of traditions, of new ideals and patches of philosophies, that made him so many-sided, so miscellaneous. Thanks to these qualities, he has been appealed to as the final authority by religionists who hold diametrically opposite tenets. But Paul himself was no partisan, although by the irony of fate he is the hero of later religious partisans. Dr. Hall disentangles with great skill these Pauline contradictions. He states also very clearly the environment in which Paul and the early Christians dwelt. The meaning of all this is that Dr. Hall has made Paul intelligible—a mighty factor in religious evolution, but not working outside of or above the laws of evolution. "Paul has nothing to say," Dr. Hall sums up in a memorable passage, "of a Trinity, nor of the Deity of Christ, nor of a personified Holy Spirit. Regeneration, Atonement, Incarnation, are foreign names to Paul, however we may succeed in making his language at times reflect these ideas." There are many other passages we should like to quote, but space permits only this: "For the solution of the harder Christian pro-

blems, and their reconciliation with the older scriptures, the path of allegory was the pleasantest to tread. What was it but giving to prosaic facts their deeper significance? In religion, as in art, when the creative imagination fails, allegory offers itself as the easiest equivalent. Yet even homely facts have their rights; and the allegorical habit, however bent on spiritual values, must face the defects that go with its brilliant qualities. The danger of resolving all facts into symbols is not only the indifference to facts which it engenders, but still more the enfeebled sense of reality which it entails. The Christian Church inherited from Paul his lofty conceptions of the superterrestrial nature of its founder, and based its theology on these ideals. It also caught his singular disregard of the human realities of Jesus' life and words. It received a splendid idealism, but unfortunately lost for ages its historic scent. The task of the church for the twentieth century is to recover that scent." We trust that Dr. Hall's book, so compact, so finely written, so important, will go far and sink deep.

—*English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer*. By William Henry Schofield, p '93, Professor of Comparative Literature in Harvard University. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$1.50 net.) Dr. Schofield has made a valuable addition to the critical history of English Literature. His period, being the most difficult, has been the most neglected. And yet, obviously, nobody can know the pedigree of modern English who has not followed back from Chaucer to the Conquest. Before William, the stock was Anglo-Saxon; then the Normans introduced a new element, with language, traditions, and temperament which soon dominated—the word is hardly too strong—English life. Dr. Schofield's task consists first in examining the older, the Anglo-Latin, founda-

tions, on which the Anglo-Norman and Anglo-French works were built. To accomplish this he surveys the social, religious, and economic conditions, with interesting sections on the scholars, the Goliards, the friars, the itinerant singers. Having thus prepared the way, he takes up in succession, but separately, each of the great divisions of literary works — romance, tales, histories, religious and didactic writings, and songs and lyrics. Each of these he treats chronologically, altogether the best method, for by it one witnesses the growth and decay of each *genre* and each style. The contemporaneous method, applied to such a period as this, could have resulted only in confusion. For the literary historian, right method is half the battle. Dr. Schofield deserves quite as much commendation, however, for the way in which he has worked out his details. In many cases, he has hardly more than lists of obsolete works to present, and yet he succeeds in not leaving the impression of merely compiling a catalogue. Where the work has no intrinsic interest, he points out its significance in the evolutionary series; but where he can cull from it some pregnant fact or quotation he does. The ampler subjects, not less than the really important men, he has no difficulty with. But it is remarkable that the minute study of such a multitude of literary minims has neither blinded him to the large currents of development, nor deadened his style. He writes buoyantly, often enthusiastically, but is always the scholar. And his critical verdicts are penetrating or suggestive; for example: "The Middle Ages were the *Wanderjahre* of English verse"; or, "The Saxon middle classes for the most part either aped the taste of the nobility or were satisfied with rude accounts of fight and vulgar jests. They lacked the delicate, insinuating, restrained wit of the Gaul across the Chan-

nel. At *their* best they evoked the ballads of Robin Hood." Dr. Schofield's promised volume on Chaucer, the sequel to this, will be awaited with impatience.

—*Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*. (The American Law Book Co.: New York. Vols. 22 and 23, 1906; vol. 24, 1907. Annual Annotations, 1907.) This publication, which has now reached the title "Larcenous Intent," continues to maintain the high standard of excellence set by the opening volumes. Howard P. Nash, '93, has resigned from the position of joint editor-in-chief, but the following articles by Harvard men appear in the volumes above-mentioned: Prof. J. H. Beale, '82, "Innkeepers"; G. A. Benham, L. S. '86, "Words, Phrases and Maxims (joint author in vol. 24); H. F. Buswell, '66, "Insane Persons"; A. A. Stearns, L. S. 81, "Indemnity." The Annual Annotations are cumulative, and cover vols. 1-23 of the Cyclopedia. By means of cross-references to the original text, the latest information is thus made available — a very valuable feature in a work requiring a number of years for its completion.

—*Three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses*. By Charles Francis Adams, '56. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net.) These three addresses are "A College Fetish," 1883, "Shall Cromwell have a Statue," 1902, and "Some Modern College Tendencies," 1906. We have heard Mr. Adams called an academic iconoclast, because, although college-bred, and associated all his life with a university circle, he has a habit of attacking college traditions or conditions with unacademic vigor. It would be more correct, we think, to regard him as the counsel of Common Sense. In making his onslaught on Greek in 1883 he did not intend, if we understand him, to deny the value of Greek *per se*, but to denounce the way in which it was taught, and to ques-

tion, from the standpoint of Common Sense, the use of teaching it at all to a large number of students. His "College Fetich" address may stand, indeed, as a challenge which the New Education throws down to the Old. The New has an entire field of knowledge which, it claims, ought to be added to the University curriculum, and it insists that the Old shall show cause why Latin, Greek, and Mathematics shall still monopolize the field. Read in this light, Mr. Adams's first Phi Beta Kappa oration will long have pertinence. His second address, "Shall Cromwell have a Statue," is historical, not educational. It discusses the action of Gen. R. E. Lee in preferring his State to the Union, and the desirability, now that the nation is reunited, of accepting Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and other Southerners, even though rebels, into the pantheon of great Americans. Incidentally, Mr. Adams deals with States Rights and Secession in a manner which would have astonished his friends a generation ago: and yet he probably has the truth of history on his side. The analogy which he would draw between Lee and Cromwell, however, does not fit. Lee was always a rebel; even if he had succeeded in establishing the Confederacy as an independent nation, he would not have resembled Cromwell. For Cromwell, though technically a rebel at the start, won his cause, and became the legitimate ruler of England. So he is entitled to a statue as much as is any English ruler, on the strength of sovereignty, and not merely because he was a great man. (Precious few British sovereigns would get even a bust, were greatness the test.) Mr. Adams's Columbia oration of last June is still fresh in the memory. In it he appears as counsel for the prosecution in the case of Compulsory Curriculum *vs.* Elective System. Unquestionably, he sums up forcibly the objections which Common

Sense can bring against the Elective System, but he does not seem to give sufficient credit to the many good points of the System, nor to prove that what he proposes to substitute would be better. That there are defects, nobody questions. But we may well ask whether the graduates turned out from college where the Compulsory System has prevailed, average better than the Harvard graduates, either as scholars or as men in active life, during the past thirty years. In a "Supplementary Note," which should be carefully read, Mr. Adams replies to his critics, and states again his general scheme. Three other shorter addresses — "The Journeyman's Retrospect," "The Harvard Tuition Fee," and "The Fiftieth Year, 1856-1906," are appropriately included in the volume, for each has some connection with Harvard. We only regret that Mr. Adams did not add his most recent address on "Lee's Centennial."

—*The Seigniorial System in Canada. A Study in French Colonial Policy.* By William Bennett Munro, p '99, Asst. Professor of Government in Harvard University. Harvard Historical Studies, vol. xiii. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.) Prof. Munro has contributed one of the most important volumes to a series which already reckons several monographs of unusual excellence. He bases his work on original investigation, which has led him to many sources hitherto undiscovered or unused. He opens with a brief survey of what he calls "the European Background" — an indispensable introduction, because in it one must seek for the system of land-tenure which determined the charters of the Canadian colonists. Next, he describes the character of the early grants, whether to individuals or to companies, and then he traces the changes which took place down to the close of the French supremacy. So much for the acts of the French

Crown. The remainder of Prof. Munro's treatise is a study of the working of the system itself in Canada. He shows us the seignior in his dealings with his superiors and with his dependents. He describes the judicial system, the relations with the Church, the growing up of a noblesse, with its ramifications. The banalities, the corvée, fishing and hunting rights, and other privileges are taken up in turn, and their nature is so clearly stated that we are able to understand how each affected every Canadian, were he high or low. The concluding chapters give the history of this system under the British Dominion, until it was abolished in 1854. Mr. Munro's book will be read not only because it contains an interesting record, but also because it furnishes means for making a fruitful parallel between the French and the English system of grants. The reader who chooses to go deeper can speculate as to the effect which the seigniorial system had on moulding the French colonies, and whether under any modification, short of abolition, it could have been adjusted to the demands of modern progress. Old France made the system; how far did the system prove a strait-jacket for New France? Another shaft of investigation might be sunk directed at the personnel which composed Canadian seigniories, in order to set up a comparison between the great grantees of the French Crown and the holders of English patents. Mr. Munro has provided material which can be examined in many directions. A bibliographical appendix, a list of printed works, and a copious index complete this scholarly monograph.

—*Life and Letters of Sir Leslie Stephen.* By Frederic William Maitland. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, large 8vo, portraits, \$4.50.) Sir Leslie Stephen had many contacts with Harvard. His earliest American friends were Prof. C. E.

Norton, Mr. Lowell, and Dr. Holmes; and Professor Norton's friendship, as Stephen repeatedly states in his later years, was the most precious of all. His best letters in this volume are addressed to the scholar of Shady Hill, whose sympathy and taste have been for half a century lavishly bestowed on the best of his contemporaries at home and abroad. Among other Harvard correspondents of Stephen are Lowell, Judge O. W. Holmes, Jr., and Mr. Charles Francis Adams. Harvard conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1890 — a case where both the university and the recipient were honored — and he gave to the Harvard Library the manuscript of Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers." Prof. Maitland, who put together this biography, — and whose recent death is greatly to be deplored, — while disavowing any skill as a biographer, has produced a very satisfactory book. At times almost colloquial, he succeeds all the better in presenting the inner Stephen — the man known to but a few intimates, the man who would have shuddered at the prospect of being made the hero of a stiff, formal biography. Generous extracts from letters, reminiscences of friends, and occasional autobiographical memoranda make this a lifelike book. Stephen's were a character and temperament difficult for the world to understand because he screened his sensitiveness, delicacy, and sympathy behind brusqueness and irony. "A sensitive plant grafted on an oak," his brother described him; the public saw only the oak — sturdy, hard, not without austerity. This biography reveals his early revulsion from the prevailing Anglican insincerity, his embarking on a literary career as a staff contributor of the *Saturday Review*, his editorship of the *Cornhill*, and his direction of "The Dictionary of National Biography." Although he constantly

regretted his limited capacity for work, yet he left behind him some sixteen or seventeen volumes in addition to his purely editorial output! His criticism of the cant of his time should be compared with Carlyle's criticism of the first half of the 19th century: the criticism is equally searching, but what in Carlyle was indignation and zeal, in Stephen has become irony. Probably his most lasting contributions are in the field of biography. Prof. Maitland's style is offhand and agreeable; his attitude towards his subject is sympathetic, and admiring, but honest. The result is so good that one wishes that Matthew Arnold had fallen to an equally skilful biographer; for by his differences as well as by his resemblances, Stephen suggests Arnold, and, except Mr. Morley, no Englishman since Arnold has equaled Stephen in the breadth of his influence on rational minds.

—*A History of Higher Education in America*. By Charles F. Thwing, '76, President of Western Reserve University. (Appleton: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$3 net.) Pres. Thwing has done good service to the cause of higher education by writing so excellent a history of it. He pursues the right method for attaining his end. He begins with the individual, and then, as conditions expand, he takes up groups. So he devotes a chapter to Harvard, "the first college," another to William and Mary, and a third to Yale; then he groups Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, which brings him to the Revolution. With the founding of the nation, new needs and ideals appeared, and Pres. Thwing analyzes these in some detail and traces to them the origin of the younger colleges. He devotes interesting chapters to the course of study and to the financial history of the old and new institutions. The education of women demands a separate section, and is followed

by an account of the part that the colleges took in the Civil War. Pres. Thwing next takes up undergraduate life, with its interaction on scholarship and on the college faculties. Architecture, libraries, graduate and professional instruction, the latter-day curriculum and "general results" are the topics discussed in the closing chapters. We have barely catalogued the contents, because it would be impossible to review briefly a book of such variety and pith. We are struck by the breadth of Pres. Thwing's range, by the fairness of his outlook, and by the justice of his conclusions. As we read his book, Higher Education becomes personified, and we behold it, a living force, on whose nurture and expansion the welfare of the nation depends. In the story, Harvard naturally holds first place, and if the sections referring to other institutions are as satisfactory to their alumni as those referring to Harvard should be to hers, Pres. Thwing may congratulate himself. We have noted only one misstatement, or rather *under-statement*: Harvard contributed nearly 1400 — instead of about 1200 — men to the Union cause in the Civil War. Perhaps the most important single result of Pres. Thwing's book is this: he has justified the higher education so that even the skeptical and the scoffing must be convinced. This is a fine service.

—*German Ideals of To-day, and other Essays on German Culture*. By Kuno Francke. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.) No other German-American of to-day writes with so much *Gemüthlichkeit* as Prof. Francke of Harvard. He brings to us the idealism which, when all is said, is Germany's best gift to modern civilization. Her leadership in scientific investigation, and her wonderful application of science to the furthering of material progress, cannot be underestimated: but these are results

which other nations would have reached sooner or later. But her idealism — her philosophy, her poetry, her art (especially music) — are absolute gifts from her to our world, and to posterity. Now Prof. Francke has always been the spokesman of this side of German genius: and in this volume of essays he gives abundant proof that it is the side to which he naturally turns. No doubt this idealizing faculty results in views which seem paradoxical; as when, for instance, he idealizes the semi-despotism exercised by the German Emperor and his Ministers into a fine example of the triumph of the principle of non-partisanship in government, and implies that such non-partisanship is higher or at least for the Germans much more desirable than the English principle of parliamentary government. But it is in his more directly literary essays — in "Goethe's Message to America," in "Schiller's Message," in "Emerson and the Germans," that Prof. Francke's idealism has freest vent. A more formal piece of critical analysis is contained in the study of "German Literary Criticism," an admirable example of erudition subdued by the literary sense. "The Inner Life in German Sculpture" shows how naturally Prof. Francke passes from literature to the fine arts for illustrations of his idealism. "A Study of National Culture" and "The Future of German Literature" complete the list of longer essays. In addition, there is a collection of sketches, containing fresh impressions of men and books — including Hauptmann, Sudermann, Herman Grimm, and Widmann — which are not the least interesting part of the book. Whoever desires an attractive presentation of German ideals, past and present, should turn to Prof. Francke's glowing and sympathetic papers.

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson*. By George Edward Woodberry, '77. English Men of

Letters Series. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents net.) Prof. Woodberry's monograph is peculiarly tantalizing for a reviewer. It has many good points, many lapses and defects. How can the reviewer give in brief space a fair idea of so mottled a work? The primal defect, we surmise, lies in Mr. Woodberry's acknowledged lack of sympathy. He admires the *end* but not the *means*: that is, he admires the rôle of prophet, the glorious vocation of poet; he sees that Emerson was both; but he does not heartily sympathize with the substance of Emerson's prophecy or poetry. Mr. Woodberry himself seems to have fallen back on the atavistic, supernatural interpretation of life: accordingly, Emerson's unhampered idealism seems to him unsubstantial. In his attempt to explain Emerson by his environment, he would have us believe that Emerson was very like his Puritan ancestors and that Unitarianism, of which he was the spokesman (was he?), was the last stage of decaying Puritanism! "There is nothing new in this," is the phrase or the implication he constantly applies to Emerson's doctrines; but to our thinking the duty of the biographer and the critic is not to dismiss in this manner a genius who has exerted an immense influence during half a century, but to discover how it happened that "old thoughts," "trite doctrines," etc., etc., had in that genius's use, the power of the whirlwind on the surface of the sea. A deeper search for causes might reveal the fact that the thoughts were not so trite as the critic assumed. In general, this would be our criticism on Mr. Woodberry's work — it does not show us an Emerson at all commensurate with the actual man. And this defect outweighs, in our opinion, much good writing on literature and poetry, on old times in Boston, and the rural delights of Concord. There are passages scattered through

the book as excellent as any Mr. Woodberry has written; and yet the final impression it leaves is that of inadequacy.

—*Biographic Clinics*. By Dr. George M. Gould, i '74, vols. iv, v. (Blakiston: Philadelphia. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 per vol.) Dr. Gould has added two more volumes to his remarkable series. They contain over 80 articles, all having some bearing on the general subject of eye-strain, of which Dr. Gould is the indefatigable prophet. His vigorous agitation has already borne fruit. He sees signs of progress everywhere — more progress in one year now, he says, than in 30 years before. The unprofessional reader will find many of these papers quite within his reach. The student of literary biography, especially, will not pass over the five "clinics" on Balzac, Tchaikovsky, Flaubert, Lafcadio Hearn, and Berlioz. (It is satisfactory, we may remark incidentally, to learn that Flaubert's choice of crass subjects and that his worry over style can be traced to a thoroughly diseased organism.) For the professional ophthalmologist, the general practitioner and nerve specialist there are many papers in which Dr. Gould gives the record of various concrete cases of disease traceable to some derangement of the visual function. Among the striking topics treated are suicide and crime in their relations to eye-strain. Dr. Gould also devotes sufficient space to replying to his critics, particularly to those who charge him with exaggeration and bobby-riding. It is still too early to decide where exaggeration begins, but not to perceive that Dr. Gould is doing a great good. If only a tenth part of the human misery he describes is due to eye-strain, and through his agitation that tenth part can be prevented or cured, he will rank among the greatest benefactors of the age.

—*Physical Education*. By Dudley A. Sargent, Director of the Hemenway

Gymnasium, Harvard University. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.) Dr. Sargent was one of the pioneers in physical education in America, and, like most pioneers, he has had a hard struggle to get his views adopted. Since he began to urge, every important university in the country has secured a gymnasium as an indispensable part of its plant. Interest in athletics has grown to dangerous proportions. A new form of mania — athleticism — has sprung up, leaving its victims as incapable of moderation, or even of reason, as were the victims of witchcraft. Golf and other outdoor sports have been taken up by men out of college, by the middle-aged, and also the old. And yet Dr. Sargent's plea for the adoption by colleges of a rational, systematic physical education is still delayed. It will come sometime, we feel sure, and then posterity will find it hard to believe that as late as the beginning of the 20th century the chief American universities continued to send out every year hundreds of graduates physically unfit. Dr. Sargent will then be remembered with the gratitude which posterity bestows on reformers born too soon. His present volume does not limit its scope to advocating this great desideratum, but covers many other subjects. It discusses the relation between physical exercise and longevity; the physical state of the American people; the aims, means, and methods of physical training; work in the gymnasium; individual exercise at home; military drill; physical culture in the elementary schools, etc., etc. There is much practical information, and the restatement from time to time of the theories and ideals which have guided Dr. Sargent's life-work. The book ought to do much good.

—*The Spirit of Labor*. By Hutchins Hapgood, '92. (Duffield & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.) Mr. Hapgood's "Autobiography of a Thief"

was a genuine human document. From that he has gone on to a much more important subject. He wishes now to portray the typical laborer of this country — not the cloddish farm-hand, not the inarticulate, submerged-tenth struggler, but the intelligent "labor man," — mechanic, artisan, or other skilled worker — who is enlisted in the ranks of Labor, in its portentous conflict with Capital. Mr. Hapgood concluded that Chicago was the place for him to investigate. So he went there, fraternized with all the Labor sets, fell in at last with his representative man, came to be friends with him, and gradually amassed an enormous quantity of impressions, opinions, and experiences, which he has objectivized in this book. In the language of his *milieu*, this is "the real thing," and we believe that a reading of his volume will do more to give the average person an understanding of Labor's point of view than he could get from twenty speculative or theoretical treatises on Labor and Capital. Mr. Hapgood is not a partisan. He has a strong human interest in the class he describes: but Chicago is to him a sociological laboratory in which he is working to test certain elements. If any one think that his picture is forbidding, the only reply is that it is generally true, and that the sooner all parties realize its truth, the better it will be for all. To persons fascinated by the unfolding Drama of To-day, Mr. Hapgood's story is more exciting than most novels. He writes in an offhand style, rather journalistic, but perfectly suited to the subject. To Easterners, especially, his book should be commended.

—*Through Man to God*. By George A. Gordon, '81. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston, 1906. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$1.50 net.) The twenty sermons which form this volume have their unity, to quote from the preface, in the thought

that "Christianity is the interpretation of the eternal, not through nature, but through human nature, not through the lower expressions of the creative power, but through man, the highest expression. The creation at its best gives us the Creator at his best; the highest man is the supreme revelation of God." The title, Dr. Gordon says, originated in a "fundamental opposition" to the plan expressed in the title of John Fiske's book, "Through Nature to God"; this opposition, however, is not apparent as one reads the various sermons; the method in the two books is very different, but Dr. Gordon's thought seems complementary rather than antagonistic to Mr. Fiske's. Throughout the sermons there is fresh testimony to the preacher's manliness, his breadth of interest, his judicious sympathy and sane optimism. The more argumentative passages are as a rule the least satisfying; premises are too often assumed somewhat dogmatically, and inferences are not always clear. But frequently the truth and beauty of some illustration persuade where the formal argument has failed, and where, as in the sermons on "The Final Theodicy" and "Continuities of Life" the preacher tests his theory most persistently by human experience, his power to teach and inspire takes strong hold.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

* * All publications received will be acknowledged in this column. Works by Harvard men or relating to the University will be noticed or reviewed so far as is possible.

Industrial America. Berlin Lectures of 1906. By J. Laurence Laughlin, '73, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago. (Scribners: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.25 net.)

Practical Zoology. An Elementary Text-book treating of the Structure, Life, History, and Relations of Animals. By Alvin Davison, Ph.D., Professor of Biology in Lafayette College. (American Book Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated.)

The Quest. By Frederiek van Eeden. The

Authorised Translation from the Dutch by L. W. C. (J. W. Luce & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo.)

Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin, h '71. Edited by Rollo Ogden. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, portraits, \$4 net.)

Lucretius: De Rerum Natura. Edited by Wm. A. Merrill, Ph.D., Professor of Latin, University of California. (American Book Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, 816 pp., \$2.25.)

Outlines of the History of Painting, 1200-1900. By Edmund von Mach, '95. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 4to, \$1.50.)

Freedom in the Church. By Alexander V. G. Allen, h '86. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

Success in Life. By Emil Reich. (Duffield & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Spirit of Labor. By Hutchins Hapgood, '92. (Duffield & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

How doth the Simple Spelling Bee. By Owen Wister, '82. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 16mo, illustrated, 50 cents.)

A Practical Guide for Authors in their Relations with Publishers and Printers. By William Stone Booth. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 16mo, 50 cents net.)

Les Industries et Domicile en Belgique. Vol. VIII. (Bruxelles: Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office du Travail. Brochure, 8vo, 600 pp., illustrated, 5 francs.)

In the Path of the Alphabet. An historical Account of the Ancient Beginnings and Evolution of the Modern Alphabet. By Frances D. Jermain. (W. D. Page, Publisher: Fort Wayne, Ind. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

Some Cities and San Francisco and Resurgam. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. (Bancroft Co.: 166 Fifth Ave., New York. Cloth, 16mo.)

The Critics versus Shakespeare. A Brief for the Defendant. By Francis A. Smith. (Knickerbocker Press: New York. Cloth, 12mo.)

The Stars. A Study of the Universe. By Simon Newcomb, s '58. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$2 net.)

An Historic Guide to Cambridge. Compiled by members of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R. (Published by the Chapter, Cambridge. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, \$1.25.)

Helina. By William T. Eldridge. (Dodd, Mead & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.)

The Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen, h '90. By Frederic William Maitland. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, sm. 4to, \$4.50.)

Biographic Clinics. Essays concerning the Influence of Visual Function, Pathologic and Physiologic, upon the Health of Patients. By George M. Gould, t '74. M.D. Vols. IV and V. (Blakiston: Philadelphia. Cloth, 12mo, \$1 net each.)

Paul the Apostle as Viewed by a Layman. By Edward H. Hall, '51. (Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

A Scientific French Reader. Compiled with Notes and Vocabulary by Francis Harold Dike, Instructor in French, Mass. Institute of Technology. The Silver Series of Modern Language Text-Books. (Silver, Burdett & Co.: Boston. Cloth, illustrated, 324 pp., \$1.)

Through France and the French Syntax. A Book of French Composition. By Robert Louis Sanderson, Assistant Professor of French in Yale University. The Silver Series of Modern Language Text-Books. (Silver, Burdett & Co.: Boston. Cloth, with colored map, introductory list price, 65 cents.)

A Theory of Pure Design. Harmony, Balance, Rhythm. By Denman W. Ross, '75, Ph.D., Lecturer on the Theory of Design in Harvard University. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 4to, with illustrations and diagrams, \$2.50 net.)

From Trail to Railway through the Appalachians. By Albert Perry Brigham, p '92. Professor of Geology in Colgate University. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 80 cents.)

Railway Problems. A collection of Reprints with Maps and Introduction. Edited by W. Z. Ripley, Professor of Economics in Harvard University. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 686, \$2.25.)

English Poetry (1170-1892). Selected by John M. Manly, p '89, Head of English Department in University of Chicago. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 580, \$1.50.)

Three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses. By Charles Francis Adams, '56. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, crown 8vo, \$1 net.)

The Arthur of the English Poets. By Howard Maynardier, '89. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 8vo, \$1.50 net.)

Manual of Composition and Rhetoric. By G. H. Gardiner, '85, G. L. Kittredge, '82, and Sarah L. Arnold. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.)

Laboratory and Field Manual of Botany. By Joseph W. Bergen, and Bradley M. Davis, '93. (Ginn: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, 90 cents.)

The Happy Princess, and Other Poems. By Arthur Davison Ficke, '04. (Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.25.)

The Seigneurial System in Canada. A Study in French Colonial Policy. By William Bennett Munro, Asst. Professor of Government in Harvard University. Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. XIII. (Longmans: New York. Cloth, 8vo, \$2 net.)

A Victor of Salamis. A Tale of the Days of Xerxes, Leonidas, and Themistocles. By William Stearns Davis, '00. (Macmillan: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

A Winged Victory. A Novel. By R. M.

Lovett, '92. (Duffield & Co.: New York. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50.)

The Letters of One. A Study in Limitations. By Charles Hare Plunkett. (Putnam: New York. Cloth, 16mo, \$1.25.)

German Ideals of To-Day: And Other Essays on German Culture. By Kuno Francke. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50 net.)

MARRIAGES.

* * It is requested that wedding announcements be sent to the Editor of the *Graduates' Magazine*, in order to make this record more nearly complete.

1860. Joseph Shippen to Elizabeth Wynn Gilmer, at Seattle, Wash., April 2, 1907.
1866. David Greene Haskins, Jr., to Amy Webster Field, at Dorchester April 30, 1907.
1881. Sir Henry Norman to Priscilla McLaren, at London, England, May 8, 1907.
1882. Frederick Thayer Hunt to Bessie Bicknell French, at E. Weymouth, Feb. 2, 1907.
1886. James Cook Ayer to Mrs. May Hancock Boyd, April 2, 1907.
1889. Charles Martin Thayer to Anna Gansevoort Chittenden, at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, 1907.
1891. Carroll Neidé Brown to Agnes Hood Hutton, at Briarfield, Coatbridge, Scotland, April 5, 1907.
1892. Robert Gardner Loring to Susan Douglass Merritt, at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 6, 1906.
1892. Howard Whitcomb to Carol Stearns, at Pawtucket, R. I., April 20, 1907.
1893. Tracy Hoppin to Constance Burlingame, at New York, N. Y., April 23, 1907.
1893. Walter Lincoln Sanborn to Fannie Fisher, at Dorchester, April 17, 1907.
- [1894.] William Walter Clarke to Alice A. Doyle, at Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1907.
1894. Henry Copley Greene to Rosalind Huidekoper, at Boston, May 14, 1907.
1894. Henry Clayton Metcalf to Mary E. Jones, at Boston, April 3, 1907.
1895. Nathan Hayward to Anna Howell Lloyd, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1907.
1895. Myron William Whitney, Jr., to Grace Train, at Washington, D. C., April, 17, 1907.
1896. Porter Edward Sargent to Margaret Upham, at Rome, Italy, March 9, 1907.
1897. Fenner Albert Chace to Mary Deane Buffington, at Fall River, Feb. 19, 1907.
1897. James Dean to Agnes Williams Lincoln, at Brookline, April 17, 1907.
1897. James Duncan Phillips to Nannie Jenckes, at Headcorn, Kent, England, March 20, 1907.
1898. Thomas Bond to Lida Virginia Kirk, at Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1907.
1898. Wentworth Lewis Harrington to Lilian Gordon, at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1906.
1898. Alexander Henry Higginson to Jeanne Calducci, at Manchester, May 9, 1907.
1898. Gustav Hermann Kinnicutt to May Appleton Tuckerman, at New York, N. Y., April 18, 1907.
1899. John Edward Brooks to Helen French, at Boston, April 27, 1907.
1899. Williams Proudfit Burden to Natica Rives, at New York City, April 17, 1907.
1899. Edward Everett Elder to Alice Esther Stowell, at Brookline, April 8, 1907.
1899. Malcolm Douglass Whitman to Jannetta Alexander McCook, at New York City, April 2, 1907.
1900. Frederick Robbins Childs to Con-

- stantine Crimmins, at New York, N. Y., April 3, 1907.
1900. Arthur Weston Hollis to Maud Louise Smith, at Auburndale, April 20, 1907.
1901. Mortimer Adler to Ida Lichtenstein, at New York, N. Y., March 14, 1907.
1901. Bryant Macomber Brownell to Edna May Lehlinger, at Corpus Christi, Tex., April 30, 1907.
1901. John Silsbee Lawrence to Emma Atherton, at Boston, April 29, 1907.
1902. Arthur Lithgow Devens, Jr., to Wenonah Wetmore Markoe, at New York, N. Y., April 6, 1907.
1902. George Phillips Dike to Elita Caswell Roberts, at Cambridge, April 30, 1907.
1902. Channing Frothingham, Jr., to Clara Morgan Rotch, at Boston, March 2, 1907.
1902. Walter James Mayers to Alice Philomena Crawford, at South Boston, April 9, 1907.
1902. James Hopkins Smith, Jr., to Pauline Morton, at New York, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1907.
1903. Matthew Hale to Anne Taggard Piper, at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1907.
1903. Arthur Whitfield Huguley to May Estelle Wilder, at Lowell, Feb. 14, 1907.
1903. Charles Hermann Krumbhaar, Jr., to Anna Newbold, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 29, 1907.
- [1903.] Porter Huntington Norton to Gilbertine Coakley, at Buffalo, N. Y., April 2, 1907.
1903. Russell Colby Paige to Ethel Grosvenor Baker, at Taunton, Jan. 30, 1907.
1904. Harry Bergson to Augusta Cook, at Boston, June 26, 1906.
- [1904.] Carroll Brown to Amanda June-
man, at Denver, Colo., Sept. 26, 1906.
1904. Walter Goodman Chard to Kathleen Brooks Stevens, at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1907.
- [1904.] Charles Erstere Clapp to Bernice Spaulding, at Boston, Sept. 15, 1906.
- [1904.] Sumner Cook to Edna Heywood, at Boston, June 14, 1906.
1904. Herbert Coolidge Davidson to Anne Lemira French, at Brookline, April 24, 1907.
- [1904.] Sumner Leigh Foster Fancher to Alice May Bates, at Lawrence, June 25, 1903.
1904. Reginald Foster to Reiba Thelin, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1906.
1904. Chalkley Jay Hambleton to Elizabeth McMurray, at Boston, Dec. 5, 1906.
1904. William Albert Heizmann to Ada L. Leinbach, at Reading, Pa., Oct. 3, 1906.
- [1904.] Heman Howard Noyes to Blanche Newell Carter, at Norwood, April 24, 1907.
- [1904.] Irving Fulton Orr to Adelaide Bishop, at Worcester, June 26, 1906.
- [1904.] Stanley Brampton Parker to Nancy Poor Johnson, at Cambridge, April 6, 1906.
- [1904.] Frederick Stanley Pruyn to Beatrice Morgan, at New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1907.
- [1904.] Edward Harold Sherburne to Mary Gilman Murphy, at Boston, April 2, 1907.
- [1904.] Stewart Gerry Warner to Florence E. Bartol, at Lynn, June 7, 1906.
- [1904.] Eben Esmond Whitman to Jane Whitthorne Harvey, at Catonsville, Md., Oct. 14, 1905.
- [1905.] R. W. Leatherbee to Frances

- Anita Crane, at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4, 1907.
1905. Harold Cutler Whitman to Georgia Fargo Squires, at Panama, Jan. 2, 1907.
- [1908.] George Long Ware to Charlotte Lindsay, at Baltimore, Md., April 30, 1907.
- S.B. 1897. Merritt Lyndon Fernald to Marjory Howard Grant, at Providence, R. I., April 15, 1907.
- S. B. 1904. Stanley Warner Fenno to Bertha P. Whitaker, at Pawtucket, R. I., June 26, 1906.
- S. B. 1904. William Mumford Gregory to Julia Ogden Emery, at Jonesville, Mich., June 24, 1904.
- S. B. 1904. Rudolph Joseph Thanisch to Marion Hibbard, at Dorchester, Sept. 15, 1906.
- M.D. 1867. Lucius Fayette Clark Garvin to Sarah Emma Tomlinson at Lincoln, R. I., April 1, 1907.
- LL.B. 1904. Aaron Joseph Lyman to J. Ardelle MacKusick, at Boston, March 27, 1907.
1853. George Russell Dwellley, b. 5 Dec., 1829, at Hanover; d. at Arlington Heights, 13 April, 1907.
1853. Charles Frederick Livermore, S.B., b. 13 Mar., 1830, at Cambridge; d. at Detroit, Mich., 16 Jan. 1907.
1853. Aaron Davis Weld, b. 8 Oct., 1831, at Boston; d. at Riverside, Cal., 28 Feb., 1907.
1860. George Gill Wheelock, b. 24 Nov., 1838, at Boston; d. at New York, N. Y., 22 Mar., 1907.
1860. William Converse Wood, b. 24 Jan., 1839, at Boston; d. at Boston, 16 Feb., 1907.
1861. Wendell Phillips Garrison, A. M. (Hon.), b. 4 June, 1840, at Cambridge; d. at South Orange, N. J., 27 Feb., 1907.
1862. George Albert Fletcher, b. 7 Mar., 1842, at Boston; d. at Boston, 6 Mar., 1907.
1862. James Milton Loring, b. 16 May, 1840, near St. Louis, Mo.; d. at St. Louis, Mo., 24 Jan., 1907.
1863. Samuel Storow Higginson, b. 22 Mar., 1842, at Roxbury; d. at Milwaukee, Wis., 9 April, 1907.
1868. William Lane Boalt, b. 4 July, 1846, at Norwalk, O.; d. near Prager Wildsee, in Tyrol, Austria, 5 June, 1906.
1868. Edwin Lawrence Sargent, A.M., b. 26 May, 1843, at Lynn; d. at Cambridge, 12 Feb., 1907.
1868. William Cowper Simmons, b. 2 Sept., 1841, at Wareham; d. at New York, N. Y., 24 Mar., 1907.
1877. William Reuben Taylor, b. 6 May, 1852, at Jefferson, N. Y.; d. at Westboro, 21 Jan., 1906.
1883. Lynde Raymond Ferris, b. 6 Nov., 1860, at Brookline; d. at Boston, 5 Mar., 1907.
1884. Wilbur Samuel Jackman, b. 12 Jan., 1855, at Mechanicstown, O.; d. at Chicago, Ill., 28 Jan., 1907.

NECROLOGY.

FEB. 1 TO APRIL 30, 1907.

With some deaths of earlier date, not previously recorded.

PREPARED BY E. H. WELLS,
Editor of the *Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University.**The College.*

1833. Thomas Wigglesworth, b. 1 July, 1814, at Boston; d. at Boston, 21 March, 1907.
1835. Edward Lander, LL.B., b. 11 Aug., 1816, at Salem; d. at Washington, D. C., 2 Feb., 1907.
1844. Daniel Possac Rogers, Div. S., b. 29 Aug., 1824, at Boston; d. at Canton, 27 April, 1907.
1850. Charles Edward Clifford, b. 2 Nov., 1828, at Newfield, Me.; d. at Falmouth, Me., 20 April, 1907.

1886. Henry Waters Magill, b. 11 July, 1863, at Cincinnati, O.; d. at Pasadena, Cal., 12 Dec., 1906.

1886. Stiles Gannett Wells, b. 7 Dec., 1864, at Boston; d. at Boston, 18 Feb., 1907.

1891. George Bents Wooster, b. 29 June, 1871, at Lebanon, Pa.; d. at Lebanon, Pa., 4 Jan., 1907.

1892. William Henry Wyatt-Hannath, b. 10 Sept., 1856, at Worksop, Eng.; d. at New York, N. Y., 1 Feb., 1907.

1893. George Fulton Johnson, b. 15 June, 1872, at Upper Stewiacke, N. S.; d. at Calgary, Can., 11 Sept. 1906.

1894. David Farquhar Farquharson, b. 17 Sept., 1871, at San Francisco, Cal.; d. at San Francisco, Cal., 20 Jan., 1907.

1896. Lewis Campbell Millikin, b. 11 Jan., 1874, at New York, N. Y.; d. at Wellsville, N. Y., 15 Dec., 1906.

1898. Paul Daniel Rooney, b. 17 Sept., 1877, at Quincy, Ill.; d. at Santa Barbara, Cal., 24 May, 1906.

1901. John Lovejoy Mason, b. 6 Mar., 1878, at Granville, N. Y.; d. at [Evansville], N. Y., 23 Jan., 1907.

Medical School.

1860. Robert Provan, b. 21 Feb., 1834, at Grand Lake, N. B.; d. at Brookline, 23 Feb., 1907.

1867. Edwin Rufus Lewis, b. 2 April, 1839, at Madison, Ind.; d. at Madison, Ind., 31 Jan., 1907.

1870. Henry Joseph Gaffney, b. 1 May, 1847, at Charlottetown, P. E. I.; d. at Salem, 9 Feb., 1907.

1872. Henry William Robertson, b. 18 Jan., 1845, at Cavendish, P. E. I.; d. at Crapaud, P. E. I., 8 Aug., 1906.

1882. William Frank Morrison, b. 11

Jan., 1858, at Milville; d. at Providence, R. I., 9 Apr., 1907.

1886. David Aloysius Collins, b. 24 July, 1862, at Boston; d. at Roxbury, 5 Feb., 1907.

1894. James Stephen Sullivan, b. 8 Oct., 1865, at Worcester; d. at Randolph, 23 Mar., 1907.

1895. Herbert Kendall Stiles, b. 14 April, 1869, at Cambridge; d. at Everett, 27 April, 1907.

Dental School.

1898. Joseph Daly, b. 28 Sept., 1871, at Boston; d. at Aiken, S. C., 7 Feb., 1907.

1905. George White Isles, b. 23 Jan., 1877, at Boston; d. at West Roxbury, 16 Mar., 1907.

Law School.

1844. Lewis Baldwin Parsons, b. 5 April 1818, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; d. at Flora, Ill., 16 Mar., 1907.

1849. Benjamin Winslow Harris, b. 10 Nov., 1823, at East Bridgewater; d. at East Bridgewater, 7 Feb., 1907.

1859. Solomon Alonzo Bolster, b. 10 Dec., 1835, at Paris, Me.; d. at Boston, 23 Feb., 1907.

1864. Daniel Henry Chamberlain, b. 23 June, 1835, at West Brookfield; d. at Charlottesville, Va., 13 Apr., 1907.

1864. Stanford Newel, b. 7 June, 1839, at Providence, R. I.; d. at St. Paul, Minn., 7 April, 1907.

1865. William Henry Sowden, b. 6 June, 1840, at Upper Liskeard, Eng.; d. at Allentown, Pa., 3 Mar., 1907.

1869. Charles Amos Merrill, d. at Worcester, 30 April, 1907.

1877. Elbridge Gerry, b. 18 Aug., 1863, at Portland, Me.; d. at Siena, Italy, 2 Feb., 1907.

1894. Gordon Taylor Hughes, b. 19 June, 1870, at Hamilton, O.; d. at New York, N. Y., 10 April, 1907.
1896. Henry Crosby Stetson, b. 1 Feb., 1869, at Bangor, Me.; d. at Cambridge, 16 April, 1907.

Scientific School.

1854. James Augustus Bate, d. at Arthur, Wis., 22 Dec., 1906.
1864. Edward Alonzo Hildreth, b. 28 Mar., 1843, at Cambridge; d. at Cambridge, 26 Mar., 1907.
1904. Francis Watriss Newhall, b. 7 June, 1879, at Dorchester; d. at Jamaica Plain, 1 April, 1907.

Divinity School.

1868. Samuel Russell Priest, b. 29 Dec., 1836, at London, Eng.; d. at Malden, 22 Feb., 1907.

Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

1897. (Ph. D.) Alfred LeRoy Hodder, b. 18 Sept., 1866, at Celina, O.; d. at New York, N. Y., 3 Mar., 1907.

Honorary Graduate.

- 1896 (A.M.) Thomas Bailey Aldrich, b. 11 Nov., 1836, at Portsmouth, N. H.; d. at Boston, 19 Mar., 1907.

Temporary Members.

Prepared from such data as reach the Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue of Harvard University. Any one having information of the decease of any Graduate or Temporary Member of any department of the University is asked to send it to E. H. Wells, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

- [1848.] Franklin Ripley Allen, b. 10 Mar., 1822, at Greenfield; d. at Greenfield, 20 Nov., 1906.
- [1875.] John Franklin Harris, b. 28 Dec., 1852, at Marblehead; d. at Spokane, Wash., in Feb., 1907.

[1909.] John Phillips Bigelow, d. at Philadelphia, Pa., 27 April, 1907.

[1909.] Edward Rawson, d. at Cambridge, 27 Mar., 1907.

[L. S. 1848.] Thomas Hammond Talbot, b. 13 July, 1823, at Machias, Me.; d. at Brookline, 10 Feb., 1907.

[L. S. 1872.] Albert Wakefield Curtis, b. in 1849, at Worcester; d. at Spencer, 20 Mar., 1907.

[D. S. 1905.] Everett Doughty Burr, b. 15 Jan., 1861, at Nyack, N. Y.; d. at Westboro, 23 Feb., 1907.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

So much adverse criticism has been passed on the failure to give the number of votes received by the candidates suggested for Overseers on the postal ballot, that it is hoped that the Committee in charge this year will repair this neglect. Both the alumni and the candidates have a right to know the result.

H. W. Cunningham, '82, is Chief Marshal of the Alumni at Commencement.

C. A. Welch, '33, of Cohasset, the Senior Alumnus, was born Jan. 31, 1815, nearly five months before the battle of Waterloo.

The Harvard Lecture at Yale was delivered on April 19, by Prof. A. L. Lowell '77.

The Memorial Society has prepared lists of all the occupants of Stoughton during the last 100 years.

It has been rumored that the German Emperor intends to send one of his younger sons to Harvard next autumn.

Alain LeR. Locke, '07, of Philadelphia, has been awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. He is the first negro to attain to this distinction.

Prof. W. M. Davis, s '69, of Harvard, has been elected foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London.

J. T. Wheelwright, '76, is to read the poem at the Φ . B. K. Exercises, June 27.

Prof. P. H. Hanus is chairman of the Mass. Commission on Industrial Education.

The fourth edition of the "Harvard University Guide Book," which has been edited twice by the Memorial Society, is being prepared this year by a committee from the Society.

The Carnegie Institution has renewed its grant of \$1000 to Prof. C. H. Haskins, of Harvard, for the exploration of documentary materials for Anglo-Norman history.

Edward Rawson, Jr., '09, died at the Stillman Infirmary on March 27, after a brief illness of spinal meningitis. He was 20 years old, and came from Cincinnati, O.

At the annual meeting of the American Oriental Society, Prof. C. R. Lanman was elected president; Prof. G. F. Moore, recording secretary; and Prof. C. H. Toy, the retiring president, a director.

The Visiting Committee for the Gray Herbarium has issued an appeal for funds. Remittances should be addressed and checks drawn to the Curator of the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.

The Harvard Club of Long Island had its annual dinner at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 12. President Eliot, who had just returned from a trip to Bermuda, was the special guest of the evening. E. S. Hawes presided.

Circular 125 of the Harvard Observatory is on "Standard Stellar Magnitudes"; 126 is on "Two Variables discovered by M. Bailland"; and 127 is on "New Variable Stars in Harvard Map, nos. 3 and 4."

Dr. W. L. Richardson, '64, Dean of the Medical School, has resigned, having served since 1893. Dr. J. C. Rollins, '63, professor of surgery, has also resigned and been made professor *emeritus*. He

was appointed instructor in 1871, assistant professor in 1882, associate professor in 1887, and professor in 1893.

The Bursar, realizing the necessity for modern business methods to attract tenants to the University dormitories, has issued for general distribution an illustrated pamphlet, containing descriptions, diagrams, and photographs of the various rooms and buildings, with a brief historical sketch of each Hall.

Three of the younger Harvard men have recently come into high office in the Middle West and Southwest, viz.: G. L. Sheldon, '93, Governor of Nebraska; S. A. Becker, ['01], the "Boy Mayor," of Milwaukee, Wis.; and D. F. Houston, p '92, President of the University of Texas.

A. F. Griffiths, '99, is president of the Civic Federation of Honolulu for one year from April, 1907. Other Harvard men on the Executive Council of 15 of the Civic Federation are: W. R. Castle, L. S. '73, P. L. Horne, '92, D. L. Withington, '74, and R. S. Hosmer, a '94, Superintendent of Forestry.

Secretary Taft appointed a committee, consisting of C. F. McKim, h '90, the architect; F. L. Olmstead, Jr., '94, of Boston, landscape gardener, and F. D. Millett, '69, the artist, to go to Niagara and gather material for a report looking toward harmonizing the commercial buildings there, particularly the power plants, with the natural scenery.

The editorial board of the *Harvard Law Review* will hold a reunion and dinner of past and present editors of the magazine in Boston on June 22. This will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the *Review*. 150 former editors are expected to be present and several prominent speakers have been invited.

Among important recent public ap-

pointments of Harvard men are those of J. H. Choate, '52, and Horace Porter, L. S. '51, as United States Delegates to The Hague Peace Conference; H. R. Post, '91, as Governor-General of Porto Rico, vice Beekman Winthrop, '97, who becomes Asst. Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

At the 2d annual meeting of the University Club of Honolulu, held in February, 1907, A. S. Hartwell, '58, was unanimously reelected president for the ensuing year. S. M. Ballou, '93, was reelected secretary. The Club has purchased a well-located lot and will soon move into better and more commodious quarters.

F. P. Fish, '75, having retired from the presidency of the American Tel. & Tel. Co., has formed the law firm of Fish, Richardson, Herrick and Neave, with offices at 84 State St., Boston, and 5 Nassau St., New York. It consists of F. P. Fish, '75, W. K. Richardson, '80, R. F. Herrick, '90, Charles Neave, p '92, Guy Cunningham, '87, A. D. Salinger, l '95, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., '92, J. L. Stackpole, '95, and Malcolm Donald, '90.

The anniversary dinner of the Harvard Musical Club was held at the Hotel Nottingham April 11, and was largely attended. About 90 undergraduate and graduate members were present. Dean Briggs acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Arthur Foote, '74, Dr. S. W. Langmaid, '59, Prof. Royce, Prof. L. R. Lewis of Tufts, A. B. Whiting, '90, Prof. W. R. Spalding, '87, and Arthur Elson, '95.

Among the officers of the Mass. Historical Society for the ensuing year are: Pres. C. F. Adams, '56; vice-presidents, S. A. Green, '51, and J. F. Rhodes, h '01; corresponding secretary, H. W. Haynes, '51; treas., Arthur Lord, '72; librarian, S. A. Green, '51; cabinet-keeper, G. H. Norcross, '75; members at large of the

council, S. S. Shaw, '53, Nathaniel Paine, h '98, E. H. Hall, '51, R. B. Merriman, '96, and M. M. Bigelow, p '79.

At their regular February meeting the Directors of the Coöperative Society voted to occupy next season the upstairs rooms in Lyceum Hall now leased to tenants. This decision has been rendered necessary by the considerable expansion in the Society's business, especially in the tailoring department, which will probably be moved, next year, from its present location in the basement to better-lighted and more commodious quarters upstairs.

A private dormitory for Harvard Medical School students and teachers on a site adjacent to the School buildings, to be managed on a plan similar in general to that of Technology Chambers in Boston, is projected. Blanks have been circulated asking for information as to what price students would be willing to pay for rooms, whether they would prefer to room alone or with a room-mate, etc. Further information can be obtained of E. S. Kilgore, 2M., secretary of the Students' Library Association, Harvard Medical School.

The Harvard Teachers' Association held its 16th annual meeting in the New Lecture Hall on March 2. The former officers of the Association were reelected: Pres., G. D. Cushing, '85; vice-presidents, G. B. Diman and E. D. Russell, '80; sec., Prof. P. H. Hanus; treas., O. B. Oakman, '87. To the executive committee, consisting of A. W. Roberts, '81, C. H. Morse, '80, and F. Winsor, '93, were elected F. V. Thompson and N. H. Black, '96. F. A. Tupper, '80, E. H. Nichols, '78, and W. A. Baldwin, '97, were reelected delegates to the State Council of Education.

At a meeting of the candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, G. A. Moriarty, '06, was elected marshal, and the

following committee on arrangements for the Commencement exercises was appointed: J. E. Zanetti, '06, chairman, J. E. Gould, 1G., W. A. Kirkwood, 1G., R. B. Ogilby, '02, E. J. Saunders, '06, M. S. McN. Watts, '05. It was voted that the committee on arrangements for the Commencement exercises should appoint about 25 men, selected from various departments of the Graduate School, to represent the class upon the platform in Sanders Theatre during the distribution of the degrees.

By the recent death of Miss Eliza Orne Ropes at Salem, Mass., public bequests to various institutions, amounting to \$1,500,000, made in trust by Mary Putnam Ropes, who died in 1903, were released. Of these Harvard will receive a bequest of railroad stock to endow the Nathaniel Ropes professorship of political economy. If, after the endowment of the professorship, any surplus remains, it will go to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. A second bequest from the same source provides for the establishment of another fund, the purpose of which has not yet been announced.

The arrangements for the afternoon gathering in Memorial Hall on Commencement will be like those of the last two years. Tickets of admission to Memorial, with luncheon coupon attached, will be on sale at Grays Hall from 10 to 2, at 50 cents apiece. Tickets will be reserved for members of the Class of 1857 and of previous years and for the Class of 1882 until 1 P.M. Tickets will be allotted to the other classes proportionally and reserved until 1 P. M. Provision will be made for other members of the Association not included in the above classification. Tickets good for luncheon only will be on sale to those desiring them.

The inter-university cable chess match between Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and

Columbia on one side, and Oxford and Cambridge Universities on the other, was played on March 23. The American team began play at New York at 7.45 A.M. Each man played one game, at the rate of 25 moves an hour, with a man representing the English team. Harvard was represented by Q. A. Brackett, '07, and J. L. Clark, 1L.; Yale, by E. B. Burgess, '09; Princeton, by W. Ward, '07; Columbia, by J. Cappablanca, '10, and L. J. Wolff, '07. Each side won two games and drew two. Brackett of Harvard and Wolff of Columbia won their games; J. R. Hanning and N. J. Rough-tor won for England.

Charles Warren, '89, is engaged in the preparation of a History of the Harvard Law School. He would be very glad to hear from any graduates of the Law School who can furnish him with reminiscences, anecdotes, or information, more especially regarding the Law School in the times of Professors Story, Greenleaf, Joel Parker, Theophilus Parsons, and Emory Washburn. Very little has been preserved in the College records or archives regarding the Law School in those days, and much dependence must be placed on information gathered outside. He would also especially desire any catalogues, lists, or information regarding the numerous law clubs which flourished between 1830 and 1870. Communications should be addressed to him at 262 Washington St., Boston.

The Cambridge Historical Society planned for the celebration of the Centennial of Louis Agassiz a public reunion of the surviving pupils of the teacher in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Monday evening, May 27. At this meeting, presided over by Col. T. W. Higginson, the vice-president of the Historical Society, brief addresses will be made by Pres. C. W. Eliot, Prof. A. L. Lowell, '77, of Harvard University, and Prof. Wm.

H. Niles, '66, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Music will be furnished by the orchestra of the Cambridge Latin School. It is hoped that there will be present, also, many of the women who, as girls, attended the private school which was conducted for several years in Agassiz's Cambridge home. Letters from pupils who may not be able to come will be read at the meeting."

The seventh International Zoological Congress will meet at the Harvard Medical School from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23. This will be the first of these congresses to be held in America. The principal foreign zoological societies will send delegates. After the election of officers, the delegates will be divided, according to their interest in different branches of zoology, into sections for daily discussion. There will be three general meetings, several excursions, and a reception by Alexander Agassiz, '55, chairman of the general committee. The Harvard Esperanto Society may provide guides for the foreign delegates. At the close of the Congress the delegates will visit Woods Hole, New York, the Hudson, and Washington. They will also visit Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton Universities, Mt. Vernon, Niagara Falls, Toronto, and Bermuda.

— *The Linnaeus Bicentennial.* Prof. W. G. Farlow, '66, went to Sweden to represent Harvard at the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Linnaeus, May 23. He took the following addresses to the University of Upsala and to the Swedish Royal Academy of Science. The initial letters were illuminated and intertwined with sprays of the *Linnaea Borealis*.

Universitas Harvardiana
Universitati Regiae Vpsaliensi
S. P. D.

CAROLI Linnaei natalicia sollemnia dum animo saltem vobiscum, viri illustrissimi, laete concelebramus, eo maxime omnibus

gaudendum esse opinamur, quod ille vir, non solum artem disciplinamque suam valde auxit vel potius primus eam firmis suis rationibus condidit, sed pauper, industrius, modestus, ex humili potens, quasi exemplar hominis scientiae operibus dediti in omnibus etiam angulis orbis terrarum secunda fama viget. Quin etiam posterarum aeternis fastis iam nomen eius sacrum est, dicente illo nostro, qui et ipse sacerdos quidam naturae nominandus est:

He saw beneath dim aisles, in odorous beds
The slight Linnaea hang its twin-born heads,
And blessed the monument of the man of flowers,

Which breathes his sweet fame through the northern bowers.

Quare has litteras flore illo boreali implicatas viro maxime digno commisimus, Guilielmo Gilson Farlow, Medicinae Legumque Doctori, apud nos rem herbariam proficenti. Ab antiquissima paene universitate transmarina venit ad eam quae est omnium universitatum Scandinavarum prima et princeps. Gratulabitur nostro nomine vobis qui longa serie virorum illustrium a LINNAEO incepta et ad WAHLENBERG, ad FRUES producta, nunc ut olim inter rei herbariae investigatores primam sedem tenetis. Valete.

HIS litteris Cantabrigia datis Kal. Mai. a. MDCCCXVII in aula Universitatis subscripsit

CAROLUS GUIL. ELIOT, Praeses.

Universitas Harvardiana
Regiae Academiae Scientiarum Suecicae
S. P. D.

VOBIS, illustrissimi viri, natalicia sollemnia splendidissimi vestri sodalis et paene conditoris

CAROLI LINNAEI

celebraturis nos transmarini animo saltem adsumus gratulantes. Quae ille vir ad artem botanicam totamque etiam scientiam naturalem augendam perfecit, quis nescit? Multa ipsius studia sunt, multa discipulorum opuscula; neque in minime pulchris eius operibus ipsa academia Suecica quodam modo numeranda est, quae firmis consiliis rationibusque constituta semper posterioribus saeculis faciem sapientiae tradat.

Quare virum clarissimum ad gratulationes nostras perferendas elegimus, Guilielmum Gilson Farlow, Medicinae Legumque Doctorem, in Universitate Harvardiana rei herbariae professorem. Sinite ergo, viri humanissimi, laudes nostras sicut eum quem hic videtis ipsius Linnaei florem

inter victrices borealem serpere laurus quibus et ille et vos, digna patre progenies, pro ingentibus vestris meritis estis ornati. Valete.

HIS litteris Cantabrigia datis Kal. Mai. a. MDCCCXVII in aula Universitatis subscripsit.

CAROLUS GUIL. ELIOT, Praeses.

—*Reduced Rates.* Arrangements have been made with the Railway Passenger Associations of the United States by which all Harvard men and their families attending the Class Day-Commencement observances from points from which the one-way fare to Boston exceeds 75 cents, may travel to and from Boston, on the certificate plan, for one and one third the usual one-way fare. The following directions should be carefully noted:

1. Tickets to Boston can be bought only between June 18 and June 25 (both inclusive) and are good for continuous passage only. Be at the station 30 minutes before departure of train. Apply at once for a one-way ticket to Boston and for a *Certificate covering this occasion*. The ticket to Boston will be sold at full rate.

2. Certificates are not obtainable at small stations, but the agent can tell you the nearest certificate point. Buy a ticket for that point, and there get certificate and ticket to Boston.

3. When in Cambridge on Class Day, Friday, June 21, or Commencement, Wednesday, June 26, leave your certificate and 25 cents fee to defray the expense of the attendant Railroad Agent, at Grays Hall, with the representative of the Alumni, to be indorsed by him and by the Agent.

4. Presentation of this certificate, properly indorsed and stamped, will enable you to buy a return ticket by the *same route*, at one third the usual fare, provided the ticket is bought and used *within three days* after Commencement Day, June 26.

5. But, persons desiring to stay longer in the East than this return limit allows, should deposit their certificate, indorsed and stamped as above, with the agent at 63 Federal Street, Boston, not later than June 28. Payment of a fee of \$1 to the Agent is due on thus depositing the cer-

tificate. The return journey must begin at Boston on the day the certificate is withdrawn from deposit, and in no case can it be begun under the terms of these arrangements later than midnight of July 31.

6. Certificates are not transferable, and are not valid on *limited* trains.

7. No stop-overs are allowed. All return journeys *must begin at Boston*, as certificates are available only at Boston ticket offices, for direct return journey, and *journey must be begun on purchase of ticket*. Certificate holders attending the Yale race, June 27, must travel to New London and back by the usual (or excursion) rates.

8. At least 100 persons should avail themselves of this certificate plan. If less than 100 certificates should be presented at Cambridge, all those taken out become thereby invalid.

9. Persons coming from west of Chicago, Peoria, or St. Louis, or of Port Arthur or Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, should purchase tickets to those points, or to others inside the territory covered by these arrangements and there procure tickets to Boston, and certificates.

NAMES SUGGESTED FOR OVERSEERS.

On May 1 the Committee appointed by the Alumni Association to suggest names for Overseers, sent out the following list:

Robert Swain Peabody, '66, Boston, architect.

Frederic Dodge, '67, Belmont, judge of United States District Court.

William Lawrence, '71, Cambridge, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Massachusetts.

James Frederick Jackson, '73, Brookline, chairman of Massachusetts Railroad Commission.

Francis Joseph Swayze, '79, Newark,

N. J., judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

William Alexander Gaston, '80, Boston, lawyer.

Charles Grenfill Washburn, '80, Worcester, congressman.

Edward Williams Atkinson, '81, Brookline, importer.

George Dickson Markham, '81, St. Louis, Mo., insurance.

Carleton Sprague, '81, Buffalo, N. Y., retired.

Charles Denston Dickey, '82, New York city, banker.

John Farwell Moors, '83, Boston, stock broker.

Walter Cabot Baylies, '84, Taunton, merchant.

Roland William Boyden, '85, Beverly, lawyer.

William Endicott, Jr., '87, Boston, banker.

Oliver Prescott, Jr., '89, Dartmouth, lawyer.

Robert Frederick Herrick, '90, Milton, lawyer.

James Arnold Lowell, '91, Chestnut Hill, lawyer.

Robert Homans, '94, Boston, lawyer.

John Wells Farley, '99, Brookline, lawyer.

The list contains 20 names, and from these the graduates at large, qualified to vote, will nominate by postal ballot ten candidates whose names will be placed upon the official ballot at the election on Commencement Day. At that election five Overseers will be chosen for terms of six years each. For the first time in many years the list suggested by the committee does not include any of the names of the retiring Overseers. This is because of a vote passed this winter which prevents the suggestion as a candidate of a person whose six-year term of office as Overseer shall have expired within one year of the election. This vote prevents the reflection of Overseers and will bring about a complete change of one sixth of the Board each year.

At this Commencement for the first time holders of other degrees than A.B., M.A., and honorary degrees will be entitled to vote for Overseers. This is made possible by the joint action of the Fellows and Overseers within a few days under the act passed by the Legislature five years ago, authorizing an increase in the electorate. Under it the Governing Boards have designated the holders of the following degrees, in addition to those enjoying the franchise, as entitled to vote, providing five years have expired from the time of receiving their degrees: Bachelor of science, master of science, master in civil engineering, master in electrical engineering, master in mechanical engineering, master in architecture, master in landscape architecture, master in forestry, master of science in chemistry, master of science in physics, master of science in zoölogy, master of science in geology, mining engineer, metallurgical engineer, doctor of philosophy, doctor of science.

The Alumni Association has also sent out to the Alumni a list of nominees for directors of the Association, from which list seven are to be elected. The nominees are as follows: Benjamin Joy Jeffries, '54, Boston; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, '71, Cambridge; John Lowell, '77, Chestnut Hill; Isaac Tucker Burr, '79, Milton; Ralph Waterbury Ellis, '79, Springfield; Richard Middlecott Saltonstall, '80, Chestnut Hill; Albert Thorndike, '81, Weston; Robert Stetson Gorham, '85, Newton; Henry Morland Williams, '85, Cambridge; Herbert Lincoln Clark, '87, Philadelphia; Edgar Judson Rich, '87, Winchester; Prof. Wallace Clement Sabine, p '88, Cambridge; Bernard Coffin Weld, '89, Boston; to represent the Faculty, Edgar Huidekoper Wells, '97, Boston; to represent the Harvard Clubs in

New England, Nathan Clifford, '90, Portland, Me.; to represent the Harvard Club in New York City, Thomas Williams Slocum, '90, New York; to represent the Harvard Clubs outside of New England and New York City, George Dickson Markham, '81, St. Louis, and Frederic Adrian Delano, '85, Chicago. Those renominated are Bishop Lawrence, Messrs. Burr, Thorndike, and Williams, and the representatives of the Clubs.

ANNA KNEELAND SHAW.

[Daughter of Ogden Haggerty, of New York, and widow of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, died in Boston on March 17.]

"In the death of Mrs. Anna Kneeland Shaw," says the *Boston Transcript*, of March 19, "the world has lost a woman of sweet and simple nobility. Her passing recalls to those of an earlier generation a chapter in the history of this state and city which the youth of to-day knows too little. Although the stirring memorial facing the State House is an enduring monument to the fame of a valiant soul, those who were born since the Civil War can have but slight comprehension of what it meant for one of the finest of this country's young men, to stand at the head of a company of black men and go down to death with them — for a principle. This tragedy was but one of many, and yet Boston must always have a special remembrance of Robert Gould Shaw's service for a despised race. With everything that life could offer — wealth and the highest social position — the first rumor of a struggle against slavery found him ready for any summons that might come. As a child he had imbibed the inspiration for freedom, for his father and his gifted mother each represented lines of ancestry always aiming to do their share for the world's common good. How well this brave young man lived up

to what he considered his duty is widely known. But just now, when his widow lies dead, there are many things which bring those days back with vivid impressiveness. The letter written to his father by Governor Andrew, saying that, in searching for a man of the highest honor to become colonel of the first Negro regiment to be enrolled in a free State, he had, after grave consideration, decided upon Robert Gould Shaw, gives an idea of the character shown in the few years of his life. Then the letters written home from the battlefield and wonderful expressions of conviction in the cause he had espoused. When the first call came for troops, Miss Anna Haggerty, to whom he had but recently become engaged, offered not the slightest obstacle to his enlistment. As she came from a family which had seemingly little sympathy with the position taken by the North, this was looked upon as rather remarkable, but the feeling was genuine on the part of the young girl, and no more loyal anti-slavery advocate could be found, even among the Boston maidens who gave up everything to help the cause. They were married on May 2, 1863, in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth Ave. and Tenth St., New York City. They spent their honeymoon at Lenox and later returned to Readville, where Captain Shaw was when Governor Andrew's call came. Members of the family recall to-day the young man's face as he passed, where all were assembled in the home of a relative on Beacon St. when the Fifty-fourth Regiment passed in review before going to the front. They recall vividly the flash that came to every one in the window that they never should see him again. Even the young bride had the same premonition as her husband raised the sword he carried and kissed it as their eyes met. That was on May 28. On July 18, ten weeks after,

he was killed, with many of his devoted black men, in the assault they led on Fort Wagner. Those who have the rare privilege of reading the letters sent home by Colonel Shaw must feel the pulses thrill as he speaks of his men and the longing for them to take their place beside white troops. There is an unmistakable undercurrent of dread lest he should not be a worthy leader of such brave and trusted men. His young widow 'took up the burden of life again' with the courage such as only the noblest of womankind can display. Helpful and hopeful have these forty years and more been. Those who have been nearest to her know that aside from her own nobility of character, the remembrance of her husband's heroism was a constant and never-to-be-forgotten inspiration."

THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Office of the General Secretary,
50 State Street, Boston,
May 1, 1907.

In accordance with the plans sanctioned last year the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association have established offices at 50 State Street, Boston, on the same floor with the offices of the President and Fellows, and have appointed E. H. Wells, '97, as General Secretary. The President and Fellows have coöperated with the Association by retaining Mr. Wells in the service of the University as a member of the Faculty and as Secretary for Appointments, by appointing him Editor of the Quinquennial Catalogue, and by giving into his charge the preparation of a comprehensive address-list of former students of the University now living. Mr. Wells has entered upon his new duties and is now prepared to prosecute actively the several objects for which he has been appointed.

The main object of the General Secretary's office is to make closer the contact of alumni with the University, and with each other, by making the central office the repository and clearing-house of information about the University, and of biographical data concerning alumni, and by promoting the formation and activity of local Harvard Clubs in all parts of the country. This object will be furthered by uniting several existing agencies and by coördinating them with the new functions of the General Secretary.

A list will be prepared of all men now alive who have been in any Department of Harvard University, *including those who have not received degrees*. This list when published (the preparation of the first edition may take two years) will include a geographical classification of names and addresses, so that it will be easy to find Harvard men in any given town, city, state, or section of the country. The work of preparing this list will both serve and be served by the work of the Class Secretaries and of the Alumni Associations of the Professional Schools. The General Secretary is now prepared to receive, and, to the extent of existing records, to dispense biographical information concerning alumni.

The Quinquennial Catalogue will continue to be published by the University in the traditional form; but it is to be expected that the record of positions held and degrees received elsewhere by graduates will, through the coöperation of the Alumni Association, be made more nearly complete.

The Harvard Bulletin, hitherto published under the nominal auspices of the Athletic Association of Harvard Graduates, has passed into the control of the Alumni Association and will be its official organ. It will be conducted as a newspaper, representing all Harvard interests, and as a medium for the free

expression of alumni opinion. *The permanent maintenance of the General Secretary's office and of all its work will be dependent on profits accruing from the publication of the Bulletin.* The General Secretary will be Editor-in-Chief of the *Bulletin*, but its present Editor, John D. Merrill, '89, has kindly consented to remain in immediate charge of the paper. It is intended that the *Bulletin* shall not conflict in any way with the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, and that on the contrary it shall increase interest in the *Magazine* as one of the valuable forms of alumni activity. Subscriptions (\$2 a year) and all communications should be addressed to the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston.

The work of the Appointments Office, helped by the new resources of the General Secretary, will be extended as widely as possible. The Appointments Office procures suitable positions for undergraduates, graduates, and all past members of the University seeking employment of any sort, whether temporary or permanent; and, conversely, recommends for vacant positions made known to the Secretary the best available Harvard candidates. This service is not limited in its application to the students of any one Department of the University or to any one class of occupations. In making recommendations for vacant positions the Secretary has the help of all Departments of the University — in fact, all recommendations for strictly teaching positions are made only on the approval of the Departments of the University to which the position to be filled is related; and in every case the Secretary seeks only the best available men, keeping in mind men already successfully employed as well as those who may be out of employment. No charge is made for the services of the Appointments Office. All communications should be addressed to the

Secretary for Appointments, 9 University Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Boston Office is intended as headquarters for Harvard men in Boston, whether residents or visitors. It may be used as a meeting-place and will serve as a bureau of information on all subjects pertaining to the University. It may be reached by telephone (under "Harvard Alumni Association") and may be used freely as a medium of communication with the offices in Cambridge. Copies of University publications, both for reference and for general distribution, will be kept on hand, and inquiries concerning courses of study, etc., will be answered or referred to the appropriate officers.

It is hoped that from this time on every individual alumnus as well as every officer of Harvard Alumni organizations will feel free to use the facilities of the General Secretary's office, advertise them to others, and send suggestions for increasing in any way its usefulness, and that every alumnus will constitute himself an agent of the office for the accumulation of biographical data and Harvardiana. As fast as such information is collected it will be available for the use of Class Secretaries and all others interested. In general, then, the Secretary is at the service of the alumni and depends upon their enthusiastic cooperation.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, '71.

AUSTEN G. FOX, '69.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, '71.

MOSES WILLIAMS, '68.

I. TUCKER BURR, '79.

GEORGE D. MARKHAM, '81.

ALBERT THORNDIKE, '81.

FREDERIC A. DELANO, '85.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, '85.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, '90.

THOMAS W. SLOCUM, '90.

ARTHUR J. GARCEAU, '91.

G. RICHMOND FEARING, JR., '98.

COLLEGE TAXATION.¹

The advocates of the several measures proposed for taxing colleges use as one argument in support of their proposals an alleged ambiguity in the present statute, an ambiguity which has given rise to litigation. If there be any ambiguity in the present statute, the opponents of the new legislation would be glad to have it removed; so that the intention of the Legislature to exempt from taxation institutions of religion, education, and charity may be expressed with perfect clearness. It is hard to see, however, how language can be plainer than the language of the exemption statute. Proposals to change the statute, or to reduce the field of its operation, are not properly described as proposals to remove ambiguity from the statute. Moreover, the proposed new acts contain the very phrase over which litigation has arisen, "occupied by them or their officers for the purposes for which they are incorporated." The courts have repeatedly been called upon to define the meaning of that term, "the purposes for which they are incorporated." Senate Bills Nos. 53, 54, and 224 retain this clause. House Bill No. 474 does not contain that phrase, because that bill relates solely to the repayment by the Commonwealth of one half of any tax assessed by a city or town on an educational institution. Moreover, Senate Bill No. 54 introduces a new phrase which will be sure to give rise to extensive litigation. It declares that "property owned and occupied by any college or university, or by any scientific institution authorized to grant degrees, which is used or appropriated, wholly or in part, for residential, commercial, or mercantile purposes, or for dormitories, shall not be exempt

from taxation." What are the commercial or mercantile purposes of a college, or university, or technical school? There are none. At Harvard University, for instance, there are no such purposes in any proper sense of those terms. Commercial or mercantile purposes invariably involve the application of a profit to private uses. Every man or corporation engaged in commerce, manufacturing, or trade is looking for a personal or private profit on every transaction. If he is not seeking that profit, he is not in business.

During the hearing on last Thursday, we several times heard the letting of rooms to students described as a commercial transaction on the part of the college. This description is obviously incorrect. It is not a commercial operation for a college to let rooms to students; because there is no profit whatever in it for any private individual. If, for the college itself, there is ever a balance of receipts over expenses on a dormitory, every dollar of that balance is applied to the public use of teaching. We also heard of the Harvard Coöperative Society as carrying on an untaxed mercantile business in competition with taxed shops about Harvard Square. I am glad to explain the case of the Harvard Coöperative Society; because it perfectly illustrates the real principle which underlies this whole subject. The Harvard Coöperative Society was formerly a society confined to members of the University, and intended to enable them to buy such goods as they needed — clothing, stationery, shoes, bats and balls, brushes, soap, etc. — for less money than they could be bought for in the ordinary retail shops. There was no profit to any individual connected with it, except this advantage of buying good articles at lower rates than were elsewhere procurable. It was an aid or a facility for students in getting an education, exactly like the college

¹ Remarks of Charles W. Elliot, President of Harvard University, before the Joint Committee of Taxation, Massachusetts Legislature, March 13, 1907.

dining-hall which yields no profit to anybody concerned, but enables students to buy their food cheaper than would otherwise be possible. A few years ago it was thought expedient to incorporate the Harvard Coöperative Society, and to carry on a general business, not for students only, but for all comers. Up to that time, the Society had occupied a college building which was not taxed. As soon as it was incorporated, the Society bought from a private person the large building on the opposite side of Harvard Square, where its excellent business is now conducted; but on that building, and its other property, the Society pays taxes just like any other shop in Cambridge. In other words, so long as its business was confined to members of the University, and offered them, and them alone, a pecuniary advantage in buying the necessities of student life, it was exempt from taxation; but the moment it did a general business open to everybody, and conducted under the general incorporation law, it became subject to taxation; it had ceased to be purely an aid to students in getting their education.

I cannot too strongly insist that in the ordinary mercantile sense there is never any "profit" on the operations of a college, university, or technical school. It is confusion with regard to the use of this word "profit" which explains the presentation of many of the fallacious arguments I have heard this year and in many former years before committees of the Legislature examining the question of college exemptions. Every source of income of a college or university may be described in some inexact or ill-considered sense as yielding a profit; but every source of income in an institution of education, religion, or charity, has a public application, and is not yielding a profit in the commercial or mercantile sense. It is curious that this confusion of thought

arises most commonly concerning presidents' and professors' houses, dormitories and athletic grounds, and sometimes concerning dining-halls or refectories, but very seldom concerning the income from railroad stocks and bonds, public securities, mortgages, or other like sources of income. I think I have never heard any one propose at legislative hearings in Massachusetts that the personal property of institutions of religion, education, and charity should be taxed. The taxing proposals relate to real estate used, as the statute says, "for the purposes of the institution." Now the plain fact is that the application of the whole income of these exempted institutions is the same, and there is no good reason for exempting one class or sort of property which does not apply to the whole property. The reason for exemption is that the whole property of exempted institutions and all the income thereon is used for public purposes. When a college lodges and feeds students it usually competes with private persons who also perform these functions. That competition is an aid to students and as such is one of the incentives for colleges to maintain dormitories and dining-halls.

One advocate of taxing colleges last Thursday asked this question, "Suppose a college did nothing else but let dormitories; should not those dormitories be taxed?" Of course they should. Such an institution would not be a college at all. It would be nothing but a provider of rooms for college students at a mercantile profit. That is exactly the business of the trustees or individuals who provide dormitories for students in Cambridge for the private profit of the owners. Such dormitories are a private investment, and their net rents are used for nothing but a private purpose; accordingly, they are all taxed and the present valuation for taxation of such buildings

PRIVATE DORMITORIES TAXED IN CAMBRIDGE, 1905.

Name of Building	Valuation of Building	Valuation of Land	Total Valuation	Real Estate Tax
Claverly Hall	\$125,000	\$42,000	\$167,000	\$3,173.00
Apley Court	55,000	27,000	82,000	1,558.00
Randolph Hall	200,000	60,000	260,000	4,940.00
Apthorp House	7,000	68,000	75,000	1,425.00
Russell Hall	47,000	35,000	82,000	1,558.00
Westmorly Court	140,000	57,000	197,000	3,743.00
Quincy Hall	20,000	12,000	32,000	608.00
Brentford Hall	60,000	11,400	71,400	1,356.60
Ware Hall	134,000	21,000	155,000	2,945.00
Fairfax Hall	73,000	72,800	145,800	2,770.20
Hampden Hall	130,000	39,000	169,000	3,211.00
Little's Block	30,000	40,500	70,500	1,339.50
Little's Block	25,000	43,800	68,800	1,307.30
Dunster Hall	150,000	50,000	200,000	3,800.00
Dana Chambers	70,000	45,000	115,000	2,185.00
Theta Delta Chi	23,300	12,000	35,300	670.70
Read's Block	20,000	37,000	57,000	1,083.00
Drayton Hall	35,000	7,000	42,000	798.00
Trinity Hall	15,000	5,800	20,800	395.20
Craigie Hall	110,000	18,000	128,000	2,432.00
Waverly Hall	50,000	4,200	54,200	1,029.80
Shepherd Block	10,000	8,800	18,800	357.20
Hapgood Hall	10,000	9,100	19,100	362.90
25, 27 Holyoke St.	9,000	20,000	29,000	551.00
Ridgely Hall	70,000	10,000	80,000	1,520.00
68 Mt. Auburn St.	4,500	15,000	19,500	370.50
5, 7 Linden St.	7,000	17,500	24,500	465.50
Beck Hall	58,500	36,000	94,500	1,795.50
66 Winthrop St.	3,000	3,700	6,700	127.80
Totals	\$1,691,300	\$328,600	\$2,519,900	\$47,878.10

in Cambridge is \$2,519,900. (See table above.)

The advocates of the legislation which would cause professors' houses and dormitories to be taxed all protest that they have no desire to injure Massachusetts institutions of education. They find themselves unable to face squarely that imputation. Yet what they propose would take many thousands of dollars out of the income of these institutions now devoted to teaching, and apply it to streets, sewers, lights, police, fire department, etc., in the cities and towns where these institutions of education are situated. Thus Senator Feiker indicated clearly that he desired to secure for Northampton the full tax on \$400,000 of

the property of Smith College. That, to be sure, is only a portion of the property of Smith College; but if Senator Feiker had his way he would subtract \$6890 from the annual resources of Smith College applicable to education, and spend that money on the schools, highways, sewers, police, etc., of Northampton. He would damage Smith College just so much, and relieve taxpayers in Northampton by the same amount, in spite of the fact that the presence of Smith College has done nothing but good to the property holders and business men of Northampton, — a fact which was demonstrated before the Recess Committee on Taxation last October beyond the shadow of a doubt, Northampton having

been shown to have 35½ per cent. of the taxable property of Hampshire County, when it has only 30½ per cent of the taxable individuals, and only 32 per cent of the population of the county. In other words, Northampton is much better off than the average of the county.

Another advocate of taxing professors' houses and dormitories suggested that Senate Bill No. 54 would probably not make more than a million dollars' worth of college property assessable in Cambridge, and that taxes on such an amount would be a trifle for Harvard University. True, such legislation would not ruin Harvard University; it would simply divert \$19,000 a year, or four professors' salaries, from teaching purposes to the ordinary Cambridge objects of municipal expenditure; but so far as it went it would be nothing but an injury to Harvard University, and whoever advocates it is advocating the diversion of money heretofore used for educational purposes to lower public uses, namely, city expenses. So far forth, he is impairing the Massachusetts faith in education as the supreme public interest. I make allowances for the errors of some of the advocates of these pitiful measures, when I see that they are not Massachusetts born, and cannot be expected to understand the Massachusetts policy toward education so well as those of us who are natives; but I want to point out plainly that their protests that they are not attacking, or attempting to injure, Massachusetts institutions of higher education, do not blind or deceive anybody.

The attorney for the town of Amherst made much of the fact that the valuation of property exempted in the town of Amherst was 47 per cent of the whole valuation of the town, or, in other words, that in Amherst the value of the exempted property was almost as great as the value of the assessable property; and

he seemed to think that this fact proved that the presence of Amherst College and the State Agricultural College in the town of Amherst was a burden on that town. Before the Recess Committee on Taxation, last October, it was conclusively proved that the amount of exempted property in a city or town gave no indication whatever of the financial condition of the town itself, provided the amount of assessable property was well proportioned to the number of assessable persons in the town; that some Massachusetts cities and towns in which the amount of exempted property was large were decidedly more prosperous than similar cities and towns in which the amount of exempted property was small; that the most probable supposition was that a town with large amounts of exempted property would be a better town to live in, and therefore a more prosperous town, than a place with a small amount of exempted property in churches, colleges, schools, hospitals, and parks; but, at any rate, that the existence of a large amount of exempted property gave no indication that the town was financially oppressed or burdened. Thus, the total amount of exempted property in the city of Boston is enormous, and is increasing; as the value of land in the best parts of the city rises, handsomer and better-planned buildings are erected for religious, educational, and charitable purposes, and parks and playgrounds increase in number and in value.

Consider for a moment what Boston Common means in the way of exempted value. Consider that the Harvard Medical School alone has lately added three millions of dollars to the value of property exempted in Boston, and will, within a few years, add as much more, through the hospitals which are to be built about the Medical School. Consider what the presence of this State House means in

the way of exempted property for the city of Boston. Consider the great parks and parkways which Boston has built and set aside forever for public enjoyment. And then realize fully that all these exempted properties in Boston make it richer and not poorer; that they are not a burden, but a priceless possession, not only for the present, but for future generations.

To return to Amherst. Amherst, probably because of the presence within her limits of Amherst College and the State Agricultural College, has a lower tax-rate than Ware, Easthampton, or South Hadley, comparable towns, except that they have not nearly so much exempted property as Amherst. The tax-rate in Amherst is decidedly lower than the average tax-rate of the county. It has 8½ per cent of the population of the county, but 8.8 per cent of the taxable individuals residing in the county, and 10 per cent of all the taxable property in the county. If the presence of exempted property within the limits of the town were a burden, Amherst's burden would indeed be large. Its singularly prosperous condition as compared with the rest of the county proves that the presence of its large proportion of exempted property is no burden at all, but simply an advantage. With a few insignificant qualifications, the same is true of all the towns and cities in the Commonwealth which enjoy the presence of colleges or universities. No burden falls upon them in consequence of the exemptions within their limits; but, on the contrary, their financial condition is better than that of the towns and cities which do not enjoy the presence of valuable educational institutions. And yet the ears of this Committee and of many earlier Committees have been wearied with cries for relief from a burden which is wholly imaginary.

The same argument to an imaginary burden is used in support of the various

proposals that the Commonwealth shall hereafter annually pay to every city or town in which an educational institution is situated the whole or one half of the tax levied upon the property of such institution. This proposition assumes that there is a local burden resulting from the legislation of the Commonwealth in favor of religious, educational, and charitable institutions; it admits that it is the duty of the Commonwealth to aid such institutions, but insists that the Commonwealth should not force the cities and towns where these institutions are situated to give that aid, but should give the aid itself. If, as I have pointed out, the legislation of the Commonwealth imposes no burden on the towns and cities in which these exempted institutions are situated, the whole argument for annual payments from the treasury of the Commonwealth to these towns and cities falls to the ground. The accompanying allegation that Massachusetts has not really aided these institutions of education and charity has no foundation. Massachusetts has cherished her colleges and technical schools by direct grants, and she aids some of them still in that way, besides supporting the State Agricultural College and the normal schools. You may still see at Harvard College the president's house which the Province of Massachusetts built and gave to the College. You may still see there three other venerable buildings which the Province built and gave to the College, two of them built for dormitories and one for the other public uses of the College. Between 1636 and 1824 Harvard College received the sum of \$216,000 in numerous small grants made by the Commonwealth in aid of the College. To-day, the Commonwealth is paying \$25,000 a year to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Province and the Commonwealth have

aided the institutions of higher education, and the Commonwealth is still aiding them. The exemption statute itself is effective cherishing. The Legislature of Massachusetts is far too intelligent to be influenced by the false statement that she neglects to cherish her institutions of higher education, and is also too intelligent to vote to pay large sums of money to the cities and towns which contain colleges or universities, in order to relieve those communities from a wholly imaginary burden. Let me remark in passing that under House Bill No. 474 the Commonwealth would annually pay to the City of Cambridge at least \$200,000 a year, with the sole result of reducing to that extent the tax levied on the taxable citizens of Cambridge. Cambridge already possesses more than 18 per cent of the taxable property in Middlesex County, while it has but 16 per cent of the population of the county. Senate Bill No. 53 proposes that the whole of the tax levied locally on the real estate belonging to literary and scientific institutions shall be paid by the Commonwealth to the city or town which contains the exempted institutions; under such a law an immense sum would be annually payable to the city of Boston out of the State Treasury, since Boston contains a large number of exempted literary and scientific institutions which own costly lands and buildings. To be sure, under such legislation (if I understand it) the exempted institutions would not suffer any reduction of the resources applicable to their public objects, but the State Treasury would suffer severely, not for the promotion of religion, education, or charity, but to relieve the citizens of certain privileged cities or towns from a burden which is wholly imaginary, or, in other words, to give those fortunate cities and towns a large pecuniary bonus in addition to the advantages which they derive from

the presence of the exempted institutions. It would be a striking peculiarity of such legislation that the more the value of land rose in the vicinity of the exempted institutions, in consequence of the good effects of those institutions on the towns and cities in which they are situated, the larger would be the payment made to those towns and cities by the Commonwealth. Thus, the value of the land about the site of Harvard College in Cambridge has risen very much within the last ten years, and is likely to rise, because of the presence of the College. The higher goes the price of land in its vicinity the higher will be the assessors' valuation of the territory occupied by the College, and the greater will be the sum to be paid annually from the State Treasury to the city of Cambridge. In general, the more prosperous the city of Cambridge or the city of Boston became, a prosperity indicated in the values of Cambridge or Boston real estate, the larger would be the sums annually to be paid by the Commonwealth to the city.

A single foolish purchase by a small but rich college club of a corner lot opposite the College at an extravagant price induced the Cambridge assessors to raise the valuation of large areas of land about the site of the College, and to add correspondingly to their valuation of real estate exempted in Cambridge. The additions they made to the valuations were extravagant; so that they were forced subsequently to retrace some of the steps they had taken. Consider how the temptation to excessive valuation of real estate, to which assessors are now subject, would be increased, if for every increase of valuation in the real estate of their town or city they could suck thousands of dollars out of the State Treasury, under such legislation as that of Senate Bill No. 224 or House Bill No. 474.

I heard on Thursday last with pleasure and surprise, one new argument in favor of putting the support of every institution of higher education on the state or the nation, rather than on the locality in which the institution is situated. Of course, this new argument assumed, what is conspicuously untrue, that the locality carries a burden in support or aid of the institution of education; but overlooking for a moment that ancient fallacy, there was a new element in the argument, namely, that while a church is a purely local institution, a college or technical school is not; for the college or technical school is resorted to by students from all parts of the state, or all parts of the country, and, therefore, the state, or the whole country, ought to support it or aid it. Thus students from many parts of the country and some foreign countries resort to Amherst College. Why should the town of Amherst do anything for them? The first answer to this question is that the town of Amherst does not support Amherst College, or even contribute to its support. The College is supported partly by the students who resort to it and pay its tuition fees, and partly by the benevolent individuals in many parts of the country who endowed it under the protecting and cherishing laws of Massachusetts. How short-sighted and ungenerous is this argument! Can we suppose that the people of Massachusetts, or of any town or city in Massachusetts, really desire that the resort to Massachusetts institutions of education should become less national in range? Do the people of the Commonwealth grudge to the students who come to our excellent institutions of education from other parts of the country or from other countries, the facilities they seek and find in Massachusetts institutions? Do the people of the Commonwealth really desire to check the flow of gifts and benefactions from

outside of Massachusetts to these institutions of higher education? It is incredible that they should feel any such desire. The people are proud of the reputation of the Massachusetts institutions of higher education. They welcome to these institutions students from all other parts of the country and from other countries, and they take especial pride in promoting in every possible way the Massachusetts industry of giving instruction. Moreover, they know that an institution to which students resort from far and wide will be for that reason a better and more influential institution. It would be easy to check both the flow of students and the flow of money into the Massachusetts institutions. Would the General Board of Education, lately so largely endowed, give any support to Massachusetts institutions if they could suppose that Massachusetts was going to tax educational benefactions? Would the great stream of benefactions continue to flow to Massachusetts institutions if intending givers learned that Massachusetts entertained a proposal to tax any part of the properties set aside forever under the existing laws of Massachusetts for the purposes of higher education? It has been repeatedly said, during the discussion of these bills which propose to tax certain portions of college property, that the immediate damage caused by this legislation would be small. True, the edge of the wedge is thin, and it is not proposed at this moment to drive it in very far; but no prudent man will permit even a thin wedge to be inserted into the post which supports the corner of his dwelling. This proposed legislation, petty as it is in its immediate effects, will go far to impair confidence in the stability of the great Massachusetts policy for the support of the higher education, a policy which has contributed largely to make Massachusetts what it is, a policy which has pro-

duced institutions of education as yet unsurpassed in the entire country.

I turn now to consider some of the predictions about the future effects of insistence on the part of Massachusetts in her present policy of exempting from taxation her institutions of higher education. It is said that under the exemption policy of Massachusetts the colleges and other exempted institutions are continually taking more and more of the real estate of their towns or cities out of the taxable lists by buying private property which has heretofore been taxed, and adding such property to the real estate already devoted to their own educational purposes, thus progressively diminishing the assessable valuations of their towns or cities. On this suggestion of future evil several reassuring comments may be made. In the first place, when a college or hospital buys private property in its vicinity, it pays for it, and the price it pays ordinarily remains as taxable property in the town or city. Occasionally exceptions to this rule will occur; but such is the rule. In the next place, by increasing its holdings, a college usually increases the valuations of the lands lying about or near its holdings, old and new. Thirdly, when a college increases its holdings, other lands in the same town or city usually come into use and acquire a new value. There is plenty of unoccupied land in every Massachusetts town or city which harbors a college, waiting to experience this rise of value. In the city of Cambridge there are at this moment hundreds of acres of unmarketable land waiting for Harvard University, or new industries, or new residences to give them value. Fourthly, it is clear that there is no existing evil of this sort within the Commonwealth; and that it is never expedient to legislate against non-existent evils. All the towns and cities in the Commonwealth which con-

tain institutions of higher education are to-day better off in regard to their several amounts of taxable real estate than the corresponding towns and cities which do not contain colleges. This is not a matter of opinion; it is demonstrable from the published tables of the Commonwealth's Tax Commissioner. If, in the future, any evil of this sort shall appear locally, it will probably not be beyond the ingenuity of the Legislature, aided by the assessors, to devise a local remedy.

Finally, we must consider what weight to attribute to a line of argumentation always used by the advocates of taxing colleges. They say — where there is so much smoke there must be fire; where there is so much sense of injury there must be some injustice; this proposed legislation is bound to come, therefore it had better come now. Doubtless there is fire under this smoke. There is the fire of ignorance, the fire of jealousy, and the fire of natural desire to get one's own taxes reduced by acquiring the right to tax large masses of visible property which now are exempted. There is also the burning zeal of assessors eager to get hold of new resources for taxation. The right way to deal with these smoky fires is to put them out by means of the cooling streams of knowledge, unselfishness, and public spirit, and of wise legislation to improve our methods of taxation. The argument that something is bound to come, and therefore shall arrive now, ought to be put out of court without ceremony as wholly unworthy of intelligent freemen. It is not destiny which has made Massachusetts; it is Massachusetts that has carved out her own destiny. The traditional policy of Massachusetts needs, in my opinion, only one defense, and that is, a complete publicity concerning its own workings. If only the whole people of the Commonwealth

could be shown just how the endowment and exemption policy has worked, and is working, for the highest interests of Massachusetts, the people would not permit that policy to be tampered with. I am not sure that existing legislation has adequately procured this very desirable complete publicity; indeed, the amount of misapprehension on this subject throughout the Commonwealth, even among the educated classes, seems to show that the present provisions for publicity are inadequate. All the wise exempted institutions publish their annual accounts as fully as possible. I venture to suggest to this Committee that no institution or society ought to be exempted from taxation which does not publish in complete form its annual accounts. Such publication is needed to show the public that the whole income of such institutions and societies is really devoted to public uses of religion, education, or charity.

Charles W. Eliot, '53.

HARVARD IN 1790.¹

Holden Chapel was erected in 1745 at the expense of the widow and daughters of Samuel Holden, Esq., one of the directors of the Bank of England, who had been a generous benefactor to the religious interests of this country. It was used for the daily devotions of the College, and the delivery of the lectures of the professors, till the building of Harvard Hall, after which the professors only occupied it till the American army was stationed in Cambridge, when it became a seat for the courts martial. Since the war it has served as a theatre for the anatomical professor to deliver his lectures and perform dissections.

Hollis Hall was begun in 1762, and

the keys were delivered Jan. 13, 1763, with much ceremony, to the Corporation by a committee of the General Court in the name of the Province, at whose expense it was built. Hollis Hall was so named in memory of Thomas Hollis, Esq., of London, a great and liberal benefactor, and his nephew, Thomas Hollis, Esq., the heir of his fortune and liberality. It is a large, convenient, and well-built edifice, containing thirty-two chambers for students.

The next winter it narrowly escaped the conflagration by which old Harvard Hall was consumed, being so near it as to be set on fire at the southwest corner of the cornice, which is of wood; but it was happily extinguished. It was struck with lightning in 1768; some of the students were slightly affected by the shock, but the house received no material damage.

Harvard Hall was rebuilt after the fire which, in January, 1764, destroyed the old College. It contains no private chambers, but is wholly devoted to public use. On the lower floor at the east end is the hall, which serves as a dining-room, and is paved with stone. The west end is a chapel for devotions, lectures, and exhibitions, ornamented with two handsome brass chandeliers. Over the chapel on the second floor is the library, containing thirteen thousand books, disposed in ten alcoves, in each of which is a window, and over the windows inscriptions to perpetuate the names of the benefactors. This apartment being under the care of a librarian is kept in the neatest order.

The books are numbered and registered and a catalogue of them is now printing. A committee of the Corporation and Overseers inspect the library once in every year with a most minute attention to see that no book be lost or unaccounted for. The floor of the library is covered with a rich carpet, and the walls

¹ From the *Massachusetts Magazine* of June, 1790.

are ornamented with various paintings and prints. At the east end, on this same floor, and over the hall, is the philosophy room, one side of which is hung with full-length paintings of four eminent benefactors, Thomas Hollis, Thomas Hancock, Nicholas Boylston, and Dr. Ezekiel Hersey. In the centre of this group is a bust of the late Earl of Chatham, and a painting of Vesuvius in flame. The other sides are ornamented with the masterly prints of Copley.

The floor of this apartment is also covered with a rich carpet, for which, as well as that in the library, we are indebted to the munificence of his excellency Governor Hancock.

In this chamber are held the meetings of the Corporation and Overseers and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and here the professor of natural philosophy delivers his experimental lectures. Here is also deposited the large and elegant planetarium, constructed by the ingenious Mr. Joseph Pope and purchased of him for the College by a lottery.

In a lesser apartment adjoining to this is kept the apparatus for experimental philosophy, consisting of a great number of instruments and machines of the best workmanship, and completely adapted to all the purposes of mathematical philosophy and astronomy.

In another apartment is the museum, containing a large and valuable collection of curiosities, natural and artificial, from all parts of the globe, which is daily augmented by donations from the friends of science. In the same apartment is kept the museum of the academy. This building was erected in 1764, at the expense of the Province immediately after the conflagration of the old one, which had stood on the same spot from 1762. The plan of the new edifice was drawn by the late Governor Bernard, and executed by

Thomas Dawes, Esq., who was also the architect of Hollis Hall.

Massachusetts Hall is the oldest of the present buildings, having been erected at the expense of the Province in 1720. It contains thirty-two chambers for students, and is a strong and durable, as well as convenient house; at the west end is a very good clock. In the space between this and Harvard Hall, stood Stoughton Hall, erected in 1699, by the Hon. William Stoughton, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province; it was an unsubstantial building, and having gone greatly to decay, was taken down about eight or nine years ago. Besides these, there is a handsome dwelling-house in which the President resides, and a commodious building, containing several apartments for scholars, opposite to the College.

The number of students at present belonging to the University is about 140. When there are more than the College apartments will accommodate, they are allowed to occupy chambers in the private houses of the town of Cambridge. The tutors and librarian reside within the walls of the College, the professors in neighboring houses, excepting two of the medical professors, whose residence is in Boston.

The government of the University is vested in the President, five Fellows, and a Treasurer, who constitute the Corporation, and in a Board of Overseers composed of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Senate, the President of the College, and the Congregational ministers of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Roxbury, and Dorchester. These two bodies have a negative for each other in acts of legislation. The executive government is exercised immediately by the President, resident professors, librarian, and tutors, but their

proceedings are subject to revision by the Corporation and Overseers. The laws of the College have lately been revised and are now printing for the use of the governors and students.

The professors are: 1. One of divinity founded by the first Mr. Hollis of London. The professor of this department reads lectures in public and instructs the students privately in the science of theology.

2. One of mathematics and natural philosophy founded by the same benefactor. The professor reads publicly, he instructs the two senior classes in experimental philosophy and astronomy and the junior classes in mathematics.

3. One of Oriental languages — founded by Thomas Hancock, Esq. This professor also teaches the principles of universal grammar and the English language.

4. One of anatomy and surgery.

5. One for the theory and practice of physics.

6. One of chemistry and materia medica.

These are supported by fees from students. The French language is also taught to such as desire to learn it, and the instructor is paid by the pupils. A foundation is laid for a professorship of rhetoric and belles-lettres by a donation of Nicholas Boylston, Esq., but the revenue is not yet sufficient to support a professor. There is also an appropriation, made by the executor of John Alford, Esq., to found a professorship of natural and political law. And there is a fund, begun by Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, and increased by Dr. Cumming, for a medical establishment. These, with other well-intended donations, will be rendered effective when the University shall recover the damage sustained by the depreciation of public securities in which fluctuating species of wealth much of its

revenue is invested. The tutors, who are four in number, superintend the daily exercises of the students in the classics, logic, metaphysics, rhetoric, geography, history, and chronology. The students are divided into four classes. The senior class is graduated every year, at the public commencement, or the third Wednesday in July.

The seat of this University is a dry and healthy plain, four miles westward of Boston. It enjoys a fine air, and commands an agreeable prospect. It has a spacious area, in which the students divert themselves in their hours of relaxation with various manly and athletic exercises. They have four vacations in the year, which together take up three months. The other nine are divided into four terms, during which their absence is not permitted without special cause and express license from their governor. All possible care is taken of their morals as well as of their studies, and they have every generous inducement to be diligent and improve it. Those who distinguish themselves by their proficiency and laudable deportment are particularly noticed and rewarded; but there is an impartial execution of the laws upon the negligent and vicious. It would be needless to enlarge on the superior advantages of an education in this University. Let it suffice to observe that since its establishment in 1688 it has produced a catalogue of more than three thousand persons, among whom are to be found most of the distinguished characters in America.

VARIA.

¶ *The Training of an Ambassador.* The career of John Wallace Riddle, '87, Ambassador to Russia, shows that the United States, as well as European nations, offers scope for a diplomat. He was Secretary of the Legation at Com-

stantinople, 1893-99; Secretary of the Embassy at St. Petersburg, 1901-08; Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, 1903-05; Minister to Roumania and Servia, 1905-06; Ambassador to Russia, 1906. He writes: "The first half of 1888 I spent in Spain traveling through that country and studying the language. From the autumn of 1888 to the spring of 1891, I was a student of the Columbia Law School, New York. The summer vacation of 1890 I spent in Russia, making a journey through most of the governments of European Russia and beginning the study of the Russian language. From the autumn of 1891 to April, 1893 (when I was appointed Secretary of Legation to Turkey), I was a student at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris. I left Turkey and returned to the United States early in 1900, and remained in the United States, occupied with my private affairs, until I was appointed Secretary of the Embassy to Russia in 1901."

¶ *Harvard's Mother's House.* The *Stratford Herald* of recent date, says: "The old Harvard house in High Street has undergone restoration, and the work has been so cleverly done that no exception can be taken to the two or three changes which have been effected in its outward appearance. The centre doors have disappeared, together with the old bottle glass windows, which must have dated many years back, but this has been abundantly compensated for by the rough stone work below and the tiniest piece of pebble pavement in front. The interior has undergone considerable change, but few of the main features have suffered any alteration. Indeed, the work seems to have been carried out with a reverent hand. Of course, in restoring an old building of this kind a certain amount of 'modern antique' must be introduced, but every new feature is thoroughly in

harmony with the general character of the building. It is now a very striking example of the Renaissance, and it is sure to attract much attention. Rumor asserts that its future use is to be that of a club, where Americans can gather on their pilgrimage to Shakespeare's shrine. That our cousins will appreciate this provision for their comfort and feel grateful therefor goes without saying."

¶ *Gate-Money.* "I don't like to see you men play for gate-money," said Major H. L. Higginson in an address before the members of the Harvard Union, on April 5. "I should like to see the gate-money cut as low as possible when the debt on the Stadium is paid. I don't like this idea of gate-money any more than you would like to see your mothers and sisters dancing on the stage."

¶ *Anecdotes of Agassiz.* Prof. C. M. Tyler of Cornell University writes: "In my sophomore year Prof. Silliman honored me with a special message to Prof. Agassiz. By his request I took with me a fossil to be identified by the great naturalist. On my arrival at his house in Cambridge the ringing of the bell was an alarm from which I shrank in my diffidence, wishing I had not pulled the knob. There seemed to be an inexcusable temerity in the act of invading the privacy of the great man whose fame was established in two hemispheres. What was my surprise at being admitted without delay to the presence of Prof. Agassiz, who received me with affability, and launched me into easy conversation asking many questions about Yale, uttering rapidly eulogies of Pres. Woolsey as "our greatest Greek scholar," and of Prof. Dana as the "greatest living naturalist," thus amiably excepting himself from a claim which was affirmed by public opinion for himself alone. A gentleman who had been conversing with him had directly taken his leave on my en-

trance and when I gave him the specimen to classify he remarked with the modesty of true science, "Ah! I do not know that I can name it, or have registered it: let me see"; and mounting a step-ladder and taking down a folio and turning the leaves he exclaimed with delight, "There it is; I have the picture of it." And I was shown the illustration which corresponded minutely to the fossil I had brought.

"I may here record an incident which occurred eight years later when I was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of the Committee on Education before which Prof. Agassiz appeared to secure the annual appropriation for his department at Cambridge. It was the year of the storming of Fort Sumter, of the attack upon the Massachusetts Regiment passing through Baltimore, and of the first battle of Bull Run. Members of both houses of the Legislature foresaw a great demand upon the Treasury, a prolonged and bloody conflict, an increased and burdensome taxation to maintain the forces in the field. Our hearts were not high, we cut and slashed all bills of appropriation, scrutinized with microscopic suspicion every bill of either house which looked to any excess of expenditure. Our Committee expected with some impatience and in a negative disposition of mind any interview with Agassiz. We had, in fact, resolved beforehand not to recommend the annual gift from the State. But when Agassiz appeared before us with his delightful accent and bland, persuasive, almost affectionate personal appeal to each of us, we wholly forgot the distress of the nation, the probable rejection by the two houses of our recommendation, and went over to Agassiz horse, foot and dragoons, reported a bill for the usual outlay for his benefit, and to our surprise we carried it through." — *C. M. Tyler*.

¶ Dr. John M. Harlow died May 13 at his home in Woburn, Mass. He was born in Whitehall, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1819. In 1845 he began practice in Cavendish, Vt. It was when at that place that he performed the remarkable cure of a usually fatal wound of the brain which gave him world-wide fame among medical men. A young man who was drilling a hole in a rock had an iron bar three feet seven inches long blown clear through his skull by a premature discharge of a blast. When the accident took place the man was holding the bar in his hands. The victim of the accident lived for more than twelve years after the event. Dr. Harlow published an account of this remarkable case, entitled "Recovery from the passage of an iron bar through the head," and skull and bar are now in the exhibition of the new Harvard Medical School in Boston. Returning to Philadelphia, Dr. Harlow passed nearly three years in travel and study and resumed practice in Woburn in 1861.

¶ *Brevity the Soul of Wit.* The Dudleyan lecture delivered at Harvard lasted only 56 minutes. This was a record for brevity. — *Boston Advertiser*, May 14, 1867.

¶ "Historicus" writes: "May I correct two slight errors that are going the rounds? The first is that Pres. Roosevelt was the first life member of the Harvard Union; in fact, however, he joined more than ten weeks after the first life member, and had been antedated by many others. The second is that Sir Henry Norman, '81, is the first Harvard member of the British Parliament. But the priority belongs to Sir George Downing, who graduated in 1642, the first class ever graduated at Harvard. But 1881, Norman's class, has apparently the distinction of being the first to furnish two British M. P.s, to wit, Norman and J. H. Seaverns."

¶ *Pres. Roosevelt on Play and Work.*
In speaking here at the Harvard Union I wish to say first a special word as one Harvard man to his fellow Harvard men. I feel that we can none of us ever be sufficiently grateful to Major Higginson for having founded this Harvard Union, because each loyal Harvard man should do all he can to foster in Harvard that spirit of real democracy which will make Harvard men feel the vital sense of solidarity so that they can all join to work together in the things that are of most concern to the College. It is idle to expect, nor indeed would it be desirable that there should be, in Harvard a uniform level of taste and association. Some men will excel in one thing and some in another; some in things of the body, some in things of the mind; and where thousands are gathered together each will naturally find some group of specially congenial friends with whom he will form ties of peculiar social intimacy. These groups — athletic, artistic, scientific, social — must inevitably exist. My plea is not for their abolition. My plea is that they shall be got into the right focus in the eyes of college men; that the relative importance of the different groups shall be understood when compared with the infinitely greater life of the College as a whole. Let each man have his special associates, his special interests, his special studies and pursuits, but let him remember that he cannot get the full benefit of life in college if he does nothing but specialize; and that, what is even more important, he cannot do his full duty by the College unless his first and greatest interest is in the College itself, in his associates taken as a mass, and not in any small group. One reason why I so thoroughly believe in the athletic spirit at Harvard is because the athletic spirit is essentially democratic. Our chief interest should not lie in the great champions

in sport. On the contrary our concern should be most of all to widen the base, the foundation in athletic sports; to encourage in every way a healthy rivalry which shall give to the largest possible number of students the chance to take part in vigorous outdoor games. It is of far more importance that a man shall play something himself, even if he plays it badly, than that he shall go with hundreds of companions to see some one else play well; and it is not healthy for either students or athletes if the terms are mutually exclusive. But even having this aim especially in view, it seems to me we can best attain it by giving proper encouragement to the champions in the sports, and this can only be done by encouraging intercollegiate sport. As I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollycoddles instead of vigorous men, I may add that I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough. Rowing, baseball, lacrosse, track and field games, hockey, football are all of them good. Moreover, it is to my mind simple nonsense, a mere confession of weakness, to desire to abolish a game because tendencies show themselves, or practices grow up, which prove that the game ought to be reformed. Take football, for instance. The preparatory schools are able to keep football clean and to develop the right spirit in the players without the slightest necessity ever arising to so much as consider the question of abolishing it. There is no excuse whatever for colleges failing to show the same capacity, and there is no real need for considering the question of the abolition of the game. If necessary, let the College authorities interfere to stop any excess or perversion, making their interference as little officious as possible, and yet as rigorous as is necessary to achieve the end. But there is no justification for stopping a thorough-

ly manly sport because it is sometimes abused, when the experience of every good preparatory school shows that the abuse is in no shape necessarily attendant upon the game.

We cannot afford to turn out of college men who shrink from physical effort or from a little physical pain. In any republic courage is a prime necessity for the average citizen if he is to be a good citizen; and he needs physical courage no less than moral courage, the courage that dares as well as the courage that endures, the courage that will fight valiantly alike against the foes of the soul and the foes of the body. Athletics are good, especially in their rougher forms, because they tend to develop such courage. They are good also because they encourage a true democratic spirit; for in the athletic field the man must be judged not with reference to outside and accidental attributes, but to that combination of bodily vigor and moral quality which go to make up prowess.

I trust I need not add that in defending athletics I would not for one moment be understood as excusing that perversion of athletics which would make it the end of life instead of merely a means in life. It is first-class healthful play, and is useful as such. But play is not business, and it is a very poor business indeed for a college man to learn nothing but sport. There are exceptional cases which I do not need to consider; but disregarding these, I cannot with sufficient emphasis say that when you get through college you will do badly unless you turn your attention to the serious work of life with a devotion which will render it impossible for you to pay much heed to

sport in the way in which it is perfectly proper for you to pay heed while in college. Play while you play and work while you work; and though play is a mighty good thing, remember that you had better never play at all than get into a condition of mind where you regard play as the serious business of life, or where you permit it to hamper and interfere with your doing your full duty in the real work of the world. — *From Address at Harvard Union, Feb. 23, 1907.*

CAMBRIDGE AND HARVARD.

On this, our heart-free Feast of Gratitude,
Unto the Past be all our thanks renew'd:
First, to the Founders; next, to ev'ry son
Who by his shining work or nature won
A nobler living for the common share:
Poets who prov'd that the diviner air
Of Poesy is here; and patriots true
Who with their conscience kept strict rendez-

vous;
Citizens, scholars, preachers — all who gave
Their souls for service — best, the women
brave.

And we rejoice that many issues vast
Have touch'd our civic life, that here have
pass'd

Events that shook the world; and dear we
hold,

In pride and satisfactions manifold,
The College, eldest daughter of the Town,
Harvard, who sheds on Cambridge her re-

nown.
Nations are wreck'd, and empires melt
away;

Creeds rise and vanish; customs last their
day;

Change seems the end of all; Time's current
sweeps

Resistless, roaring, tow'rd's the unknown
deeps;

But like an island in the rapids set
The College stands; in vain the waters fret
Around her precinct consecrate to Truth;
She has the strength of ages and the Youth
Of wisdom; free from sordid interest,
Her mission is to know and teach the best,
To guard the old, to greet and search the
new —

Not what men wish to hear, but what is true.
W. R. Thayer, '81.

From Cambridge Anniversary Poem.

CORRECTIONS.

Vol. XV, p. 523, Col. 1, l. 11. For William read Williams.

l. 24. For Arthur read Abbott.

SYMPHONY HALL

Twenty-Second Season

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